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THE TIMES

Fashion as she is writ :
Prudence Glynn, P9

Mr Wilson tells of IRA plans for 'scorched earth' policy in Belfast

The Prime Minister yesterday disclosed IRA plans to occupy parts of Belfast and carry out a scorched earth policy, burning own houses, when forced to retreat. There was a plot to foment chaos and sectarian hatred through indiscriminate violence to create a situation in which the IRA could appear as protectors of the Catholic Catholic population.

The Provisional IRA in Dublin released a letter, allegedly written by Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, when he was in opposition. Part of it said: ". . . we have not the faintest desire to stay in Ireland".

Seized documents show areas to be occupied

y David Wood
olitical Editor

IRA plans to occupy and con- ol densely populated areas in elfast and its suburbs, and the orched earth policy they ould carry out when forced to ithdraw, were described by e Prime Minister to a chilled d shocked House of Commons esterday.

The plans were discovered en a joint raid by the RUC d the Army in a Belfast burb brought to light the cation of an IRA operational mmand post.

"These documents", Mr ilson said, "reveal a specific d calculated plan on the part the IRA, by means of ruthless d indiscriminate violence, to ment inter-sectarian hatred d a degree of chaos." The ject, he added, was to enable e IRA to achieve a position in ch they could proceed to upy and control certain signated and densely popu- ed areas in the city of Belfast d its suburbs.

"The plan", he continued, hows a deliberate intention to nipulate the emotions of ge sections of the people by licting violence and hardship them, in the hope of creating situation in which the IRA uld present themselves as the otectors of the Catholic pulation."

Mr Wilson said that it was o clear from the documents it the IRA did not expect, even if they were initially successful, to be able to hold a number of strong points in parts of Belfast. Their intention would have been to carry out a scorched earth policy "of burning the houses of the ordinary people as they were compelled to withdraw".

Some of the captured information may be used to bring criminal charges, but, Mr Wilson said, with that reservation, the documents would be published as fully as possible. The documents included orders to battalion commanders, an outline of the general strategy, with maps, and a draft proclamation to the civilian population.

After congratulating the RUC and the Army on exposing "an apparent IRA operation of potentially great danger", the Prime Minister delivered a warning to the House that it should not be readily assumed those who made the plans would not turn to other acts of ruthless violence to frustrate political advance and restore their flagging fortunes.

In his statement, and under questioning, Mr Wilson firmly asserted the Government's determination to stand on the attempt to secure a political solution, and the commitment to maintain law and order through the Army and the RUC.

Mr Heath used a tone as grave as Mr Wilson's, and urged that the documents should be published at home and abroad to show what methods the IRA could resort to.

Like all ministers who have served in government during the past seven years and carried some responsibility for Northern Ireland affairs, Mr Wilson and Mr Heath equally know how difficult it has been for Belfast or London to convince the outside world of the extremes of atrocity to which republican paramilitary organizations have been prepared to go.

Mr Wilson commented that Mr Heath was right in saying that an attempt would be made to misrepresent the information — "a genuine find by security forces" — as a plant, in an attempt to discredit them.

"I am totally satisfied", he said, "that these documents are genuine." They were not put forward by the IRA for any other purpose except that they had in mind to pursue. When the documents came to hand MPs would be able to form their own judgment.

In one reply Mr Wilson said that in the Government's opinion the police and Armed Forces were adequate to meet the challenge, not only in number but in quality.

On the Labour back benches, Mr Tinn, a senior trade union MP, reacted to the Prime Minister's statement with a blunt demand. The work of the security forces, he said, "must not be unduly inhibited because of considerations which might suit a more peace-time situation; you must recognize you cannot fight a dirty enemy and keep your own hands clean".

There were some Labour protests before Mr Wilson answered: "I would not go along with his last few words, because the security forces are keeping their hands clean by issuing this document; but I agree we are not talking about a peace-time situation."

Campaign plans: At a press conference in Belfast yesterday security chiefs pointed out that to be successful the plan would have required the support of the entire Roman Catholic population, together with both wings of the IRA (our Belfast Correspondent writes).

The campaign was to be triggered off by car bombs, in Protestant areas. The Provisionals expected that would unleash a Protestant backlash. The terrorists hoped that the Roman Catholic population and the official IRA would then unite with them and that the Provisionals would be regarded as the defenders of the minority.

Maps revealed the areas of Belfast which were to have been turned into "no go" districts. One included the centre of the city and the docks, and others included the Lower Falls, Ballymurphy, and the Protestant Sandy Row.

Parliamentary report, page 10



Photograph by Bill Warhurst
Nurses demonstrating yesterday outside the Royal College of Nursing.

Civil servants in pay fight refuse to obey government orders

From Paul Routledge
Labour Correspondent
Douglas, IoM

Civil servants have taken the unprecedented step of refusing to carry out government orders in their fight for extra pay for *implementing higher pensions*.

In offices of the Department of Health and Social Security all over the country, members of the Civil and Public Services Association are countermanding ministerial instructions to send out pension books bearing new rates payable from July 22.

They are sending out books with the old figures on them and have handed back work schedules to their supervisors.

The union's defiance of Civil Service tradition that government orders, however onerous or odious, are carried out strikes at the heart of public service values and demonstrates the pitch of militancy among government white-collar employees.

Mr Peter Thomason, CPSA national officer for health and social security staff, said last night: "It is a unique form of action. That indicates the depth of feeling and anger among our members.

"I realize that this is setting a precedent, but it only reflects the changing mood and nature of the Civil Service in general."

About 44 state pensions are affected by the action, chiefly involving eight million old people whose rates go up to £10 for a single person and £16 for married couples; but war pensions are also involved.

A procedural move by some Department of Health and *Social Security union members* aimed at reducing the level of industrial action over their claim for a "good will bonus" to carry out the uprating exercise failed yesterday when the union leaders brought pressure to bear.

The dissident Central Sussex branch wanted to put on the agenda of the CPSA conference here a motion that would have effectively censured the union's national disputes committee for allowing the industrial action to escalate to its present level, proposing that it should be confined to an overtime ban. This resolution will not now be pressed on the advice of top union officials.

The longer the dispute drags on the more difficult it will be for pensioners to draw the money due to them from July 22. The union is preparing plans to instruct its members to send out giro cheques to old people who fail to get new pension books from the head office of the DHSS in Newcastle.

Union says 'social contract' not binding, page 4

Provisionals release letter in attempt to embarrass Mr Rees

om Robert Fisk
ublin

The Provisional IRA yester- y tossed what it hoped would a damaging political time mb at Mr Merlyn Rees, the rthern Ireland Secretary of ate. It was a letter which the A said was sent by Mr Rees st year when he was Opposi- n spokesman on the province, an Irish supporter of Sinn in. It discussed the presence British troops in Ulster and ad in part: "Frankly we ve not the faintest desire to y in Ireland and the quicker are out the better."

Mr Rees said last night that letter had been sent to Mrs lams to give the impression at English people did not want itish troops in Northern Ire- d for "the hell of it". He d: "Nobody exults in having ops in Northern Ireland; that s the implication of my letter. do not think the people at ne want the troops there for hell of it."

The letter, on House of Com- ns notepaper, was produced Mr David O'Connell, one of IRA's most senior officers, a secret press conference in an hotel on the outskirts of Dublin only two hours before Mr Rees was due to arrive in the city for his crucial talks with the Government about the Sunningdale agreement.

The Government may have been more embarrassed than it cared to admit by the appearance of such a leading Provisional in its capital. To add insult to injury, Mr O'Connell produced a young Scottish soldier who had deserted from his British army unit in Ulster. It did him little good, because the soldier was later arrested by the Irish police.

Whatever effect the conference has the Provisionals were cock-a-hoop at their propaganda exercise.

Mr O'Connell, who was discreetly shepherded into a suburban hotel to meet the press by two muscular young men, slit open a brown paper envelope and took from it copies of the letter. The document is certain to anger loyalists in the North, not least because of a disparaging reference to Mr William Craig, the Vanguard leader. It might also embarrass Mr Brian Faulkner, the Chief Executive, whose political opponents say that the British Government is trying to break the link binding Ulster to the United Kingdom.

Dated March 19, 1973, the letter was addressed to Mrs Catherine Adams, a housewife who lives in Dundalk, co Louth. It was sent in reply to a letter from Mrs Adams commenting on a radio interview of Mr Rees and Mr Craig shortly before the Conservative Government released its White Paper on the future constitution of Northern Ireland.

The letter says in full:

Dear Mrs Adams, Thank you for your letter following my broadcast.

I was very angry with Mr Craig who purportes (sic) to be a loyalist but was not prepared to say that he would not support those who fired on British troops. Frankly we have not the faintest desire to stay in Ireland, and the quicker we are out the better.

However, when I speak to any of the political leaders in the South, be it Mr Lynch, Mr Cosgrave, Brendan Corish, and others, they all say that if British troops were

Continued on page 2, col 4

Report on trials to be published next week

From a Staff Reporter
Dublin

The British and Irish Governments are understood to be optimistic about putting through legislation by the end of next month to allow trial of fugitive offenders in whichever part of Ireland they are arrested.

A joint statement issued after talks between Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Dr FitzGerald, the Irish Republic's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Dublin said:

The meeting discussed the law enforcement commission report and it has agreed that subject to further discussions which the Secretary of State will have with the Northern Ireland Executive and with his colleagues over the next few days, the report will be published next week. The meeting also dealt with a number of important practical points arising from the recommendations of the law enforcement commission report, which will require effective cooperation between the two governments.

100,000 nurses in threat to resign

By Staff Reporters

As 2,000 nurses marched in London yesterday in support of their pay claim, the Royal College of Nursing said it would advise 100,000 nurses to resign from the National Health Service. In Liverpool nurses at Newsham Hospital said they would strike today.

These were the latest developments in the growing campaign for better wages and conditions for nursing staffs in Britain's hospitals.

In London the threat to resign from the *NHS* was put by a delegation of 44 from the college when they saw Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, for nearly two hours.

The nurses put their case for an independent inquiry into pay and conditions and said they wanted a decision within 21 days. Failing a satisfactory reply from the minister the call for mass resignations would be sent out at the end of that period.

Miss Winifred Prentice, president of the college, said: "We have never threatened anything like this before. But we do not think it would interfere with our service to patients. The nurses would just be employed by a different authority."

Continued on page 2, col 4

Engineers stop work on frigate for Chile

From a Staff Reporter
Glasgow

Engineers at Yarrow's shipyard on the Clyde refused to work yesterday on the £18m frigate Lynch, which is being built for the Chilean Navy. Eighteen men walked off the almost completed ship after an instruction from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers that work on ships and aircraft ordered by Chile should stop.

Meanwhile at the Clyde yards of Scott Lithgow, work continued uninterrupted on two Oberon-class submarines which are being built for Chile. One vessel, the O'Brien, is due to be delivered in July and is now undergoing sea trials. The second submarine, the Hyatt, is fitting out and should be delivered next year.

Sir Eric Yarrow, chairman of Yarrow's, pointed out last night that Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had given an assurance that the current contracts for naval ships on order from the Chilean Government would be honoured. Until the company received news that the Government recognized that engineering labour was to be withdrawn from the Chilean frigate he had no further comment.

Government warned: In a speech at Scarborough Mr Robert Garland, chairman of the foundry sections of the AUEW, yesterday said that the Government faced action "not witnessed since the General Strike of 1926" if it did not remove the Industrial Relations Act.

Princess loses her horse Doublet

Princes Anne's partnership with her horse *Doublet* ended yesterday when the chestnut gelding broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

Doublet, a Christmas present on whom the Princess achieved the greatest success of her riding career, the European championships in September, 1971, was perhaps her favourite animal. He was 11 years old.

The Princess was cantering Doublet at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, when the accident happened. Doublet was destroyed immediately and *Princess Anne* was said to be "very upset indeed".

Despite her loss, the Princess is certain to be short-listed for the British entry for the world three-day event championships at Burghley in September with Goodwill, the Queen's horse.

Pamela Macgregor-Morris writes: Doublet, not an especially robust horse, was probably past his best across country. His elimination at Osberton last summer, which spared him the trip to Russia, and his fall on the steeplechase course at Badminton last month would indicate that his career as a three-day event horse was ending.

Nevertheless he could still have gone out in the less strenuous fields of dressage and combined training. He was indeed the overnight leader of the first day of the Badminton horse trials and finished second overall to Columbus in this stage of the event. He could also have gone on to grand prix standards, and might well have represented Britain in the dressage events at the next Olympic Games.

Photograph, page 18

Comfortable majority for divorce in Italian poll

m Peter Nichols
ne, May 13

alians voted to keep divorce a substantial majority in yes- lay's *referendum*, according official results announced to- it. The figures, with 97 per t of the votes counted, were: per cent against abrogating divorce laws, and 41 per cent avour.

his decision is considered e to be of the greatest sig- cance for Italy's future. The paign over divorce had been n by the politicians, and by ers, a meaning far beyond nature of the subject itself.

he governing Christian nocratic Party, supported by rge part of the Roman Catho- hierarchy and by the neo- ists, fought strongly to our- divorce. As the long cam- n proceeded, the issue took the character of a vote of fidence in Italy's future as ntegral part of a developing ope.

he champagne and celebra- s tonight by pro-divorce ers in the squares of Rome e not only for the referen- victory, but were also an burst of optimism about the rse the country is on.

he impact of the result is all greater because there was no clear indication beforehand of what the outcome would be.

Senator Giuseppe Saragat, the Socialist former President, said tonight that the result was "above all the victory of a free people wanting to live freely in a free country". He added that the vote should not be read as a defeat of the Roman Catholic Church, which would retain sovereignty in its own sphere.

Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist Party leader, called the outcome a "great victory for liberty, reason and law, a victory for the Italy which has changed, which wants to continue to go ahead, and can do so".

The biggest immediate problem faces the Christian Democrats. Their leader, Senator Amintore Fanfani, fought bitterly for the abrogation of divorce and his policy has been decisively beaten.

Whatever happens within the biggest of the governing parties must inevitably have its effect on the Government itself. The Christian Democrat, Signor Mariano Rumor, leads the coalition with three other parties supporting him, all of which fought in favour of retaining divorce.

Mr Mason predicts minimum reduction in Britain's defence spending

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

Mr Roy Mason's first significant pronouncements in the Commons yesterday as Secretary of State for Defence will have given little joy to those in the Labour ranks who stand by last year's conference resolution calling for defence cuts of £1,000m.

Indeed, the impression given by Mr Mason was that the Labour left are going to be lucky if they get even the "several hundred million pounds" of cuts mentioned in the election manifesto.

It would also seem that the Secretary of State is not going to be any pushover for those MPs in his party, and others outside, who are calling for cancellation of contracts with blacklisted nations, the abandonment of the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA) or the closure of American Polaris bases.

While Labour MPs sat glumly through most of Mr Mason's speech there was a continual rumble of approval from the Conservative benches for a realistic assessment of our defence role and needs that would not have come amiss from Lord Carrington himself.

The Secretary of State began by telling the House that he had no intention of making enormous unilateral cuts and he did not think that these would take place. The Government had always said that there would be *discussions with all concerned* within and outside this country, and that Britain would not go ahead unilaterally.

There were loud cheers from the Tory benches as Mr Mason went on to say that as far as the frigates for Chile and the spares were concerned these had been agreed and they were going ahead. As for the MRCA and Polaris these would form part of the defence review and would be discussed with those concerned.

Mr Mason said the defence review, which would be the most comprehensive examination of Britain's future defence role and commitments ever mounted in peacetime, would be presented in a White Paper in the autumn.

But he said that several hundred million pounds should be saved on the defence budget as a result of this review. A proportion of the savings for the present year would be found by delaying orders but it would almost certainly be necessary to impose some cancellations of equipment.

While Mr Mason told the House that he did not wish to be alarmist, he painted a worrying picture of the way in which Soviet forces round the world were catching up and overtaking the West.

A falling off in Nato's relative military strength and determination to fight, said Mr Mason, could well result in a decline in political self-confidence and cohesion. Nato must be the lynchpin of Britain's security and a Labour government's commitment to the alliance, was unequivocal.

Mr Mason said that the armed forces pay review report would be given to the Prime Minister this week and he hoped that a statement could also be made this week. The new rates of pay would be backdated to April 1.

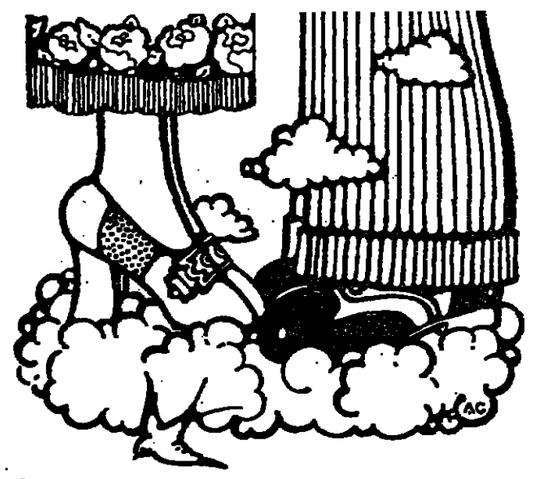
Almost as soon as Mr Mason had ended his speech there were rumblings of discontent from the Labour left. Mr Frank Allaun said solidarity was the one word that the British Labour movement understood. The best way of expressing that was to declare that there should be no arms for Chile, particularly Hawker Hunters, the aircraft which had bombed the president's palace in Santiago.

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2 injured by is blast

a Staff Reporter

Three houses were wrecked Lincoln last night when a gas plosion blasted Eastbourne eet. The middle house of the ee, all in a terrace, was nolished.

Twelve people were taken to spital, one of them a woman, h serious injuries, and a num- of the others were treated shock.

Rescue teams of firemen, with lice, doctors, nurses and bulancemen standing by, arched the wreckage for vic- is. A boy, aged 15, was ured trapped in the debris.

Figures suggest inflationary pressure is easing

By Melvyn Westlake
Economics Staff

Inflationary pressures on industry, other than pay claims, may be starting to ease, according to official figures released yesterday. That is in spite of a record increase in wholesale prices last month.

Indeed, in April the factory-gate price of manufactures sold on the home market increased by a record 3½ per cent and the wholesale price index rose from 142.5 to 147.2 (1970=100), according to Department of Industry figures.

But a quarter of the rise reflected increases in duties announced in the Budget. Moreover, the separate series of statistics monitoring industry's raw material costs rose only marginally last month, from 208.8 to 209.1.

That reinforces the impression that the upsurge in basic materials and fuel prices, which occurred at the turn of the year, is now tailing off. In the first four months of this year the prices of such materials have risen by 2.8 per cent, compared with 26 per cent in the three months to the end of January and 60 per cent during last year.

The steadier trend of recent weeks may indicate that the high-water mark of rising industrial raw material costs has been passed. That is borne out by the recent performance of several commodities on world markets which have shown signs of easing from peak levels. If the Government *can also contain wage increases* it might now have its first significant opportunity to cut into the inflationary cycle.

Many of the effects of the oil price increases seem to have worked their way into the cost of manufactures. There was an increase of a third in the cost of coal last month and an 8 per cent increase in that of copper, but they were partly offset by a drop of 5 per cent in prices for food materials.

However, if ministers are successfully to grasp the opportunity presented by the easing in material costs, they will have to persuade the unions not to react to the inevitable rise in *retail prices which are still in* the pipeline. It is clear from yesterday's publication of the April jump in wholesale prices that these could be substantial.

Over recent months wholesale prices of manufactured products have been rising at the fastest rate for at least a quarter of a century. In the four months since January they have risen at an annual rate of 43 per cent.

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HOME NEWS

Mr Heath plays down Labour front bench 'scandals'

By Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Mr Heath last night spoke publicly for the first time about "scandals" on the Government front bench. Although no names were mentioned, his remarks can be treated only as a reference to recent allegations.

The Leader of the Opposition told a meeting of London Conservatives: "People of Britain should realize at this time that there are things of importance outside the little local difficulties of the minority Labour Government. I believe that the people of Britain should lift their eyes higher and to more important things than the scandals that we see going on on the Government front bench today?"

Although Mr Heath was in a sense publicly rebuking the activities of one or two of his own backbenchers for raising the allegations in Parliament, there may well be attacks on him from the ministerial side for mentioning the issue publicly.

Mr Heath was speaking at the annual meeting of the Conservative Greater London Area Council, where he was critical of Government policy. He singled out Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, for his remarks about Sir John Donaldson, President of the National Industrial Relations Court.

He was also critical of the anonymous donors who had paid money into the court. He said: "I cannot believe this is a happy situation that these amounts are paid anonymously in order to write off obligations of a major trade union in this country.

"How can we know whether there is not going to be some recompense in some way or other? How do we know that there is not going to be some improvement in stock exchange prices as a result of the settlement of the dispute and that they may be the beneficiaries? How does anyone know?"

Constituency calls on Labour MP to resign

A Scottish Labour MP is to fight a move to get him out of his seat before the next election.

Mr William Baxter, aged 62, MP for Stirlingshire, West, since 1959, has been asked by his constituency party to retire before the next general election. The decision came last night at a special general meeting at which Mr Baxter spoke. After he had finished, a resolution asking him to resign was carried.

Mr Baxter said yesterday from his home at Kilsyth, near Glasgow, that he would appeal to the national executive. He said the move followed recent infiltration by young people, mainly university students, into the local constituency party.

His decision to fight was based on two things: the content of the resolution and "scurrilous" press reports about alleged land deals concerning his building firm.

General election: W. Baxter (Lab) 17,730; Mrs J. Jones (Scot Nat) 12,886; T. Price (C) 12,789. Lab majority 4,844.

IRA conference: British deserter arrested

Continued from page 1

withdrawn, particularly in the Belfast area, the position of the Catholics would be very difficult. Mr Gerry Fitt has also confirmed with me recently his view that if British troops were withdrawn from Belfast there would be a bloodbath.

I can only hope that when the White Paper is issued this week (and which I hope will be fair to both sides in the North and will lead to cooperation with the South) there will not be the sort of activity which will lead to a blood-letting which could spread into the South. If you know some way of protecting the Catholics in the North I know we would be only too pleased to here of it.

Yours sincerely, Merlyn Rees (signed).

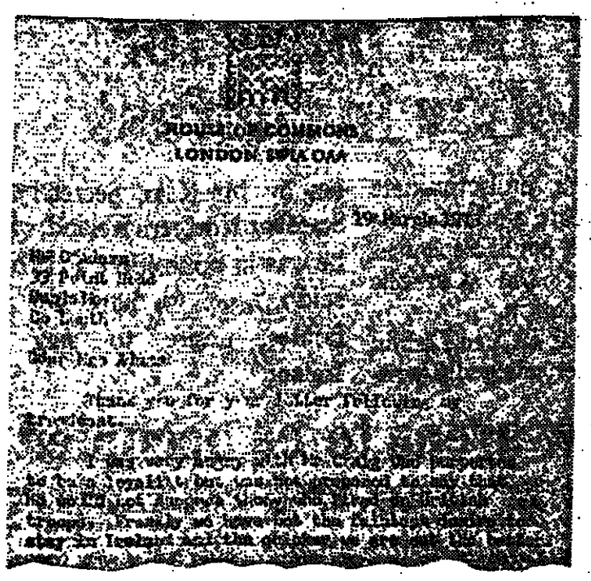
Mr O'Connell said yesterday that he had had the letter for some time and that Mrs Adams had given him permission to distribute copies of it. When I spoke to Mrs Adams yesterday she said she frequently wrote to Mr Rees and had received about six letters from him within 18 months when he was in opposition. She had written to him once since he was appointed Secretary of State, but had received only an acknowledgement from his secretary.

She confirmed, however, that she had given the letter "to someone from Sinn Fein in Dublin". She said that, although she was a housewife with no political affiliations, she was "100 per cent behind the IRA" because England left countries only "at the point of a gun". She could not remember the letter she wrote to Mr Rees in in March.

"I write to him quite frequently", she said. "I am inclined to the view taken by Provisional Sinn Fein that the British should give a withdrawal date. I always make that point when I write to Mr Rees. He thinks it is a naive idea, he has said this in other letters, but I don't think Mr Mason or Lord Wigg would agree with that.

"I do not belong to any organization, but I take a great interest in Irish politics. I thought the British Labour Party would be more inclined to the idea of a united Ireland. I thought that Mr Merlyn Rees, being Welsh, might have softer views on Irish nationalism than an English politician."

Mr O'Connell obviously intended that his press conference and the production of the Rees



Part of a photocopy of the letter, alleged to have been written by Mr Merlyn Rees, released at an IRA press conference in Dublin

letter should upset the inter-governmental talks on Sunningdale but both British and Irish politicians remained apparently indifferent.

The Dublin Government was outwardly phlegmatic, pointing out that Irish ministers thought Mr Wilson's statement in the Commons during the afternoon more than compensated for the attention directed towards Mr O'Connell.

The Southern Irish Government was presented with another difficulty during the afternoon when the young British deserter who had been produced by Mr O'Connell was taken to the Department of Foreign Affairs in Dublin to seek political asylum, an idea that had clearly been generated by the Provisionals.

The soldier, Private Gerard Michael Burns, left The Royal Highland Fusiliers last month after returning home to Scotland on leave. Private Burns said yesterday that he had made contact with the IRA when he came back from Glasgow on April 29. The Army in Northern Ireland confirmed yesterday that Private Burns had not reported back to his unit at Fort Monagh in Ballymurphy.

A small youth with dark curly hair and a thick Scots accent, Private Burns said that he had left the Army because he "opposed the treatment given to Irishmen by British soldiers".

Mr O'Connell occasionally interrupted him and said at one point: "Gerry has decided that he wishes to stay here in the South. We hope he will obtain work and suitable employment here and believe that in due course he will be able to return home when the conflict is over." Private Burns, aged 19, said he had signed on for six years and had served two.

Asked about the behaviour of British soldiers, Private Burns said: "On a few occasions I saw people brought into Fort Monagh being roughed up, getting a rough time. Some people were beaten and thrown about when they were brought in for questioning. I saw a man once who was very badly beaten in this way."

When Mr O'Connell left the little hotel at Rathfarnham, the young deserter stood in the main corridor between the two IRA bodyguards, looking rather lost.

When I managed to have a private word with him, he said he told his mother about his decision last month, and that he did not regret it but had not had the courage to tell his father what he was going to do.

When I asked him why he had not telephoned his parents since April 29, he looked around him and then said quietly: "I was advised not to."

Later, however, he was arrested by police officers guarding the Department of Foreign Affairs, where the post-Sunningdale talks were going on, when he called there to ask for political asylum.

Mr Charles McGlade, the veteran Sinn Feiner, who went to the department with him, was also detained and both were being held last night at the Bridewell prison under section 30 of the Offences Against the State Act, which allows anyone to be held without charge for up to 48 hours.

Mr O'Connell, made a fairly predictable demand of the British Government: "The chief war aim", he said, "is to secure a public commitment from Britain to withdraw its military and civilian authorities from Ireland."

Questioned about the morality of bombing town centres in Northern Ireland and killing civilians, he said: "We have carried out strikes against business concerns in order to spread enemy forces throughout the area and to increase the cost to the British Government.

"A war is a war, and in a war you cannot fight without inflicting damage. In our whole campaign we try to ensure that civilian casualties are kept to a minimum. The IRA will maintain pressure on the British forces and will increase the resistance to British rule."

Mr O'Connell was asked if the bombing campaign in England would come to an end. The Provisionals in Belfast, he said, would be increasing their efforts and had not been seriously affected by last Friday's arrests. A new brigade commander in the city had been appointed but, he added, "the IRA has never claimed responsibility for the bombing campaign in England".

In brief

20 arrests in football chao

More than 20 arres made in Liverpool y when vandalism and hool marred the testimonial match for Ron Yeats, th Liverpool player, betwee pool and the Scotti holders, Celtic.

There were disturba Liverpool throughout and a special train from reached Lime Street st minutes late after h pulling the communicat had forced it to stop 11

Pupils back teac

About fifty pupils at baldi Comprehensive Forest Town, Nottingh staged a protest yest support of Mr Manusi a teacher who has b pended for allegedly f uphold discipline.

Boy found hange

Weymouth police ar gating the death Tyzach, aged 15, of Avenue who was found on a tree in a lane home. He was the sec found hanged in Weyr the past six weeks.

Helicopter rescue

Colin and Brian Mor age brothers, of A Road, Nottingham, were by helicopter yesterday were trying to swim when their rubber di blown two miles out t Cemlin Bay, Anglesey.

Mr Powell's retu

Mr Enoch Powell, th Conservative MP, ret the House of Common day for the first time dissolution of the las ment, to speak on infla private meeting of the C tive Bow Group.

Woman hurt in

A house was demolish explosion in Lincoln l and the police said a wo been taken to hospital ous injuries.

Five to contest Sir Elwyn's seat

Five candidates have been nominated for the parliamentary by-election at Newham, South, on May 23. The seat was vacated in March by Sir Elwyn Jones, QC, in his elevation to the peerage as Lord Chancellor.

The candidates are: Mr Nigel Spearing (Lab); Mr Frank Fox (C); Mr Ivor Shipley (L); Mr Sidney South (Ind Lab), and Mr Michael Lobb (Nat Front).

General election: Sir F. E. Jones (Lab) 23,952; I. W. I. Shipley (L) 5,369; E. Fox (C) 4,422; M. Lobb (Nat Front) 2,511; Lab maj 18,583.

Oil price freeze urged

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

The Scottish National Party yesterday accused oil companies of using the international oil crisis to raise crude oil profits fifteenfold. Mr Gordon Wilson, deputy leader of the party and spokesman on oil, told a press conference here that there was clear evidence of blatant profiteering by the oil companies

He said that in Italy, Japan, West Germany and America the activities of oil companies had been subjected to high-level official inquiries. The SNP parliamentary group intended to press for a freeze on petrol prices until a similar investigation had been carried out.

Mr Wilson declared that since the current round of crude oil rises began the price the oil companies paid for their supplies had risen by between 6.5p and 7.5p a gallon, yet the price charged to the consumers had already risen by between 16p and 17p. "Even allowing for increased refining and distribution costs there is some 9p a gallon unaccounted for and presumably going to oil company profits. This compares with a previous profit margin of around 1p a gallon", he said.

Pat Arrowsmith fails in plea over jurors

A plea by Mr Neville Kesselman for the defence of Pat Arrowsmith, the peace campaigner, for potential jurors to be questioned about their beliefs was rejected by Judge Abdela, QC, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The judge said that random selection of jurors made it unnecessary to question their beliefs. He added: "It may well be that among them will be 11 pacifists and one in total opposition, or it could be the other way round."

Miss Arrowsmith, aged 43, of Middle Lane, Hornsey, London, denied that on September 22 last year she maliciously and advisedly endeavoured to seduce members of her Majesty's forces from duty or allegiance to her Majesty; and that she attempted to incite disaffection by possessing leaflets, entitled "Some information for British soldiers", of such a nature that distribution "would constitute an offence under the Incitement and Disaffection Act".

Mr Michael Coombe, for the prosecution, told the jury: "The rights and wrongs of Irish policy of the present or the last government are no part of the matter you have to try; and if you have strong views that we have not enough troops or that we should not have troops in Northern Ireland, it is your duty to put those views entirely out of your minds."

Miss Arrowsmith was entitled to voice her views about Irish policy, but the law did not permit interference with a soldier's duty.

Counsel continued: "This case is not about Ireland, not about the views Miss Arrowsmith may have about Ireland, but it is to protect the troops from incitement to dissafection and to commit what would in effect be treachery—to desert."

The trial continues today.

Man who thr bottle cleare

Norman Johnstone, who admitted throwing which smashed in the r after Princess Anne's passed in Southampton day, was acquitted by ampton magistrates yest being drunk and disord

When the verdict nounced, Mr Michael A aged 27, of Wincheste Southampton, the chief tion witness, protested, "This is disgraceful. Th have brought the wrong

Healey changes cover unions' £10m tax rebate

By Our Business News Staff

The Government has taken a further step towards cancelling the £10m in tax debts accrued by trade unions that deregistered under the Industrial Relations Act.

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has introduced amendments to the Finance Bill that will effectively restore to trade unions the special tax relief they lost by deregistering.

The £10m represents tax relief on union provident funds which unions have been able to obtain previously by being on the books of the Registrar of Trade Unions and Friendly Societies.

The biggest beneficiary of the repaid tax will be the Transport and General Workers' union, which expects to recover £1m.

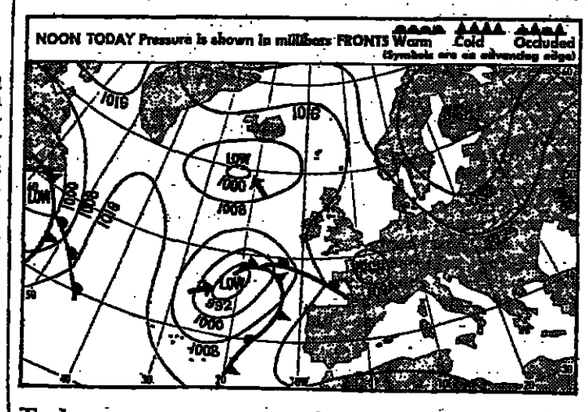
Two brothers on Maidenhead arms charges

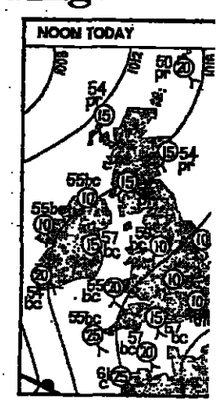
Two brothers were remanded in custody for three days when they appeared before magistrates at Maidenhead, Berkshire, yesterday on charges in connexion with Saturday's police raid on a house in the town.

Patrick Joseph Mulryan, aged 21, and Andrew Martin Mulryan, aged 23, both labourers, of Penyston road, Maidenhead, were charged with possessing 100lb of explosives, two detonators and time mechanisms in circumstances giving rise to a reasonable suspicion that they were for an unlawful object.

Both were also charged that on the same day, May 10, they had in their possession a Smith and Wesson automatic pistol with intent to endanger life. Patrick Mulryan was also charged with having ammunition for the pistol.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 5.11 am. Sun sets: 8.44 pm
Moon rises: 1.51 am. Moon sets: 12.26 pm
Last Quarter: 10.29 am.
Lighting up: 9.14 pm to 4.40 am.

High water: London Bridge, 7.50 am, 6.1m (19.9ft); 7.53 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft). Avonmouth, 12.25 am, 10.1m (33.3ft); 12.56 pm 9.8m (32.0ft). Dover, 5.8 am, 5.2m (17.0ft); 5.37 pm, 5.2m (17.2ft). Hull, 11.43 am, 5.9m (19.3ft). Liverpool, 5.8 am, 7.0m (22.9ft); 5.48 pm, 6.6m (21.5ft).

A S to SW airstream will be maintained while a trough of low pressure will approach the SW.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind S, light; max temp 19°C (66°F).

Channel Islands, SW England: Dry with bright spells at first but becoming cloudier with rain later; wind SE, light or moderate; max temp 16°C (61°).

W Midlands, Wales, NW, central N, NE, E England: Mainly dry, sunny spells; wind SW, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Orkney, Caithness, NW Scotland, Shetland: Rather cloudy, occasional rain; wind S, moderate; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Rain at times in W and N, temp near normal; mainly dry and rather warm in E.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind S, moderate; sea slight.

English Channel (E): Wind S, moderate increasing fresh later; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel: Wind S, moderate increasing fresh later; sea slight or moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate; sea slight.

Satellite sightings (London) tomorrow. Figures show in order, time visible, where rising, maximum elevation and di setting. Cosmos 633, ro 1.44-1.48, N, 25° NE, E; 3.21, NW, 30° SW, S.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max. 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Hum 71 per cent. Rain: 24 h 0.02in. Sun, 24hr to 7 p Bar, mean sea level, 7 p millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm May 13

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp C	Max temp F
E COAST				
Scarborough	8.1	.05	17	63
Bridlington	7.1	.03	16	61
Cleethorpes	4.4	—	14	57
Clacton-on-Sea	7.2	—	15	59
Margate	5.0	—	17	63
S COAST				
Hastings	8.5	.06	14	57
Eastbourne	8.3	.01	15	59
Brighton	7.7	.13	14	57
Worthing	8.0	.13	14	57
Bognor Regis	4.6	.11	14	57
Southsea	5.5	.03	16	61
Sandown	6.5	.06	14	57
Bournemouth	7.9	.04	14	57
Exmouth	5.1	.22	15	59
Torquay	7.6	.11	15	59
Falmouth	10.7	—	15	59
W COAST				
Morecambe	5.6	.13	17	63
Blackpool	7.0	.10	17	63
Aberystwyth	9.5	.03	14	57

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

	C	F		C	F		C	F		C	F
Algiers	c	29	84	Cologne	s	21	70	Lisbon	c	16	61	Nice	c	21	70
Amsterdam	c	16	61	Copenhagen	s	12	54	Locarno	c	16	61	Nicosia	r	24	75
Athens	s	28	82	Dublin	r	13	55	London	c	15	59	Oslo	r	15	59
Barcelona	s	19	66	Edinburgh	r	13	55	Luxembourg	c	18	64	Ottawa	s	23	73
Belfast	r	13	55	Florence	s	25	77	Madrid	s	28	82	Paris	c	17	63
Berlin	s	21	70	Frankfurt	s	21	70	Majorca	s	26	79	Reykjavik	c	11	52
Bermuda	s	24	75	Geneva	s	25	77	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	s	23	73
Biarritz	s	21	70	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Malta	s	24	75	Rosslare	r	13	55
Birmingham	r	12	54	Guernsey	s	16	61	Manchester	r	12	54	Stockholm	c	15	59
Bristol	r	15	59	Helsinki	c	12	54	Milan	s	30	86	Tel Aviv	s	31	88
Brussels	c	15	59	Innsbruck	s	22	72	Moscow	r	5	41	Venice	s	21	70
Budapest	c	19	66	Istanbul	c	18	64	Munich	s	25	77	Vienna	s	23	73
Cardiff	c	13	55	Jersey	s	19	66	Naples	s	26	79	Warsaw	s	19	66
				Las Palmas	s	25	77	New York	s	19	66	Zurich	s	25	77

Nurses to strike today in Liverpool hospital

Continued from page 1

Nurses who resigned from the service, it was thought, would join nursing agencies or might be employed directly by area health authorities.

Most nurses would have to give a month's notice to end their contract but some senior nurses are on three months' notice.

Miss Prentice said her impression was that for the first time Mrs Castle realized that the nurses were serious. "I do not think she will try to stall us off", she said.

While the talks were taking place with Mrs Castle, more than 2,000 banner-waving nurses marched to Hyde Park for a rally. It was clear that they were deeply divided on what steps they should take to secure their demands, and one nurse who suggested strike action was shouted down from the platform.

In Liverpool nurses at Newsham Hospital said they would strike for an hour or more, starting at 2 p.m. today.

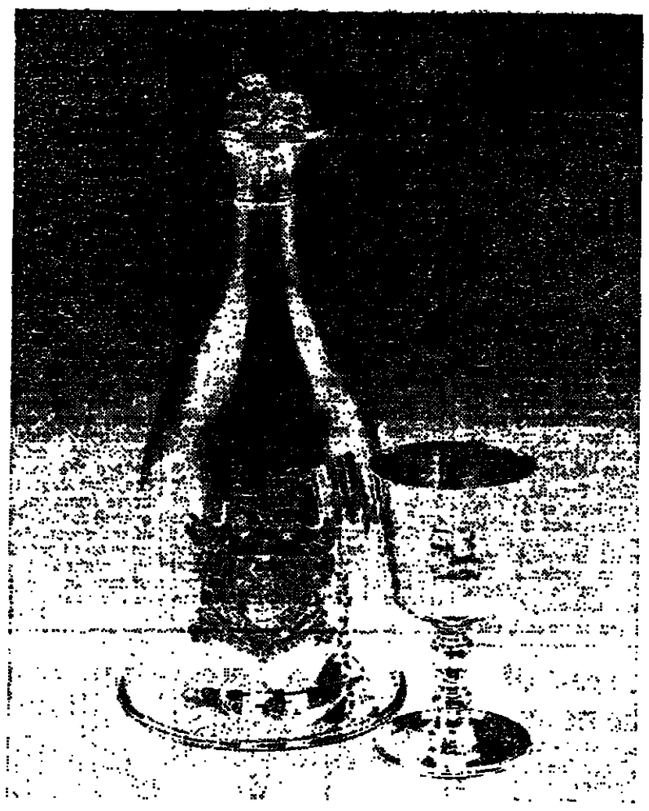
Mr Colin Barnett, the Northwest divisional officer of the National Union of Public Employees, said "If nurses are taking this action, clearly the health service is in a difficult state of industrial relations."

Between 200 and 300 nurses would be taking part in the strike, he said. There were between 600 and 700 nurses at the hospital though many were on night duty.

"Newsham will be followed by other hospitals in the Northwest," he said.

Leading article, page 17

"We were inspired by the greatest Englishman of all time"
HAROLD MACMILLAN



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Our new 2500 TC has a pretty impressive pedigree to live up to. So we've made sure that it does – with traditional Triumph style and dash.

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Even when driven hard, the smooth six-cylinder engine with its finely tuned SUs, quietly delivers more mpg than you could rightly expect from a 2½-litre.

It can top 100 mph, achieve 0-50 in 8·5 seconds, yet return around 33 mpg at a steady 50.

Inside, we've paid a lot of attention to comfort – and safety.

A comfortable driver is a safer driver. In the new 2500 TC the big comfortable seats come in a choice of corded Bri-Nylon or 'breathing' vinyl. Front seats are reclining – with optional head-rests – and fitted inertia-reel belts. There are also three rear seat-belt anchorages.

A seat belt warning light is fitted for the first time on a British production saloon. Also standard, are hazard warning lights. Anti-burst door locks – child proof on the rear doors.

A heated rear window. Dipping rear-view mirror, with break-away support. Padded facia surround, parcel shelf, and sun visors.

And on the outside, a driver's door rear-view mirror.

The Triumph 2000 and 2·5 models, incidentally, have been up-dated too, and the 1974 versions include the main features of the new 2500 TC. So now there's a full range of six-cylinder models to suit all tastes.

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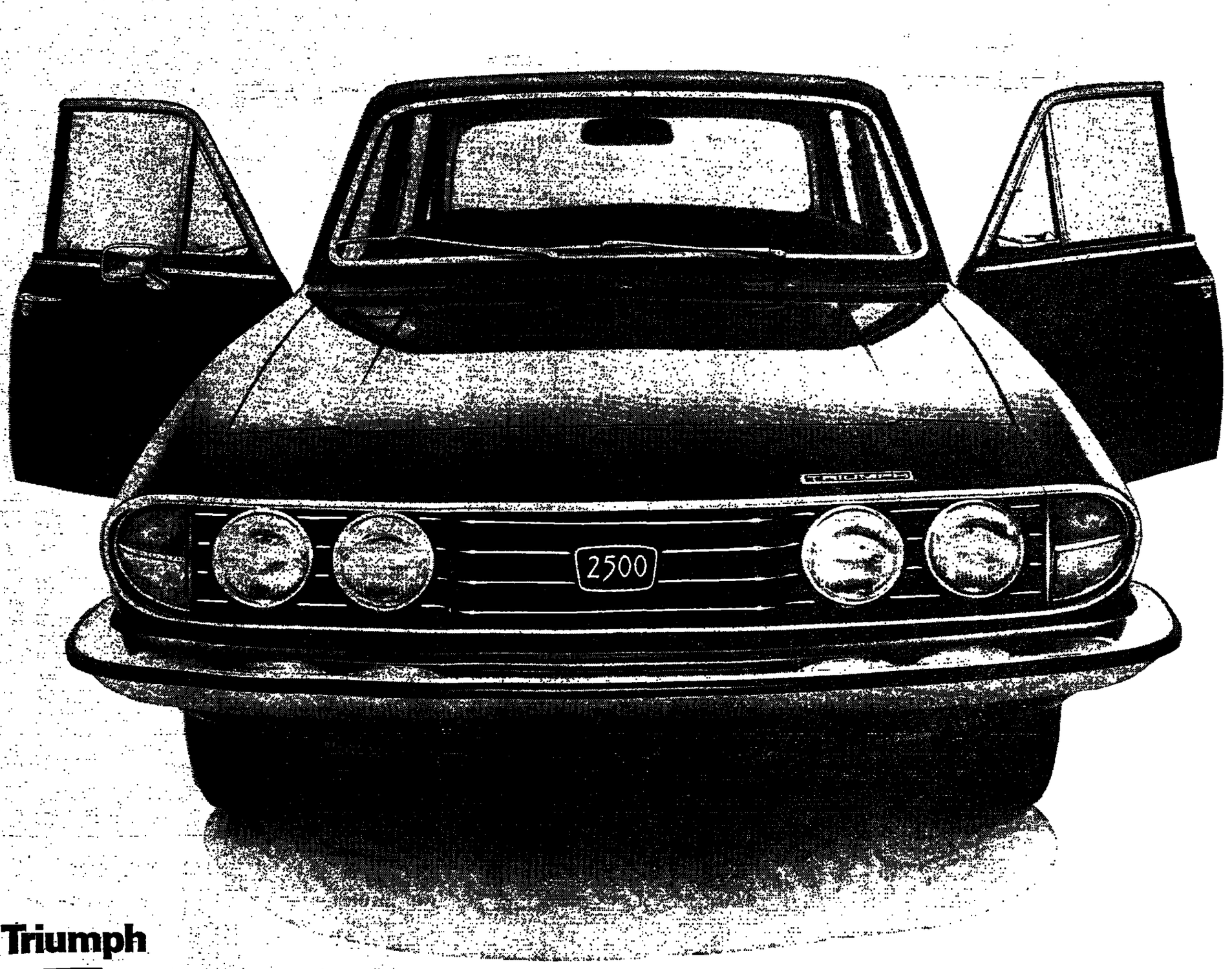
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BRITISH LEYLAND

HOME NEWS

'Social contract' not binding on us, civil servants' union says

From Paul Routledge
Douglas, Isle of Man

Limitations of the "social contract" on pay between the Government and the unions were clearly shown at the annual conference of the Civil and Public Services Association here yesterday. At best, it will do no more than "condition" Civil Service pay demands, and industrial action will still be used against wage curbs.

Mr William Kendall, the Association's general secretary, made plain that whatever its terms the compact between the TUC and Mr Wilson's Administration will not be contractually binding on the biggest and most militant union in the Civil Service.

Addressing the opening session of the conference, he defined "social contract" as "the creation of a framework and an atmosphere in which major economic and social issues can be discussed and agreements or understandings reached after taking into account the needs and views of those immediately affected". He added: "I do not think it is any more than that."

After examining the Government's record to date, Mr Kendall said the next immediate aim must be the abolition of the so-called counter-inflation policy. "Union demands can be conditioned, and no more than conditioned, if the Government are seen to be tackling successfully the causes and pressures which lead to the demand for ever higher wage increases.

"But if I say that the start which the present government has made affords us more room for hope than anything in the performance of their predecessors, I must also emphasize that we cannot simply rely upon the benevolence of any government, however well disposed."

Civil servants were still suffering from the inflexibilities of incomes policy, pay anomalies, pay relativities, allowances, London weighting, shorter working hours and better holidays. Social contract or not, the association was in dispute in the Post Office, the Department of Health and Social Security and in the Land Registry. "I can see immediate trouble ahead in other areas", he said.

"And in the end, whatever the terms of a contract between the TUC and the Government, we have to say to ourselves as paid and elected officials, the only binding contractual obligation is that between ourselves and the members of the association. The nature of this contract is not speculative. It is in the clearest possible terms in our rules and constitution.

"The return of a Labour government, the good measures it has implemented so far, have not in any fundamental fashion altered the nature of the society in which we live. The basic conflicts still remain. We shall need to use whatever strength we have to defeat wage curbs and improve living standards."

Delegates to the conference passed by a substantial majority a censure motion on their full-time national officials on "inefficiency and ineptitude" in negotiating the terms of the £45m anomalies award granted to civil servants by the Pay Board in putting right injustices created by the statutory incomes policy. The censure is not expected to precipitate changes in the union leadership, although inevitably it produced dismay.

The conference went on to reject proposals to withdraw the union from the traditional pay research unit method of determining wage increases for white collar civil servants, based on comparisons with similar workers in outside industry.

In his presidential address, Mr Leo Lever said that last year's strike in the Civil Service, the first in its history, was successful in achieving its objectives. "However, the sad truth remains that we have yet to achieve the kind of breakthrough which will remove our members from the genteel poverty which they have endured throughout an era of general prosperity."

Mr Hayward lists pride in 10 weeks of Labour

By Our Political Staff

The "social contract" on which so much of the Government's policy depends is not an edict handed down from on high and under duress. Nor is it confined within statutory limits and with statutory policies. In saying that yesterday, Mr Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, explained that, far from being "a piece of paper", the social contract was a "living and developing relationship covering the whole range of our social and economic policies".

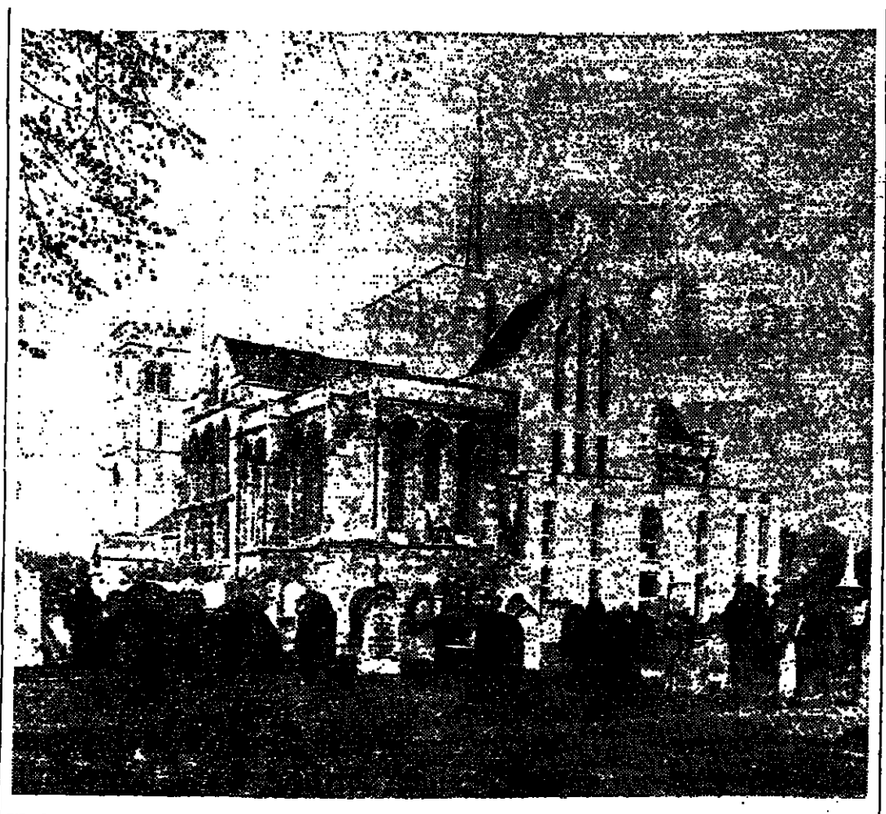
Speaking at the annual council meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Weston-super-Mare, Mr Hayward said the social contract was the result of a programme hammered out inside the Labour movement first in the agreement of July, 1972, and later in the agreement of February, 1973, entitled: *Economic policy and the cost of living.*

"When you think that it is only 10 short weeks since the Labour Government came to office, I believe we can proudly proclaim that our achievement has been spectacular. First, we said we would give priority to the least privileged and the least protected members of our society, those who have suffered most from inflation, the pensioners. This we have done.

"Second, we said we would introduce an effective system of price controls on the key items of the household budget, specially on foods. This we have also done.

"Thirdly, on housing and land, as soon as work is complete on the legislation to nationalize all development land, it will be introduced and enacted. We have stopped the rise in mortgage interest rates and we hope soon to reduce them from their present intolerable levels.

"We have in fact done rather more than we promised in the social contract of 15 months ago."



Worksop Priory, founded in the twelfth century, restored to modern design.

New lines in restored old priory

By Philip Howard

Worksop Priory, in Nottinghamshire, one of the great church buildings of England, will be reconsecrated on Saturday, having had its east end restored in handsome but conspicuously contemporary style.

A squat, modern tower with a *flèche* over the crossing, and a new sacristy and choir vestry have completed the deformed jigsaw of the east end and restored the priory church to its original cruciform plan.

The vast priory was founded in 1103 by the first party of Augustinians to penetrate the north of England. It was a place of great wealth and influence, and so attracted the particularly greedy attention of Henry VIII at the Reformation. Only the Norman Transitional nave, which had always been used as the parish church, with its two west towers, survived the pillage of the sixteenth century.

In 1969 a former member of the priory church choir, Mr John Ellis, who had become a wealthy local timber merchant, left £50,000 to complete the church. An appeal has raised most of the additional £190,000 needed.

The architect, Mr Laurence King, said yesterday: "To add to an ancient building in the contemporary style of architecture is to act in accordance with the great traditions of the past. We used similar stone facing to marry with the original building and we continued the lines and the scale of the priory."

The fine gatehouse, once used to house visitors and welcome travellers and pilgrims through Sherwood Forest, has had major repairs and alterations to make it into offices for the Citizens' Advice Bureau and the Council for Community Care. It was the first elementary school in Nottinghamshire and was used as a school until three years ago.

The Vicar of Worksop, the Rev Peter Boulton, said: "By giving it the new function of community care we are restoring, at any rate in part, what was intended by the founders of the priory and its gatehouse." On Saturday the Archbishop of York and the Duchess of Gloucester will attend a consecration Eucharist in the old priory restored.

Big fall in pig herd bears out fears

By Leonard Amey
Agricultural Correspondent

Farmers' pessimism about the state of the livestock industry is to some extent borne out by the March census sample figures for England and Wales, published yesterday, the pig-breeding herd was 37,000 down on March last year, a cut of 4.7 per cent, and the number of gilts in pig was down by 17,000, equivalent to 16 or 17 per cent.

The Ministry of Agriculture says that there has been some decline in the weekly numbers of sows slaughtered since a subsidy was announced after the Brussels agreement on 1974 prices. But they are still running well above the level of last year and, on market prices as they are, pig-producers are still losing money.

Dairy cows are also down on last year, by 36,000 (1.2 per cent) but beef cows went up by 176,000 (21 per cent). Total calvings during the three months before the census date exceeded a million and a by 2 per cent on the year.

Livestock prospects winter turn largely on the of feed. At a news conf in London yesterday, Sir Hardman, chairman of Home-Grown Cereals Auth concluded that supplies st be better after the 1974 ha but that it would be unw assume that the rebuild stocks would be signi until prices had fallen. was, he thought, no chanc return to pre-1972 price prices should stabilize lower level than at this peaks.

The authority is dis with all interests conc voluntary classification for milling wheat, on the of that in France, to enco greater use of home wheat by millers.

A rather longer-term p also in hand is an investi into the marketing of m barley, in conjunction economists at New University.

Most schools for blind 'a academically dead'

By Our Education Correspondent

Blind children should not be taught in special schools. The 20 schools for about 1,200 blind and 2,300 partially sighted children should be closed and 80 schools throughout the country should have special units for blind children added.

These are the main points a deputation of blind lecturers put to the Government yesterday. They said a proposal to establish campuses for children with different kinds of handicap would produce "ghettos for the disabled".

Mr Martin Milligan, a philosophy lecturer at Leeds University, said that with the exception of two selective grammar schools, other blind schools were academically dead. There was no access to higher education from them and the education was not good enou stimulate bright children developed after the age of

He said the deputatio Mr Armstrong, Parliam Under-Secretary, Educatio Science, who had been tive to the principle that children should be edu alongside the sighted.

A report they submitted the National Federation Blind and from the Assoc of Blind and Partially-si Teachers and Students, p out that 97 per cent of children have to leave ho go to special schools. If proposals were adopted 600 visually handicapped ren would not have to live from their homes.

Educational provision for t ually handicapped—commen the Vernon Report (Nationa eration of the Blind, 20 Close, London, SW20. £1).

Last week at Sotheby's

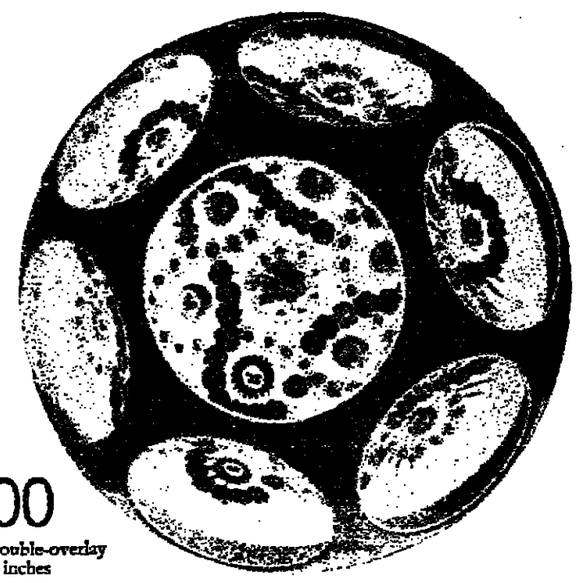


£8,400 Pauwels van Hilligaert, *King Gustavus II Adolphus of Sweden* (one of a pair) on panel, 14½ by 11¼ inches



£200 A partly gilt and frosted silver card case, makers' mark of *W. & F. Barnard of E. Barnard & Sons; London, 1880*, 3¾ inches

£290 One of a pair of Chinese yellow-ground bowls, *six character marks and period of Kang Hsi*, 6¾ inches



£3,200 A Baccarat dark-blue double-overlay paperweight, 5⅛ inches

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On page 26 there are details of our forthcoming Sales, some of which you may be interested in attending.

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Caretaker tried to kill headmistress, Crown says

A school caretaker put weedkiller in a bottle of blackcurrant juice belonging to a headmistress because his love for her was not returned, it was alleged at Leeds Crown Court yesterday. It appeared that he intended to poison her and then commit suicide, Mr James Pickles, for the prosecution, said.

Tom Woolley, aged 47, of Oldham Road, Springhead, near Oldham, Lancashire, pleaded not guilty to attempting to murder Mrs Dorothy Mary Ellis, aged 51, of Burnedgefold Road, Oldham. He also denies alternative charges of administering a poison to endanger her life and with intent to injure, aggrieve or annoy her.

Mr Pickles said Mr Woolley was appointed caretaker of the Springhead County Infants' School in February, 1972, and he did his job well. He was a widower, and Mrs Ellis, the headmistress, was a widow.

He continued: "It is plain that Woolley became very fond indeed of Mrs Ellis and he would, I suppose, say he was in love with her. She said she was friendly towards him and was sympathetic to him because he was a lonely man who had suffered depression, but she did not respond to his advances."

Mrs Ellis complained three times to the divisional educational officer that Mr Woolley was pestering her. In June, 1973, Mr Woolley told his hospital's senior registrar: "I keep doing silly things at school. This woman won't go out with me. I keep pressing and pressing. I am possessed with her." Mr Pickles said Mr Woolley might have meant "obsessed" rather than "possessed".

In October, 1973, Mr Woolley told Mrs Ellis: "You are destroying me because of my love for you, but you are also destroying yourself."

The alleged offences took place on November 7 and 8 1973. Mrs Ellis used to take to school a bottle of Ribena which she diluted with water and drank at break times.

Mr Pickles added: "It is admitted that it was Woolley who placed weedkiller in the Ribena, but you will have to decide what went on in his mind at the relevant time."

The trial continues today.

RSPCA kept i finance record inquiry panel t

The RSPCA was crit yesterday for lack of fin control in the past. Mr Game, the society's finance cer, told an internal ir into the society's affairs when he started his job in 1972, he could find no rec what the society had and it could spend.

Mr Sparrow said the pr finance officer had b secretary, not an account was astonishing that t membership fee had not increased since the 193(that the net loss on m ship in 1972 was £47,444.

Mr Peter Hunt, a mem the inquiry panel, said ac for the past five years s that expenditure on anim fare had increased by cent but all other exper had increased by 86 per ce

M5 bridge openin

The M5 bridge at Avon linking the Midlands wi West Country will be o on May 23. But for the being there will be onl lane in each direction.

Manx call for inquiry into corruption

From Our Correspondent
Douglas, Isle of Man

A group of Manx nationalists has asked the Home Secretary if the royal commission being set up in Britain to investigate alleged government corruption can extend its scope to investigate the Isle of Man Government.

A letter signed by six people has been sent to the Home Office in London. They say they are acting as individuals "seriously concerned with what has been going on here in recent years", and do not represent the views of any Manx nationalist organization.

The letter refers to "dubious practices" in Britain, and adds: "If this can go undetected for years in metropolitan Britain, where every move of the incumbent Administration is jealously scrutinized by an Opposition almost as powerful as itself, what must be the position here in the almost total absence of any parliamentary opposition?"

It says that extending the British inquiry to the island would implement Britain's "constitutional obligation to ensure to the Manx people the good government which many of them feel is lacking in many important respects".

Mr Nigel Kermode, a café owner, of St Johns, near Peel, one of the signatories, said yesterday that some Manx nationalists had refused to sign the letter because it implied a recognition of the British Government's right to exercise final authority over Manx affairs.

Correction

A news agency report on May 4 of a case at St Albans Crown Court in which a couple were accused of cruelty to their baby son, incorrectly quoted Mr Oliver Popplewell, QC, for the husband, in seeking permission to withdraw from the case, as saying that the wife would not be giving evidence. He in fact said the wife was now to be called as a witness and in the circumstances it would be embarrassing for him and his junior to continue to act.

Entry qualifications for a students will not change

By Our Education Correspondent

Entry qualifications needed by art and design students will not change when their diploma is given degree status next September.

The Council for National Academic Awards and the National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design are to amalgamate on September 1. All courses leading to the award of Diploma in Art and Design will lead instead to the award of a CNAA degree of Bachelor of Arts with honours.

Directors of art colleges, leading artists, the National Union of Students and others had feared that all art students on higher education courses might be required to have two A levels. That led to recent correspondence in *The Times* on the relevance of O and A levels to art training.

Dr Edwin Kerr, chief officer of the CNAA, said at a special conference in London yesterday: "The rumour that our council would insist on levels was always a lot rubbish. There is no imm proposal to change the en quirements."

He said the requir would not be changed " and until the council is a by practitioners of ar design and those teachi and design that the time to do that'. It would only after widespread sion.

He said also that studer had been awarded the d at any time from 1966 t could have it converted degree.

The minimum requirem the new degree course five O levels or fewer O combined with A levels. statement yesterday the said it would be prepa consider that some stud marked creative promis capable of taking the course without having ol the minimum educationa fications.

Milhench plea for bail adjourned

Three weeks to the day after Ronald Milhench first appeared at Wolverhampton Magistrates' Court to be remanded in custody, an application on his behalf was made to Mr Justice May in chambers in Birmingham yesterday for him to be granted bail. The application was adjourned until Thursday.

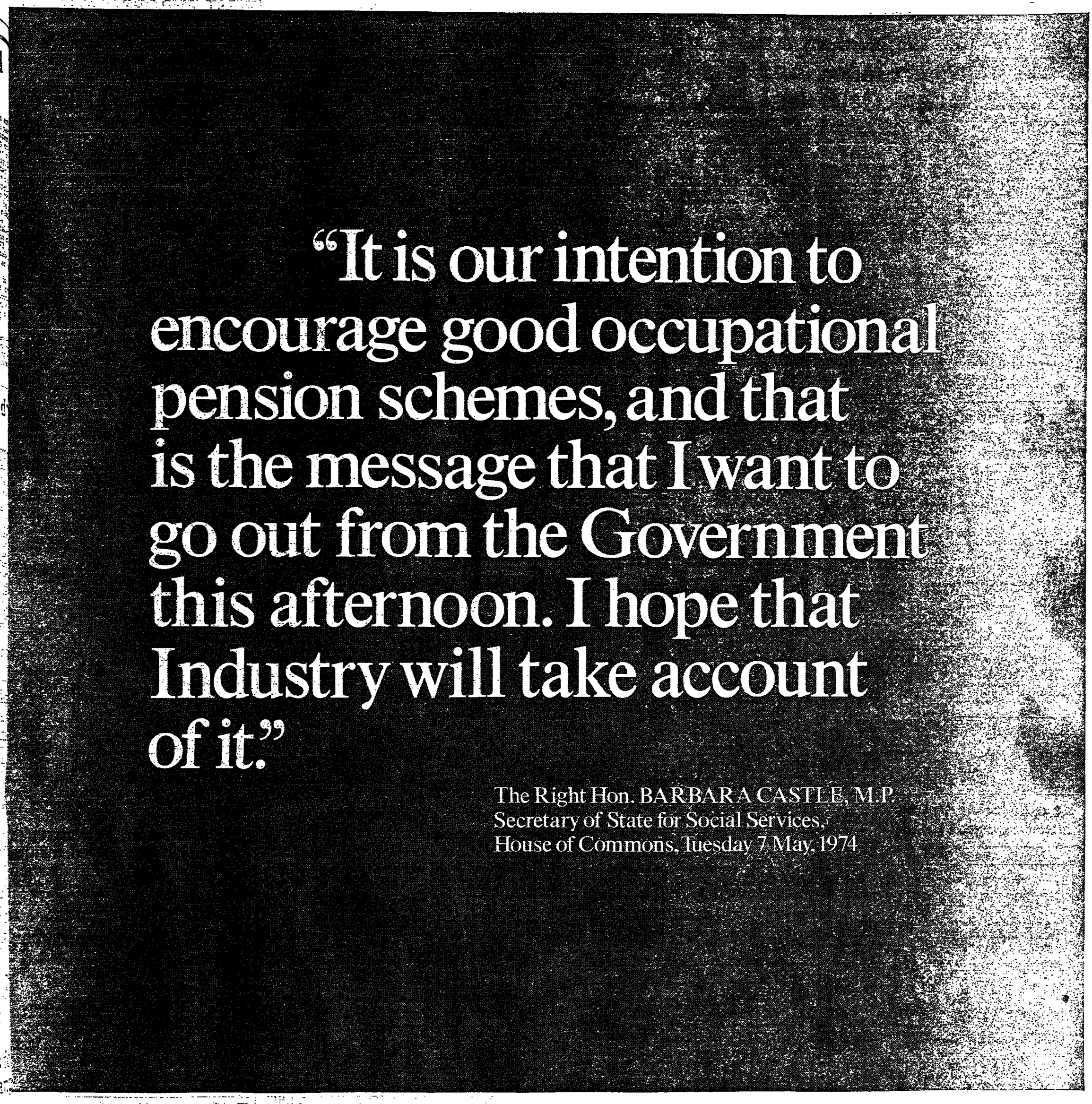
Meanwhile, Mr Milhench, aged 37, an insurance broker, who is at the centre of the Wilson forged letter inquiry and faces a total of five charges, will again appear before Mr H. W. Maitland Coley, the Wolverhampton stipendiary magistrate, tomorrow.

By the end of this week the Director of Public Prosecutions will have received a file on police investigations in the Wolverhampton area.

Security guar cleared of theft charg

Gary Castle, aged 2 acquitted by a jury at H sex Crown Court yester stealing £300 in cash, the erty of the Treasury, f safe at the Central Cr Court on June 23 last while employed there security guard. On the di of Judge Edie he was fou guilty on a further cha stealing £50. Mr Castle, o hall View, Stevenage. fordshire, had pleaded guilty to both charges.

Earlier, William Fran cocks, aged 60, a s guard, also employed time at the Central Cr Court, had pleaded gui stealing £300 from a safe court and had been sen to 21 months' imprisonme



In other words, Company Pensions are as important as ever.

In a statement in the House of Commons on 7 May, 1974 – regarding the future of the Social Security Act 1973 – Mrs. Barbara Castle announced the cancellation of the State Reserve Scheme, and with it, the recognition requirements for occupational pension schemes due to come into force in April 1975.

She made it quite plain that it was her wish to "encourage the development of good occupational pension schemes, which are highly valued by the people in them."

Although the compulsion may have gone, the need for occupational pension schemes remains. The need for the financial security in retirement which a good scheme can give; for life assurance cover which your employees' dependants need; and the flexibility which no State scheme can provide.

So the message is plain to everyone concerned with occupational pensions. Carry on the good work you are doing. Accelerate the action you are taking. And if you haven't taken action yet don't delay. Because, as Mrs. Castle said, "the setting up of any good new occupational pension scheme, or the improvement of an existing one, represents a move in the right direction".

The compulsion's gone but the need remains.

COMPANY PENSIONS

Don't delay. Act today.

Issued by the Company Pensions Information Centre
7 Old Park Lane, London, W1Y 3LJ.

HOME NEWS

Post service 'as good as dead' unless wages are increased, Mr Tom Jackson tells workers

From Alan Hamilton
Labour Staff
Bournemouth

Wages in the Post Office are so far behind the rest of industry that postal and telephone services are on the verge of collapse because of staff shortages, Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, told the union's annual conference here yesterday.

Postal workers were ready to ignore the Government's "social compact" with the union movement, he said, to remedy "the injustice which has been heaped upon our people". The union was bitterly disappointed with the Government for not singling out Post Office staff for special pay treatment.

Union pressure for better pay and conditions comes just before the Post Office is expected to announce a record annual deficit approaching £300m. That compares with last year's deficit of £84m, the first deficit since 1956.

"The service today is now creaking and almost collapsing", Mr Jackson said. In London, staff shortages were as high as 30 per cent, and it was common for mail to be moved from one office to another until enough staff could be found to sort it.

"Our pay is abysmally poor. In four years the fallback in pay levels has become a scandal." Since 1970 real wages nationally had risen by 16.2 per cent, but those for postmen had risen by only 1.5 per cent, for telephonists by 1.6 per cent and by nothing at all for some grades represented by the union.

"My advice to anyone seeking employment in the Post Office is 'don't'", Mr Jackson said. "Without an increase in pay the service is as good as dead."

The Government's decision not to treat postal workers as a "special case" was bound to damage prospects of a voluntary pay policy.

Mr Jackson added a veiled warning of possible militancy when he said that the union had recovered from the disastrous postal strike of 1971. It was wealthier than it had been when it began the strike.

Nalgo strikes extended: The National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) decided yesterday to extend its strike campaign to nine more London boroughs and the electricity industry (our Labour Staff write). The decision follows the rebuff by Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, of a peace initiative from the TUC.

The union had said it would call off its action if Mr Foot agreed to a TUC request to bring forward to June 18 a Pay Board report due at the end of June and allow any increases negotiated after that date to be backdated. Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, said yesterday that the minister had been unable to agree.

More than 1,600 Nalgo members are now on strike and from Monday a further 600 will be called out in Hammersmith, Hillingdon, Kensington and Chelsea, Lewisham, Merton, Newham, Redbridge, Richmond, Wandsworth, offices of London electricity boards and power stations at West Thurrock and Tilbury.

Do we get the postal service we deserve, page 16

Tories' four guidelines for Mr Foot's repeal Bill

By Our Political Staff

Four guiding principles for the working of Mr Foot's Trade Union and Labour Relations Bill (which repeals the Conservatives' Industrial Relations Act, 1971) have been proposed by Mr Whitelaw, former Secretary of State for Employment, and his Conservative team on the Commons standing committee to deal with the legislation that provides the foundation for the Government's "social contract" with the trade unions.

The guiding principles are set out in an amendment to the Bill published yesterday. At the beginning of Mr Foot's schedule one, Mr Whitelaw and his colleagues seek to introduce the following significant passage:

"The provisions of this Act shall have effect for the purpose of promoting good industrial relations in accordance with the following general principles:

(a) the principle of collective bargaining freely conducted on behalf of workers and employers and with due regard to the general interests of the community;

(b) the principle of developing and maintaining orderly procedures in industry for the peaceful and expeditious settlement of disputes by negotiation, conciliation or arbitration, with due regard to the general interests of the community;

(c) the principle of free association of workers in independent trade unions, and of employers in employers' associations, so organized as to be representative, responsible and effective bodies for regulating relations between employers and workers; and

(d) the principle of freedom and security for workers, protected by adequate safeguards against unfair industrial practices, whether on the part of employers or others.

The Opposition's statement of general principles goes on to provide that the four principles shall be regarded as guidelines by Mr Foot, as Secretary of State, all others on whom the Bill places duties, and the industrial tribunals.

The Conservative amendment to the Bill's first schedule among other things, also provides that the code of practice brought into effect under the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, shall remain in effect as part of the new Act "unless and until revised".

Another long amendment to schedule one tabled by Mr Whitelaw would make preentry closed-shop agreements void, with compensation provisions for any worker who suffers loss.

Mr Foot's Bill begins clause one with the statement that "the Industrial Relations Act, 1971, is hereby repealed". A Conservative amendment would alter that to provide that Mr Foot should repeal the Bill by statutory instrument, if necessary appointing different days for different parts of the Conservative Act to be repealed. Any order would need to be approved by both Houses of Parliament.



Police officers taking fingerprints at Beeston, Leeds, yesterday, the first day of a check which will involve 23,000 people after the murder of Mrs Annie Belshaw, aged 80, at her shop on April 2.

British Airways cabin crew vote to continue strike

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Stewards and stewardesses of the overseas division of British Airways decided yesterday to continue their week-old strike.

About 1,600 of the 2,900 cabin staff in the overseas division, formerly BOAC, were at a meeting where voting in favour of continuing the dispute was overwhelming.

The cabin crew are in conflict with British Airways over the hours they work and time off between flights. Services in the European division of the airline are not affected.

At a press conference after the meeting of the British Airways Stewards and Stewardesses Association branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, allegations were made that notices of dismissal were in the post to the cabin staff involved.

The airline later denied that, but agreed that it was considering dismissals. The management had, however, promised the Department of Employment and the union that they would be told before any such action was taken.

An airline official also denied a suggestion that European division cabin crews were joining the strikers.

More than 2,000 British Airways passengers are being transferred to flights by other airlines each day the dispute continues. The airline said yesterday that it was losing £400,000 a day as a result of the dispute.

WEST EUROPE

Giscard warning tha victory of left will dislocate indust

From Richard Wigg
Monteau-les-Mines, France, May 13

M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing last night promised French wage earners a "more humane" economic progress for the country if he was elected President.

Speaking in this Burgundy coal mining town, the Finance Minister held out the prospect of pensions on full rights at 60 and the progressive ending of wages paid by piece rates. At the same time, he gave a warning that if the left won large scale nationalization would destroy the economic means for social reforms. "Dislocated" French firms would be unable to compete against the Germans and jobs would be endangered.

Beginning his final week of campaigning, M Giscard d'Estaing chose Monteau-les-Mines, which is now linked with the adjacent Le Creusot steel town in an industrial community, to woo the French working class and explain his attitude to national labour problems.

In the two towns, M François Mitterrand, the candidate of the left, polled on the May 5 ballot just about equal the joint vote of the Finance Minister and M Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the Gaullist, who came third. Every vote will thus count on Sunday.

Illustrating the political skill of M Giscard d'Estaing, this area was chosen because the local deputy mayor and president of the Monteau-Le Creusot community is M André Jarrot, a Gaullist "of the first hour" who has rallied power fully to him.

At Easter M Jarrot told me of his resentment for M Giscard d'Estaing "dismissing" President de Gaulle in 1969; last night, sitting next to the Finance Minister on the platform, M Jarrot performed blandly, recalling the young Army lieutenant who had helped liberate Burgundy towards the close of the Second World War.

The 3,000 invited guests were strictly middle class and while they applauded the Minister's warnings of the risks for the economy if M Mitterrand won, the promise of shorter legal working hours drew no enthusiasm.

When a small group of young left-wing supporters tried to shout "Mitterrand—President" they were instantly bundled out of the marquee in which the meeting was held. Outside I found one of the would-be hecklers being repeatedly kicked by five or six roughs detailed to keep "order" at the meeting. He finally picked himself up, bleeding at the face, and left. A policeman had stood by impassively throughout.

Such strong-arm tactics go badly with M Giscard d'Estaing's liberal image yet they have figured at several meetings during this cam

At the end of last meeting, a journalist local news agency w photographed the incid set on by more toughs given attention at a and today his agency local branch of the fo union protested.

Le Monde reported that the security men Giscard campaign had cruited from among right-wing elements, supporters of the O Ordre Nouveau, disso the French Governm year.

M Giscard d'Estaing thunderous applause appealed to the wo understand that there no social progress if a Government proceed "break up the industri which provided the s for economic growth.

A young lycée teach me clapped vigorous the Minister detai 1,200,000 new jobs cr the Government during five years, and said coal pits had sever future thanks to high o

She told me her pu a rural environment flected their parents' a government of the l hit at private property the pupils from the towns usually shared ents' sympathy for rand.

The Finance Minis promises but they we He set no date for te payment by piece French factories, nor when giving all wo right to retire at 60 wished, would becor tory.

The main omission policy speech was an of advance towards democracy. M Gisca taing is known not thize with the reformi the French Employers tion led by M Jose a shoe manufactur argues for a manager gation to decide fu nomic strategy with earners.

The Minister admi France's works c were often "purely and said the law should require "big submit a "social re these committees anm evidently not on the position.

M Giscard D'Estaing Monteau-les Mines nationally to French w ers, but on the sopt h have a dialogue with them. He received applause from French for his reassuring their position in today'

Compensation of £1,300 for man who left union

Mr Joseph Langston said yesterday that he had agreed to accept £1,300 compensation for being unfairly dismissed by Chrysler. He lost his job when fellow workers threatened to strike if he was kept on after leaving his union.

He disclosed the figure after the National Industrial Relations Court had reserved judgment on his case against the company and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, in which he seeks to establish his right to work without being a member of a trade union.

He refused to say if he had given up his fight to get back his old job at Chrysler. He continued: "I should like to keep my options open. I do not want to say anything about that until I have heard the court's judgment."

Earlier in the hearing Sir John Donaldson, President of the court, indicated that it would not recommend Chrysler to take Mr Langston back because it might provoke renewed industrial trouble.

50-a-week equality

Women workers at Players cigarette factories, Nottingham, are to get the same 50 a week free cigarette ration as men in place of the 20 a week they have received since 1951.

Limit on effects of housing Bill sought by Tory MPs

By Our Political Staff

Conservative MPs on the Commons standing committee considering the housing Bill have launched a campaign to restrict the nationalizing effects of the extension of the Housing Corporation's activities.

In amendments published yesterday they seek to ensure that all new construction, conversion or improvements carried out by the corporation shall be done by building firms from the private sector, and that the work shall be put out to tender rather than given to directly employed labour.

Other amendments would limit the compulsory acquisition of land by the corporation by providing that the land should first be offered for resale to the original owner.

One Conservative amendment would ensure that the corporation should acquire a controlling interest in any private company only if threequarters of the company's directors have agreed in writing. Another would prevent the corporation from acquiring more than 10 per cent of the issued share capital of any public company "unless a simple majority of the shareholders (including proxies) at a specially convened extraordinary general meeting have given consent".

The amendment adds that the corporation shall not acquire more than 49 per cent of the issued share capital unless the majority of shareholders exceeds two thirds of eligible votes, "excluding any voting rights that the company may itself be able to exercise by virtue of the acquisition of securities".

At Sevenoaks last night, Mr Crosland, Secretary of State for the Environment, said: "One key measure in any long-term improvement in the housing situation is the public ownership of development land.

"Working out the fine details of a scheme is not a simple matter. We must get them right, for the Tories will be anxious to seize on any flaws as an excuse for committing themselves to repealing the whole scheme. But I do not believe this means that our proposals need be too long delayed."

The Conservatives in opposition, he added, could be expected to repeat all the former faults of their housing policy, "but with Mrs Thatcher as their spokesman we can also expect them to campaign in housing, as elsewhere, on an anti-egalitarian platform, showing a determination to preserve the housing privileges of the better-off even where these conflict with the desperate needs of the ill-housed".

Appointments Vacant also on pages 14 and 15

GENERAL VACANCIES

PILOTS' NATIONAL PENSION FUND

DEPUTY SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Secretary of the Fund. Its members are self-employed Marine Pilots operating in Ports and Harbours in the U.K. The Fund is operated by a small staff responsible to Trustees and a Board of Management.

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The salary offered is of the order of £2,000 p.a. according to age and experience.

Applications giving details of career and experience and requests for further information to:—

The Secretary,
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Colchester House, Penys Street,
London EC2N 4AY (01-481 1131).

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requires
AN AREA PROJECT OFFICER
SALARY £1,685 PER ANNUM IN GLASGOW

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The appointment will be until 31st March, 1975 in the first instance.

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THE PERSONNEL OFFICER, COMMUNITY INDUSTRY, KING HOUSE, 11 WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON W2 4UA. 01-229 9713.

Completed applications must be received at the above address not later than 24th May, 1974.

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SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

required for the section dealing with medical staffing and the Committees of the Board of Governors. The successful applicant will be particularly responsible for work in connection with the Committees of the Board of Governors.

Good shorthand and typing speeds essential.

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Applications with names and addresses of three referees, please, to

Geoffrey A. Robinson
Secretary to the Board of Governors
at the above address.

RIBA

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Box 2832 C, The Times.

Women's Appointments also on pages 27 and 28

GENERAL

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Suicide attempt by prisoner who was jail hostage

Alessandria, Italy, May 13.—One of the hostages held by rebel prisoners in a bloody breakout attempt which ended with six people dead tried to commit suicide in his cell last night, officials said today.

Luigi Olivassi, aged 29, was one of six prisoners seized by the rebels last Friday when they demanded a getaway car for themselves and their hostages.

Signor Olivassi cut his wrists with a razor blade but was not seriously injured. He was believed to have been friendly with the three rebels who staged the escape attempt, two of whom died in an exchange of gunfire with police late on Friday. Officials said he was badly affected by the killings.

Four hostages, among them the prison doctor and a young woman social worker, were also killed during the 32-hour drama. —Reuter.

'Catastroph Sweden unl rain falls soc

From Our Correspond
Stockholm, May 13

Drought-like conditi seriously affect this vests in Sweden. If not fall soon "we ca speak of catastrophes farming areas", said joera Lovang, of the ing Farm Board i Sweden.

After four years of ters, rain had not almost five weeks, spring plantings. Po might be diminished and wheat crops co duced "significantly

A shortfall of mo million tons in the vegetable yields has gested. The normal eight million tons.

The parched isle in southern Sweden storms recently.

Pollsters' show increas support for Mr Palme

Stockholm, May 13

Sweden's long-ruling Social Democrats were heartened today by a poll which showed that voters' confidence in Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, has risen by 9 per cent since last year's dead-heat general elections.

The poll, released over the weekend by the Sifo organization, showed that 46 per cent of voters supported Mr Palme. Mr Thorbjoern Faellin, the Centre Party leader, and nominal Opposition spokesman, received 35 per cent.

In August last year, just before the voters gave the Socialist and non-Socialist blocks each 175 seats in Parliament, Mr Palme received only 37 per cent in another Sifo study, compared with 39 per cent for Mr Faellin.

The latest survey also said that 33 per cent thought the Socialists were best suited for dealing with inflation which is expected to reach a moderate 8 per cent this year. A total of 29 per cent gave preference to the non-Socialist block. Some 22 per cent said either block could handle the job equally well.

Last week, the Social Democrats, who have ruled Sweden for 41 years, were moderately pleased by another which showed that s slump this year climbed back to th they held just b autumn's elections.

This poll said the per cent of the voter compared with 40.5 January.

Political comment inclined to attribute back to the Social D a recent set of econ ures which have people having more spend as well as to t the economy is booni

Later this week, M to hold talks with leaders to determin to continue to "gov tery" or have new this year. The farc mentary deadlock that votes are being the drawing of lots not yet on substantive

Informed political lieved the Opposit the mood to coopera Palme Government issues. On balance, tended to believe Palme would probat continue to govern w locked Parliament t seek early elections.

Swiss newspapers to raise prices in July

Weinfelden, Switerland, May 13.—The Swiss Newspaper Editors Association has decided to increase the price of newspapers and advertising rates from July 1, it was announced today.

The amounts have not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

Swedish docker off crippling st

Göteborg, May workers returned to today after a fruit strike for equal rights with transpo which has crippled ports.—Reuter.

WEST EUROPE

W Germany begins series of radical changes in leadership

om Dan van der Vat
nn, May 13

West Germany will emerge m this week of political nge with a new President- ct, a new Chancellor and ce-Chancellor, a new Cabinet, d a government programme hich, though directly derived m its predecessor, will show portant changes of emphasis.

President Heinemann has re- sed on the grounds of age to nd for a second term and ll retire on June 30. His ccessor is to be elected on ednesday.

The Government has hired nn's largest auditorium, the ethoven Concert Hall, for s election, which will be in hands of the Federal Assem- of 1,036 members.

This body comprises the 518 mbers of the Bundestag (in- ding West Berlin represent- ves), and an equal number of puties from the *Länder* Par- ments, delegated in propor- n to the strengths of the rties in their various legisla- es.

The ruling coalition of Social mocrats and Free Democrats l thus have a majority in the embly with 535 seats against for the Christian Democrat position.

The sole purpose of the embly is to act as an elec- al college for the presidency. e Government candidate is to Herr Walter Scheel. The position has nominated Dr hard von Weizsäcker, a res- ted Bundestag deputy.

Herr Scheel, who was Vice- ncellor under Herr Brandt, l is now acting Chancellor as l as chairman of the Free nocratic Party, Foreign Min- r and chairman of the Euro- n Community's Council of isters, is expected to win by mall margin.

he resignation of Herr ndt from the chancellorship eek ago means that 24 hours r the President-elect is wn, a new Chancellor will elected by the Bundestag. h coalition parties, which e a joint majority of 46, nimously support Herr mut Schmidt, the Finance uister. He will take the oath office before the Bundestag same afternoon.

n Friday, members of the Cabinet will be presented to the Bundestag and will then take their oaths of office. At noon the new Chancellor will present the government statement marking the beginning of a new administration.

The new Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister and chairman of the Free Democrats is to be Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, at present Minister of the Interior.

While it is generally expected that Herr Schmidt will, barring unthinkable accidents, become the fifth federal Chancellor, it remains remotely possible that Herr Scheel may not become the fourth President quite so easily as originally thought.

Coalition party managers are worried in case strong feelings among their assembly members may lead some to abstain. If they do, their motive will not be hostility to Herr Scheel, but to Herr Genscher. He, as Minister of the Interior, is responsible for the security services which failed to protect Herr Brandt from having an alleged East German spy planted in the heart of the Chancellery.

As Professor Horst Ehmke, who took the alleged spy on to the staff, has accepted his share of responsibility by refusing to be considered for office again, there is strong feeling that Herr Genscher should do the same.

To be elected on first ballot, Herr Scheel must win an absolute majority, or 519 votes. If he fails, he must again have an absolute majority on the second ballot. If that too does not happen, a third and final ballot is held in which the candidate with a simple majority is declared elected.

The anti-Genscher elements assume that if Herr Scheel is not elected, he will stay on as Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, as well as party chairman, thus blocking Herr Genscher. But it is well known that Herr Scheel has set his heart on moving into the Villa Hammerschmidt, the presidential residence.

Herr Brandt today sent a circular letter to the million members of the Social Democratic Party, of which he is to remain chairman, calling for total support for his successor as Chancellor.



General Franco greets King Husain of Jordan. The King, who is on an official visit to Spain, met the Spanish leader for private talks in Madrid yesterday.

Protest strike in Denmark over tax proposals

From Our Correspondent
Copenhagen, May 13

A quarter of Denmark's industrial labour force went on unofficial strike today to support labour movement protests against the consumer and income tax proposals presented by the five-month-old Liberal minority Government last week.

The 40,000 strikers ignored the appeals of union officials to go to work, and about 10,000 gathered in front of the Danish Parliament building for a rally where speakers and banner slogans called upon the Government to resign.

During the day, members of the Government continued negotiations with the Opposition in an effort to reach a compromise that will allow the smooth passage of their plans through the Folketing tomorrow.

Mr Poul Hartling, the Prime Minister, hopes to cut income taxes by 30 per cent and balance the budget through a combination of higher consumer taxes and reductions in state expenditure. At the end of the year he wishes to replace some of the consumer tax increases with a five per cent general increase in VAT, which at present is 15 per cent.

Both the Government and Opposition have agreed that drastic measures are necessary, for the balance of payments deficit threatens to reach 7,000m kroner (about £400m) for the year.

Several Opposition parties have objected to Mr Hartling's proposals, claiming that they lack social balance and will place most of the burden on lower income brackets.

Algarve cholera warning to British tourists

By Our Foreign Staff

British holidaymakers travelling to the Algarve should seek vaccination against cholera, the Department of Health said in London yesterday. They should be vaccinated at least two weeks before departure.

The warning followed an outbreak of the disease in the Algarve where yesterday health officials were investigating the death of a woman in Faro. Twelve people are being treated for the disease and the population of the town of Tavira was being inoculated. Authorities said the situation was localized and under control.

In the Huelva province of Spain, vegetables and crabs brought in from the Algarve have been destroyed. Further imports have been banned.

In giving its warning yesterday, the Department of Health added that vaccination provides only partial protection. The best safeguard was scrupulous care over food and drink—avoiding uncooked food and drinking only boiled water.

EC leader sees Mr Wilson on renegotiation terms

George Clark
itical Correspondent

he Labour Government's iditions for the renegotiation he terms of British entry into European Community were cussed when M François- vier Ortoli, President of the ropean Commission, and some his senior officials met Mr Wilson and other ministers at separate meetings in London yesterday.

The meeting with Mr Wilson lasted more than one and a half hours. They are reported to have had "a friendly exchange of views".

A statement from the Foreign Office said that earlier Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, had informed M Ortoli that he would wish to put before the European Council of Ministers "the problems which Britain is experiencing in the field of the Community budget and the common agricultural policy. He also raised 'trade and aid' and the question of greater access for Commonwealth countries to the Market."

Apparently the mood of the meeting was serious but not gloomy. M Ortoli and his officials were obviously anxious to do everything possible to pave the way to speedy negotiations.

In the morning M Ortoli saw Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Industry.

Attempt to seize film

Madrid, May 13.—Youths forced their way into a cinema and tried to steal reels of a film containing a scene satirizing the right-wing Falange movement, *Hoja de Lunes* said.

OVERSEAS

Canon urges Christian backing for violence

Lusaka, May 13.—Canon Burgess Carr, secretary-general of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, today urged African Christians to support liberation movements and accused the Vatican of "complicity with Portuguese terror".

In a 6,000-word speech, he told the conference's third assembly here that the only alternative to continued guerrilla fighting in Portugal's African territories was their gaining complete independence.

It was untenable for African Christians to reject violence outright, he declared, and the Churches should give unequivocal support to liberation movements. God had "sanctified violence into an instrument of redemption".

Canon Carr, of the Liberian Episcopalian Church, criticized the compromising attitude of many Protestants towards apartheid.

The assembly, he said, had yet to decide on its attitude towards liberation movements. But he still believed that "the selective violence employed by the liberation movements is in sharp contrast to the collective violence perpetrated by the South African, Rhodesian and Portuguese regimes in Africa. Thus any outright rejection of violence is an untenable alternative for African Christians", he said. "If for no other reason, we must give our unequivocal support to the liberation movements because they have helped the Church to rediscover a new and radical appreciation of the Cross. In accepting the violence of the Cross, God, in Jesus Christ, sanctified violence into a redemptive instrument for bringing into being a fuller human life", the canon added.

The assembly, opened by President Kaunda of Zambia yesterday, groups 103 Protestant, Orthodox, Coptic and independent Churches of Africa representing 48 million Christians.

The Roman Catholic Church does not belong to it but the Vatican has sent an observer.

Commenting on developments in Portugal today, Canon Carr said: "One thing is certain, no arrangement short of full and complete freedom from Portuguese political domination and economic exploitation can be an alternative to continuing the armed liberation struggle."

He praised individual Roman Catholics and Protestants whose work had "ensured the retention of a measure of credibility for Christianity in the minority-ruled territories in Africa."

But he had harsh words for the Church as a whole. "When the history of our epoch is written", he said, "future generations will be utterly chagrined by the complicity of the Vatican with Portuguese terror, both in metropolitan Portugal and in its colonies, as evidenced in the 1940 Concordat and the missionary agreement.

"In like manner, they will be mortified by the compromising attitude of much Protestant Christianity—with its cardinal tenets of freedom—towards apartheid in South Africa and in Rhodesia", he stated.

Tensions in Mozambique worry General Gomes

Beira, May 13.—General da Costa Gomes, the Portuguese Chief of Staff and second man in the Lisbon junta, left here today after a three-day visit to Mozambique to try to stop the guerrilla war.

The General, accompanied by another member of the junta, General Diogo Neto, left for Angola, where he will spend a few hours before returning to Lisbon.

In a statement General Costa Gomes said he believed the people of Mozambique now had a new approach to their problems and that he had succeeded in explaining some of the junta's aims.

The Government was worried by the emergence of a number of people who had "decided to create an emotional atmosphere which would not be propitious for the aim of absolute multiracial harmony which was indispensable to a new way of life for the Portuguese world", he said.

In a reference to the racial tensions which have emerged during the past 24 hours, the general said the aims of such people were against peace and against the movement of the Armed Forces.

He confirmed that it was a Soviet-made Strella missile that hit a military aircraft flying over northern Mozambique last week. The aircraft landed safety and the American, British and South African military attache on board were uninjured.

Dar es Salaam, May 13.—Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique claimed today to have shot down a Portuguese helicopter and a troop transport aircraft in Cabo Delgado Province during the past month.

Lisbon, May 13.—A heavily armed guerrilla group killed seven men and wounded 30 in a surprise attack on workers building a road in Portuguese Guinea, the newspaper *Diario de Noticius* said today from Bissau. —Reuter.

Leading article, page 17

Hundreds of wiretaps ruled to be illegal

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, May 13

The Supreme Court has declared that hundreds of wiretaps carried out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation five years ago were illegal, on the ground that the wrong official authorized them. The unanimous decision by the court means that many prosecutions for serious offences, including drug offences and Mafia activities, will probably fail.

In 1968 the Government's authority to tap telephones was severely limited by an Act of Congress. The Act stated that only the Attorney-General or a specifically-designated assistant Attorney-General could sign the warrants to tap.

The warrants, which should have been signed by Mr John Mitchell, then Attorney-General, were signed by his executive assistant, Mr Sol Lindenbaum.

The case, then working its way towards the Supreme Court, played a role in Mr Spiro Agnew's attempt to escape prosecution for bribery and extortion last year.

Rhodesia rugby tour by Cambridge off

Cambridge University Rugby Club has called off its tour of Rhodesia next month but says the players will be free to go as a "private" side, if the Rhodesian Rugby Union agrees.

The club said yesterday that it had agreed, "to avert controversy, in the interest of the university and club" that the players should not tour as representatives of the university.

The decision follows opposition to the tour from the Cambridge Students Union—which will try to stop a private tour—Mr David Lane, Conservative MP for Cambridge, and the Council of the Senate, the university's governing body.

Prokofiev's widow must stay in Russia

Moscow, May 13.—The Soviet authorities have rejected a request by Mrs Elaine Prokofieva, widow of Sergei Prokofiev, the composer, to go to Britain. Her son Oleg has been living in England for two years with the parents of his dead wife and his child. Mrs Prokofieva, of Spanish-French parentage, married the composer in France and went to Russia in 1932.

A message to all Legal & General pensions policyholders who have improved or are improving their pension schemes:

Well done!

The advice you have taken is right, and this view is shared by Mrs. Barbara Castle, who in her statement in the House of Commons on 7 May, 1974 said, "The setting up of any good new occupational pension scheme, or the improvement of an existing one, represents a move in the right direction".

Although the provisions of the Social Security Act 1973 relating to the State Reserve Scheme and the recognition requirements for occupational pension schemes will not now come into force in April 1975, the need for good occupational pension schemes remains.

Mrs. Castle recognises that employees *need* good pensions more than ever with today's inflation. Good occupational pension schemes provide them. Your employees' needs don't change, even if the Social Security Act 1973 does.

Legal and General's modern contracts have the flexibility likely to meet any future requirements, and are backed by efficient administration and unrivalled technical expertise.

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Legal & General
Britain's biggest name in pensions

OVERSEAS

Tel Aviv stand may force Dr Kissinger to break off his mission

From Eric Marsden
Tel Aviv, May 13

Deadlock appears to have been reached in Dr Kissinger's tireless exercise in gap-narrowing between Israel and Syria. After a four-hour meeting today, Israel's Cabinet entrusted the negotiating team led by Mrs Golda Meir with the task of holding more talks with the United States Secretary of State, and the discussions were going on tonight.

Dr Kissinger flies back to Damascus tomorrow but it is not likely he will be carrying any further sizable concessions to the Syrians on the new geographical line on the Golan Heights, especially in view of today's events. Overnight a new settlement of Israelis appeared on the Golan, on the outskirts of Quneitra, the deserted town which is the object of fierce controversy. Israel has offered to return most of it to obtain disengagement, but Syria wants the whole town and several strategic hills near by.

The new settlement was set up in the old style much used during the years of the British mandate, when a few hardy spirits erected a tower and started building a fence before dawn. By morning volunteers had moved in from all the 17 Golan settlements and some from the Jordan Valley. Rocks were moved to prepare fields for cultivation and in the afternoon it was stated that farming had begun.

No action has been taken so far to dismantle the new kibbutz. It may be left alone until an agreement is reached with Syria. With feelings running high over the security of the new settlers, interference might invite worse trouble.

In Jerusalem there were lively scenes outside the Prime Minister's office, where the protest movement which was started by right-wing intellectuals has been virtually taken over by delegates from the settlements. Many of them engaged in a running dialogue with Lieutenant-General Mordechai Gur, the Army Chief of Staff, who had been at Mrs Meir's office. General Gur knew some of the protesters and urged them to trust him as one who had commanded in the Golan region for several years; but they refused to accept his assurances.

It now looks as though Dr Kissinger may have to abandon his mission and return to Washington at least for the time being. The surprise is that so many people expected him to achieve an agreement when all the tokens were against it.

The map the Secretary of State is reported to have brought back from Damascus apparently called for Israel to return not only the three hills guarding the settlements of Merom Hagolan, Ein Zivan and Elrom, but other areas, including the Druze town of Majdal Shams near the Lebanese border, which is regarded as not to be negotiated.

But the real stumbling block has hardly been mentioned—Syria's insistence that the disengagement agreement must lead to an eventual withdrawal by Israel from all the Golan Heights. This has been firmly rejected.

Paul Martin writes from Damascus: Syrians are expressing a cautious optimism that Dr Kissinger's mission will succeed. Well-informed circles suggest that if disengagement were the sole problem then Syria would be more than happy with the progress Dr Kissinger has made. This is another way of saying that the Israel plan brought by Dr Kissinger to Damascus on Sunday went a long way towards realizing Syria's immediate aims.

Egypt rejects overtures by Colonel Gaddafi

Cairo, May 13.—Egypt today publicly rejected a Libyan overture for better relations and hinted to Tripoli that it might be more successful if it were politically more consistent.

The official Middle East News Agency (Mena) quoted "a responsible Egyptian source" as rejecting "the form and content" of two messages from Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, and criticizing "contradictory stands" in Libyan policy.

The news item was issued less than 24 hours after Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, the Libyan Prime Minister, paid a short visit to Cairo to see President Sadat about improving badly strained relations between neighbouring countries, which have led to the halting of Libyan aid payments, and Egyptian accusations that Colonel Gaddafi inspired an abortive plot to overthrow President Sadat.

After Major Jalloud left for home, Tripoli Radio broadcast the text of a cable from Colonel Gaddafi to Mr Sadat, in which he declared Egypt and Libya were suffering not from a crisis of relations but a crisis of ethics, and called for a return on Egypt's part to "the village code of truth and sincerity".

Mr Nixon still plans to take trip abroad

From Fred Emery
Washington, May 13

President Nixon was said today to be turning some of his attention from the impeachment crisis to the Middle East peacemaking activities of Dr Kissinger.

The President was "hopeful" that a disengagement agreement between Israel and Syria could be reached, the White House spokesman said. Mr Nixon still hoped to visit the Middle East "at some point" and was following with "great interest" Dr Kissinger's cables. The President had "sent further guidance and instructions".

White House staff men insist that Mr Nixon is unperturbed by the gathering threat of impeachment. They say that he maintains plans to visit Moscow and the Middle East some time within the next six weeks, regardless of whether this coincides with the crucial vote in the House of Representatives over sending the President for trial by the Senate.

To some observers this sounds like bravado; much can happen in the next few weeks to make the pressures on the President unbearable. If, as Senator Barry Goldwater predicts, the President would resign once it became clear that he was being impeached, then he would hardly go to Moscow.

On the other hand, if Mr Nixon holds to his vow to fight through a trial, his travels might be calculated to have some impact on his jury in the Senate.

The Democratic leadership is savouring the situation. Mr Carl Albert, the House speaker, said that resignation was not the answer and suggested that Mr Nixon could still negotiate with the Russians, since Congress would have its say in supporting foreign policy.

Senator Mike Mansfield, the majority leader, and his assistant, Senator Robert Byrd, also took the floor to say that the President ought not to be drummed out of office but that the Constitution should be followed.

Even the ultra-conservative columnists are now alarmed. Mr Joseph Alsop is speaking of Mr Nixon's "ruin" and sees him being convicted upon impeachment, next year if not this.

Mr Richard Wilson openly admits the possibility that the President may go to jail as well as being removed from office, and so does Mr William Safire, a former Nixon speechwriter turned *New York Times* columnist. Mr Safire says the people do not want Mr Nixon to be jailed, however much they may be turning in favour of his removal from office. Two more polls show 53 per cent in favour of the President's departure.



One of the graduates who assembled to hear President Nixon at Oklahoma State University at the weekend advertises his views on his mortar-board.

An important factor in Mr Nixon's contemplation of resignation will have to be the risk of prosecution. If he did so he would immediately be open to prosecution as an ordinary citizen, and few members of the political community will want to see him pursued after undergoing the political equivalent of capital punishment. However, these matters—as Mr Spiro Agnew's case showed—have to be arranged.

It is questionable whether, under the Constitution, Congress could grant the President an individual immunity from further action. The next President would have to be involved in any "brokering", and so would Mr Leon Jaworski, the special prosecutor.

Mr Charles Bartlett, a moderate Democrat columnist, came up with a novel suggestion today: that in return for a guarantee that Mr Nixon would resign, the House would vote not to impeach, assuming that the evidence will not support a closely narrowed impeachment definition based on proof of actual crime. "Mr Nixon could walk away with dignity, some hopes for his place in history, and all his pension rights", Mr Bartlett writes.

Secret discussions were underway today in Judge Sirica's chambers on Mr Nixon's tapes. The first business concerns the experts' final report on the 18½-minute gap in a Watergate conversation. It is believed to support the original conclusion that the buzzing sound that eliminated the conversation between the President and Mr H. R. Haldeman was caused by a number of manual erasings.

The other business is Mr Jaworski's subpoena for 64 more tape recordings from the period June, 1972, to June, 1973.

Hope of Israel pull-out fans West Bank unrest despite mass arrests

From Eric Marsden
Jerusalem, May 13

While Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, is stealing the headlines, little attention is being paid inside Israel to the continuing unrest in the occupied West Bank, though this is largely a side-effect of his activities.

Over the past two weeks a large number of Arabs suspected of subversive activities have been arrested. Some reports put the figure at between 400 and 500.

The arrests have gone almost unrecorded except in the Arabic press. Their scale gives an indication of the excitement aroused among West Bankers, especially the young, by the prospect that an end to occupation is a measurable distance away, and of the way the guerrilla organizations are stirring these emotions.

In Nablus, which has been the focus of the Arab protest movement in recent months, more than 50 women have begun a sit-down strike at the municipality building to demand the release of detainees.

Trade unionists in the town have complained that union leaders are being held without trial contrary to the United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights.

Protests have also been reported from Jerusalem and Ramallah against the arrest of a number of students and teachers at a critical time during the school year.

The latest wave of arrests began towards the end of April and was thought to be a precautionary measure because of Israel's independence celebrations. But although many of those taken into custody were later freed, more arrests followed.

During the weekend in the area of Tulkarm, west of Nablus, about 70 Arabs were taken into custody after a bomb had been thrown at a security patrol. Most were allowed to go home.

During a court hearing in Nablus on Sunday, in which 16 men faced charges connected with subversion, the military prosecutor asserted that the Palestine Liberation Organization had been urging West Bank residents to set up "cells" with the aim of eliminating people who were alleged to be cooperating with Israel. Two such cells had been set up in Nablus and Tulkarm, he claimed.

So far disturbances have not been serious or widespread, but the trend is disturbing to the authorities. Until recently the occupation has not been an economic burden on most Arabs and many have benefited materially from it.

At an agricultural exhibition attended by 3,000 West Bank farmers it was disclosed that farmers' earnings in the occupied area have increased by 500 per cent since 1967 by the introduction of Israel techniques.

The soaring cost of living and, in Jerusalem especially, the gradual introduction of heavy Israel taxes has nullified much of this. Arabs in Jerusalem had another shock with announcement that from A people living in rent-cont flats will have to pay 39 pe more. Some 70 per cent of are believed to be in this gory.

Among Israel's leader attitude to the Pales question, which has flexible lately, appears hardening again. Mr Y Rabin, the Prime Minister nate, has done a signi volte-face by repudiatin earlier remark that settlers living in the block might travel "u Jordanian visa" after a settlement.

This statement, made religious youth movemen voked Etzion settlers to meeting with Mr Rabin, has since declared th believes the Etzion block become an integral p Israel. "together with settlements in Judea Samaria".

Commenting on this of heart, the evening new *Maariv* said today th Rabin has committed hin a new map for any settlement with Jorda "has come a long way aligning himself with the inside the Labour Party

It noted that the Etzio which is near Bethlehem not remain an enclav rounded by Arab territo so the approaches to i have to remain under sovereignty.

Kurds threaten to blow up all Iraq oil wells

Van, SE Turkey, May 13.—Kurdish revolutionary forces in northern Iraq will blow up all Government oil installations unless Iraq aircraft stop bombing Kurdish villages, according to the clandestine Kurdistan radio in a broadcast monitored here. More than 50 Kurds, mostly women and children, were said to have been killed in bombing raids at the weekend.

Revolutionary forces led by General Mustafa Barzani had meanwhile blown up another Iraq oil installation in the Kurkuk region of southern Kurdistan, the radio added.

The wells were still burning. Four Iraqi soldiers had been killed and 10 wounded in the operation. — Agence France Presse.

Turkish explosion kills 10 miners

Ankara, May 13.—Rescuers were searching underground today after a weekend explosion at a colliery near Erzurum, eastern Turkey, which killed at least 10 miners.

Nobel Prize winner back Mr Whitlam in election

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, May 13

Patrick White, the Australian novelist and Nobel Prize winner has come out in support of Mr Gough Whitlam, the Labour Prime Minister, in the general election campaign.

He was speaking today at an election meeting in the Sydney Opera House. There were more than 3,000 people in the main concert hall and about 7,000 on the stairs and landings. The stage was taken by writers, artists, actors, academics and sporting personalities.

After an address by Mr Whitlam which was frequently interrupted by applause, Mr White said: "I was a personal friend of the brilliant Utzon who was responsible for the original design of this beautiful building and I am a strong supporter of Gough Whitlam, the Australian Prime Minister.

"He has proved himself to be a Prime Minister of whom Australians can be justly proud. Utzon was sacrificed by those who did not know what they were about, but Mr Whitlam has been subjected attempt to sacrifice h cause he has dared to powerful money interest

"Mr Whitlam is a distinction who has be to plan a grand scheme advancement of Australi future. He is concern the poorer section of t munity and has recogn need to protect the right defenceless. He has do for the arts in Austra any of his predecesso

Mr White added: "T uine efforts of the Government to alleviat ty and his attempts to grips with the most problem of all, that Aboriginal, have my c support.

"Mr Whitlam has Australians to heave the out of that terrible which caused so many Australians to leave th try for the wider world where their ideas and won recognition. I s hope he has a resound cess on Saturday."

Turkish leader ... Italians

Tension ri... border wi...

army being ... from Penh

LEGAL NOTICES also on page 24

No. 001036 of 1974
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Companies Court. In the Matter of E. J. DAY (BUILDERS) Limited In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 6th day of May 1974 presented to the said Court by Construction Industry Training Board whose Principal Office is situate at Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London SW16 4EL, Creditors. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 10th day of June, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SAMUEL TONKIN & CO., 3, Berners Street, London W1P 4AD, Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of June 1974.

No. 001037 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of R. K. CHISHOLM building contractors limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of May 1974 presented to the said Court by Spicer-Certar Limited whose registered office is situate at New House, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent, Paper Manufacturers, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 10th day of June, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

WM. F. PRIOR & CO., 23-25 Fleet Street, London, EC4 Solicitors for the Petitioner

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above named notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any) and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of June 1974.

No. 001039 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division, Companies Court. In the Matter of A. & J. Castle (BUILDERS) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 7th day of May 1974 presented to the said Court by Construction Industry Training Board whose Principal Office is situate at Radnor House, London Road, Norbury, London SW16 4EL, Creditors.

And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 10th day of June 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MESSRS. COCHRANES, 45 Sidmouth Street, Regent Square, W.C.1. Agents for: Messrs Cochrane & Cripwell, Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham, B2 5NA.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on, or send by post to, the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of June 1974.

No. 001065 of 1974
In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court. In the Matter of IVOR CLIFFORD PRINTING AND STATIONERY Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th day of May 1974 presented to the said Court by Spicer-Certar Limited whose registered office is situate at New House, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent, Paper Manufacturers, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 on the 10th day of June, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

SAMUEL TONKIN & CO., 3, Berners Street, London W1P 4AD, Solicitors for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of June 1974.

No. 001071 of 1974
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court In the Matter of ACACIA LOCKHART Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was on the 9th day of May, 1974, presented to the said Court by C. and E. Geoges Limited, whose Registered Office is situate at 200 Fitzhamstead Highway, Coventry, CV4 7BE, General Merchants, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2LL on the 10th day of June, 1974, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

MESSRS. COCHRANES, 45 Sidmouth Street, Regent Square, W.C.1. Agents for: Messrs Cochrane & Cripwell, Union Chambers, 63 Temple Row, Birmingham, B2 5NA.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th day of June 1974.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of N. R. THOMAS & SON Limited No. 00789 of 1970.

Notice is hereby given that a First and Final Payment to Preferential Creditors is intended to be declared in the above-named Company and that Preferential Creditors who have not already proved their claims are to come in and prove such claims on or before the 29th May 1974 after which date the Official Receiver and Liquidator of the above-named Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Company having regard only to such Preferential Creditors as shall then have proved their claims.

A. T. CHEER, Senior Official Receiver and Liquidator, Inverness House, 346 Strand, London WC2R 0BD.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. ZETA ETA THETA Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at Hall No 1, Winchester House, 77 London Wall, London, EC2, on Thursday the 30th day of May, 1974, at 2.45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1974.
By Order of the Board,
DAVID P. BARNHILL
Secretary.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 AND 1926 No. 1481 of 1973 In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in Bankruptcy.

ROBERT JAMES COCHRANE, of 1a Shepherds Street, Shepherd's Market, London, W.1., lately trading at 207 Holders Hill Road, London, N.W.7—SANITARY ENGINEER and carrying on business at 1978 Ballards Lane, London, N.3 and formerly also another as COCHRANE CONSULTANTS as CONSULTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.

I, RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD, of the firm of Floyd Nash & Co., 444 Salisbury House, London Wall, EC2M 5LT in the City of London, Chartered Accountant, hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above named Bankrupt. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1974.
R. E. FLOYD.
Trustee.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 AND 1926 No. 1078 of 1973 In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE in Bankruptcy.

JOHN JOSEPH BANNON, of 54 Glebe Place London, SW3 trading as THE DINING CAR at 516 Fulham Road London, SW6 and as ST. JOHN'S CAFE at 110 St. John's Hill, London, SW11 and lately trading as TAKE-TEN at 516 Fulham Road, London, SW6 as all as a RESTAURANT OWNER formerly trading as BARON FURNISHERS at 110 St. John's Hill, London, SW11 as a SECOND HAND FURNITURE DEALER previously a COMPANY DIRECTOR

I, RICHARD EAGLESFIELD FLOYD, of the firm of Floyd Nash & Co., 444 Salisbury House, London Wall, EC2M 5LT in the City of London Chartered Accountant, hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by the Department of Trade and Industry as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above named Bankrupt. All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me and all Debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to me. Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

Dated this 8th day of May, 1974.
R. E. FLOYD.
Trustee.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948 In the Matter of ARDMORE INTERNATIONAL FILM STUDIOS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

Take notice that the Court has appointed Wednesday the 22nd day of May, 1974 at 10.45 o'clock in the forenoon at the Chambers of Mr. Registrar Berkeley, Room 101, Third Floor, Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, W.C.2 as the time and place for the consideration of the results of the Meetings of Creditors and Contributories and for deciding differences as and for making such order or appointments thereon as to the Court shall appear necessary and advisable. Any Creditor or Contributors is entitled to be heard.

D. A. WILLIAMS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

EXPERIENCED COOK required for country house (Berkshire).

On bus route and transport available.

Previous experience in private service and good references essential.

Family consists of two adults.

Pleasant furnished flat in house and College TV. Adequate daily help employed. Regret no children or pets. Salary negotiable.

Box 2731 C, The Times.

PERSONAL CHAUFFEUR

Required by a London Based Company working for a Managing Director, approx 7-30, salary and perk with chance of directorship eventually. Must have clean driving licence, short hours. Preferably living in North London. References required.

Please contact Mrs Barker on 499 0721.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required for owner house near Oxford, select staff kept. Comfortable newly decorated flat, adjoining house, TV, use of car. Apply The Honourable Mrs Charles Cecil, Wilcote House, Charlbury, Oxford. Ramsden 355.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

TOP NANNY FOR TOP CHILD IN S.W.6

To take full charge when necessary and to take real interest in happiness and development of Sophie (9 mths.). Mother returning to work. Permanent position with happy, busy Anglo/French couple—father banker—house on mark, own bedroom, bathroom, sitting room, telephone, TV. Ample free time. Holidays honoured. Tel. (reverse charges) 01-736 3924 (evenings preferable).

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP FOR BELGRAVIA

Cheerful, responsible, 20+ required for girl (5) years) at school five mornings. Most weekends in the country, holiday abroad, own sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, TV, car driver preferred. Excellent salary, references essential. Tel. The Hon. Mrs Jessel. 01-730 2811 (reverse charges).

MOTHER'S HELP required to do housework and help look after 1 year old baby and. Modern house. Heated own bedroom bathroom. £9 p.w. Good references required. Phone 01-505 4877 mornings and evenings.

LONDON FLATS

REDCLIFFE GARDENS

54 year lease flat, Redcliffe Gardens. Huge living room, kitchen/diner, 2 bedrooms, 2 garden balconies, central heating. Fitted carpets, double glazing. Tiny outgoings. £16,000.

Phone 01-352 7878

HENDON, FINCHLEY BORDERS

Top floor 2-bedroom flat with balcony and garage in new luxury development, 22 c.h., lift, porter, landscaped garden, quick sale. £22,500. Phone 203 4529.

EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS NANNY

(Ideally French-speaking) required for children to take charge of bright energetic boy (6½), girl (4½), sister Belgravia house, own large garden and large play room. Other staff kept. Very good wages for right person. TV. Summer holiday at American seaside. Home and excellent salary for responsible, flexible, fun-loving, loving lady, aged 25-45.

Please ring Mrs. Nagler, 01-235 6443 (evenings only).

AMERICAN FAMILY require mature, experienced nanny/mother's help, with references, for 2 children, Ken Gardens. Good salary, own pleasant room. Tel.: 01-948 2696, after 5.

MOTHERS HELP WANTED to care for 3 boys 6, 7, and 12 months. Must be capable of taking sole charge if necessary. Drawing on assets. Own room and T.V. Good salary. 01-444 2721.

ALL POSITIONS for Domestic Staffs. Cadogan Bureau 01-589 8401.

ATHENS. Responsible qualified nanny/nurse for care of new baby. Travel opportunities and excellent conditions.—Euro-scot 26 Argyll St., Pimlico. 01-5231 5545.

AU PAIR wanted to live with family, two children—7 and 5—in Seattle, U.S.A., starting July. Private living quarters, some vacation travel with family. References. Write letter of application to Box 279 C, The Times. Will interview locally. May 31.

AU PAIR BUREAU PICCADILLY offers best jobs London or abroad. Call Regent St., W.1. 930 8757.

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER required for country house near Oxford, select staff kept. Comfortable newly decorated flat, adjoining house, TV, use of car. Apply The Honourable Mrs Charles Cecil, Wilcote House, Charlbury, Oxford. Ramsden 355.

LONDON FLATS

UNFURNISHED LUXURY FLAT, Maida Vale. Very large lounge, 1 double, 2 single beds, modern 2 b. bath, c.h. £675 p.a. exclusive. 9 year lease. F. & F. Offers over £4,500.—Tel.: Robinson. 01-928 0500 (day); 01-289 2411 (eves.).

W.2.—Sunny flat, double bed., lounge, k. & b., purpose built, c.h., 5 mins. Kens. Gardens. Long lease. £16,500 o.n.o. 229 4283 (eves.).

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Luxurious 2nd floor flat overlooking river, 5 beds., 2 basic recepts., 3 baths., fully fit. kit. long lease 93 yrs. Offers over £58,000 limited 01-997 0459 and 952 6363.

NEW SUPER S/C LUXURY FLAT S.E.22. Suit 4 people. £95 per week incl. 439 1400 day. 671 1742 eves.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

TOP NANNY FOR TOP CHILD IN S.W.6

To take full charge when necessary and to take real interest in happiness and development of Sophie (9 mths.). Mother returning to work. Permanent position with happy, busy Anglo/French couple—father banker—house on mark, own bedroom, bathroom, sitting room, telephone, TV. Ample free time. Holidays honoured. Tel. (reverse charges) 01-736 3924 (evenings preferable).

NANNY/MOTHER'S HELP FOR BELGRAVIA

Cheerful, responsible, 20+ required for girl (5) years) at school five mornings. Most weekends in the country, holiday abroad, own sitting room, bedroom, bathroom, TV, car driver preferred. Excellent salary, references essential. Tel. The Hon. Mrs Jessel. 01-730 2811 (reverse charges).

S.W.1 BARGAIN.—Delightful, newly-converted Upper Publiee ground floor flat. Large recep., double bedroom, fitted kitchen, coloured bathroom. Entryphone, carpets, curtains, garden, 99-year lease, G.R. £65, very low outgoings. Offers over £17,250. 01-629 6232 (eves.).

HIGHGATE.—2 bed. etc. executive ground floor flat, shower, bath, c.h., garage, some f. & f. £19,450; 96 year lease.—388 4349.

UNFURNISHED LUXURY FLAT, Maida Vale. Very large lounge, 1 double, 2 single beds., modern 2 b. c.h.; £675 p.a. exclusive. 9 year lease. F. & F. Offers over £4,500.—Tel.: Robinson. 01-928 0500 (day); 01-289 2411 (eves.).

W.2.—Sunny flat, double bed., lounge, k. & b., purpose built, c.h., 5 mins. Kens. Gardens. Long lease. £16,500 o.n.o. 229 4283 (eves.).

CHELSEA, S.W.3. Luxurious 2nd floor flat overlooking river, 5 beds., 2 basic recepts., 3 baths., fully fit. kit. long lease 93 yrs. Offers over £58,000 limited 01-997 0459 and 952 6363.

NEW SUPER S/C LUXURY FLAT S.E.22. Suit 4 people. £95 per week incl. 439 1400 day. 671 1742 eves.

LONDON FLATS

AMAZING FAMILY FLAT
Kensington, W.8.
On 1st floor of mansion block. In need of modernisation (could spend £5,000-£10,000), but solid and with fabulous possibilities, having 2 reception rooms; 20 x 18 and 19 x 14, both facing South West, with 4 other large rooms, large kitchen, bathroom, etc., low outgoings, 83 years. £40,000 Johnston, Pycraft & Phillips, 23 Cromwell Place, S.W.7. 584 6363 or 6272.

GLOUCESTER TERRACE W2

Ideal for city commuters or anyone looking for an immaculately decorated and extremely large 2 roomed flat in this central location close to Hyde Park and Lancaster Gate. Reception room 20ft. 10in. x 15ft. Bedroom 15ft. x 15ft. modern kitchen with Wrighton units, bath. Lease 9½ years. GR £52 pa. Price £18,500.

PHILLIPS, KAY & LEWIS
01-629 8811

OFF EATON SQUARE

Second floor flat of charm and elegance; large sitting room, fitted bedroom, kitchen, dining room, bathroom; recently completely modernised and redecorated; lease 31 years, low outgoings. £22,000.—Tel. 235 4533 or 584 0249.

UNFURNISHED W.4 FLAT

2 beds, lounge kitchen and bath. c.h.w., c.h., porter, alt. Rent £240 p.a., 9 year lease. Carpets, curtains, etc., £4,250.

Tel. 01-994 5937

CHELSEA CLOISTERS

Are you looking for first class accommodation in Central London? Fully furnished flats are available at Chelsea Cloisters from £6.29 per day. Minimum let 22 days. Full details from Chelsea Cloisters, Sloane Avenue, London, S.W.3. Telephone 01-589 5100.

QUIET MAYFAIR PAD

Two rooms, k. & b., fully furnished Scandinavian style. 1st floor modern mews block 37-year Curzon Estate lease. Low outgoings. £16,500.—Telephone 01-629 4494.

KENSINGTON, W.14

Five newly converted flats, all 3 rooms, good fitted kitchen and tiled bathrooms, gas c.h., waste disposal units, etc., 99 year leases: £20,000-£22,000

KALMAR BAKER & CO.
581 2661

CHESTER GATE, N.W.1.—Flat in modern block with garage: two rooms, bathroom kitchen with cooker and fridge; no outgoings; 5-year lease, unfurn., carpets, fixtures and fittings, £24,500.—Ring after 5.30 p.m., 486 2951.

DULWICH, SE21. Luxury flat, 2 beds, 1 recep. k. & b., own gas C.H. 99 years, £15,950. Bianchi & Co. 01-761 1504/5005.

SW3. Quiet purpose-floor flat with walled patio, 2 bed, sitting room, k. and b., 99-year lease, £21,500 o.n.o. incl. carpets and curtains. Ring 352 6257 daytime.

PRINCE OF WALES DRIVE, S.W.11—Spacious 3 bdrm. flat, 80 yr. lease, c.h., fitt. carpets; £26,000 or best offer.—Call 622 5296.

S.W.8. close to Borders S.W.10. 3 new superst 2-bedroom flats in a Regency St., 20ft. re., 19ft. main bed. 45ft. garden, 99 year lease. £22,500-£25,500.—H.B. Tel. 731 2349.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

EWALD RD. S.W.6

Superb 3-bedroom house just off the New King's Rd. Completely renovated throughout but still retaining charming period details.

Handsome, light reception room, 25ft x 11ft. Lavishly equipped kitchen with ample cupboard space, breakfast bar, double drainer sink, waste disposal unit, wall tiles, etc. Downstairs cloakroom. 2 double bedrooms and 1 single. Newly fitted bathroom, with coloured suite, wall tiles and shower fitting. Separate w.c. C.h. Large, light patio, with space for car parking.

The house has been re-roofed, rewired and replumbed and is guaranteed to pass any survey with flying colours. Price reduced to £26,000 Freehold for quick sale.

Phone 01-584 8517 C.P.K.

DULWICH

Near W. Dulwich Stn. 10 mins. Victoria/City. 4 beds., large reception/dining room, Wrighton kit., well-fitted bathroom, utility room, garage. End of terrace town-house, garden side and rear, private road at front.

Fitted carpets, double glazing, other good F. & F. incl. in price of £19,500. 01-670 8987.

LONDON FLATS

CHELSEA, S.W.10

Super, newly converted 1, 2 and 3 bed flats. Smartly fitted kitchens and bathrooms. Built in storage space gas c.h., entryphone.

Prices from £12,750 for 99 yr. leases.

Phone: 01-584 8517, C.P.K.

PARSONS GREEN—S.W.6

Charming split-level 2nd floor flat with terrace, 1 double, 1 single beds, reception, k. & b., gas C.H. 98 year lease.

Price £16,950 incl. carpets.

Phone 01-353 1577, ext. 156 (day)

CHELSEA, S.W.10

Light, pleasant, fully modernised 2-bed flat, in quiet corner of Redcliffe Sq., overlooking large landscaped gardens. Newly equipped kitchen and bathroom. Built-in cupboards. C.H. Entryphone, carpets and curtains.

Price: £16,750 for 65-yr. lease

Phone: 01-584 8517, C.P.K.

PIMLICO, S.W.1

10 excellent newly converted flats, 2 and 3 rooms, very well fitted kitchen, tiled bathroom, c.h., 99 year leases. £16,950-£21,950.

KALMAR BAKER & Co.
581 2661

UNFURNISHED, LITTLE VENICE—Large 3-bedroomed flat, 1 recept., k. & b. Use of private garden. New 6-year lease. Rent of £650 p.a. (£950 p.a. after French). Complete contents, fixtures and fittings, etc. £5,200. 01-289 0479.

MEWS COTTAGE close to Berkeley Sq., 3 rooms, k. and b., double garage. £12,750 leasehold Tel 58 and 1 Ltd 01-493 2102

ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 1 min. Lord's, fully modernised purpose-built flat, 70-year lease, 3 rms., k. & b., double glazing C.H. £16,450 o.n.o. 586 4744

KENSINGTON LUXURY FLAT close Park. 3 bedrooms, 2 bath., 2 attractive reception rooms; c.h. £3,250 p.a. Excellent fitted carpets, curtains, improvements and lease for sale. £6,500. Tel.: 499 6157.

UNFURNISHED top floor flat, view of Big Ben, 5 rooms, k. and b., use of garden, 99 year lease. £22,500-£25,500.—H.B. Tel. 731 2349.

MUST SELL!

Absolutely delightful, sunny town house at Primrose Hill, 2/3 bedrooms, adjoining sun terrace, 2 bathrooms, large open-plan reception/dining room leading onto patio. Fully equipped kitchen. C.H. Garage. 96-year lease.

£42,500
to include curtains and carpets.
Telephone 01-722 9092.

BATTERSEA

2 mins. Kings Rd. Spacious luxury family house, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double drawing room with french windows, well-fitted kitchen, fully carpeted throughout. 20-year guarantees.

FREEHOLD £25,500
01-223 3448.

ATTRACTIVE BELGRAVIA MEWS HOUSE

2/3 bedrooms, lounge through dining room fitted kitchen, bathroom, c.h. Plus staff flat comprising 1 bed, 1 recep., k. and b. 42 yr. lease (renewable). £32,500.

402 7006

AMERICANS returning home reluctantly must sell modern sunny bungalow, 15 mins. Victoria, 3 beds., 2 w.c., baths., frr., reception, well-fitted kitchen, garden, garage, central heating. £22,500. Phone 670 3533.

SPACIOUS FAMILY HOUSE in Fulham, S.W.6. 1/2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, k. & b.; garden; full central heating. In excellent order throughout. £34,500 freehold.—Details Fadey & Co., 584 6491.

W.14.—Attractive 5-bedroom property including lovely s/c. basement flat,

ns W VERSEAS

Warning on economic actors threatening reedom of the press

m Peter Hazelhurst
to, May 13
he general assembly of the rnational Press Institute, ch opened in Kyoto today, given a sombre warning that addition to political pres- economic factors would nture pose a serious threat he freedom of the press.
xecutive officers told the delegates from 33 countries nding the general assembly's nty-third session that in spite the organization's efforts, freedom of the press had ered reverses, particularly Asia, during the past two

r L. K. Jakande, a Nigerian lisher and chairman of the said that in Singapore, nesia, Ceylon, Malaysia, van, the Philippines and h Korea the freedom of the s was "either non-existent nder seige".
e added: "The IPI has ted a lot of time and energy tting journalists out of jail hese countries. But as long here is one single journalist aining in prison as a conse- ce of his professional ities, the IPI cannot be fied".
r Jakande pointed out that did not hold a monopoly fficials bent on suppressing press. "They abound in all ments and among all races. e the relevance of the rnational Press Institute as watchdog of the world press. et us humbly admit that conflict between authority the press is an eternal one. ever may be entrenched in nal constitutions it is a of life that the freedom of ress is never bestowed by government. It has to be d and asserted by the press ery country.
ny national press which is repared to act in this way, ay whatever price is neces- may never be free."

ner h
electi

Opening the four-day meeting, Mr Kokyo Shiraishi, chairman of the institute's Japanese national committee, said that the organization's prime aim was to eliminate attempts by governments to suppress the freedom of the press.

But he went on to illustrate other pressure groups which tended to represent special interests and threatened to erode the freedom of the press. "These pressure groups, which take the form of political parties, religious bodies, industrial organizations, labour unions and consumer groups, are engaged in propagating their ideologies and beliefs and applying pressure on those who oppose them", Mr Shiraishi said.

He emphasizes that the dangers of a deterioration in the economic situation in the world could indirectly affect the media in countries where freedom of the press was taken for granted.

"The increasing trend for newspapers to merge in order to solve the problem of rapidly increasing costs of newspaper production is not limited to Europe alone", he said. "As a result, the maintenance of a diversity of opinion, which is most important for a democratic society is becoming increasingly difficult.

"Further, because of the difficulties of operating newspapers even through mergers, there are increasing cases of newspapers accepting financial assistance and preferential treatment from governments."

Apart from reassessing new and old pressures on the press, the general assembly will also examine how cable television might affect the role of the media in future.

The organization is also expected to take a more aggressive attitude in its efforts to locate 18 journalists who are missing in Cambodia.

Delhi talks see former war allies at odds

From Michael Hornsby
Delhi, May 13

Increasing political and economic differences, which have soured Delhi-Dacca relations since the heady days of the joint victory at arms over Pakistan in 1971, have cast a shadow over the summit talks which began here yesterday between Shaikh Mujibur Rahman and Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh and India.

The public communiqués will doubtless be devoted largely to protestations of undying friendship, but there is likely to be some tough bargaining behind the closed doors of the conference chamber. That Bangladesh means business is clear from the composition of its large delegation, which includes several senior economic planners.

One of the issues understood to be preoccupying Bangladesh the most at the moment is India's controversial Farakka Barrag barrage project which is now within a few months of completion. This £80m schemie was a cause of acute friction between India and Pakistan before 1971 and is still explosive.

When in operation, the barrage, which has been built across the Ganges at Farakka only a few miles upstream from the Bangladesh border, will divert during the dry season (mid-March to mid-June) a substantial volume of water from the Ganges into the heavily silted river system of the Indian state of West Bengal, mainly with the aim of improving the navigability of Calcutta port.

The key issue is precisely how large the volume of diverted water should be. The West Bengal government has urged the withdrawal of as much as 40,000 cubic feet per second of water at a time of the year when the total flow of the Ganges is seldom more than 80,000 and sometimes falls, as low as 50,000.

Bangladesh believes that a withdrawal on this scale would have a devastating impact on its rural economy, and many independent agencies, including the World Bank, tend to support this view. Surface water irrigation along the Ganges in Bangladesh could be severely reduced and the intrusion of salt water up the Ganges delta could damage land.

One proposal that may be discussed is that India, by way of compensation, should help to finance the development of underground reserves of water in Bangladesh.

Shaikh Mujib and Mrs Gandhi will also be reviewing the unhappy economic relations between their two countries. Much as India may wish to help Bangladesh, the fact is that their economies are essentially competitive. Certainly, India has been no substitute for the protected markets Dacca formerly enjoyed in West Pakistan.

ppeal to Indian leader rail strike falters

Our Own Correspondent
, May 13
aders of opposition parties ght appealed to President to intervene on behalf of ing railwaymen in the six- ld labour dispute that has ght chaos to the country's ystem. The appeal had the oval of the striking unions. e opposition delegation nted a memorandum to President urging him "to ade the Government to re- e negotiations" with the ers' representatives and essing confidence that an nourable settlement" could eached and rail services dy restored.
sident Giri, who in his ger days served as both al secretary and President e All-India Railwaymen's ration, which is organizing resent strike, promised to the matter up with Mrs hi, the Prime Minister. is unusual appeal to the dent's well-known trade sympathies over the head Prime Minister was seen as evidence that the rs' resolution may be ening in the face of an tally tough stand by the nment.
a significant concession, tion committee represent- he striking trade unions said today that it no longer demanded the release of arrested trade unionists as a precondition for resuming talks with the Government.

The action committee remained firm, however, in completely rejecting the Government's stand that negotiations cannot be reopened unless the strike is simultaneously called off. Mr L. N. Mishra, the Railways Minister, reaffirmed the Government's position tonight.

Even if talks were resumed it is not clear what they would be about. Mr Mishra has made it clear that the railwaymen's two main demands—a 75 per cent wage rise to give them parity with workers in nationalized industries and an annual bonus—are not negotiable.

The action committee claimed tonight that to date 25,000 railway workers and trade unionists have been arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the Defence of India regulations. These are emergency measures that were introduced during the 1971 war with Pakistan and never lifted.

With the aid of soldiers and railwaymen belonging to a rival trade union organization, the Government is managing to keep food, coal for steel and power plants moving.

Laja Brothers Stores

Messrs Alphonsus U Ibeanu and Anselm U Adigwe, the sole proprietors of Messrs. Laja Brothers Stores, of 16 Simbu Square, Lagos, Nigeria, a picture of whose store appeared in *The Times Special Report on Nigeria* on October 1, 1973, ask us to make clear that their store is an indigenous venture and is not therefore subject to the Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree of 1972.

Bhutto and lian envoy reconciled

David Bonavia
, May 13
arcical reconciliation took in the Great Hall of the here tonight between utto, the Prime Minister kistan, and Mr L. L. tra, the Indian Chargé ires.
Mehrotra last night out of a banquet in the all when the Chinese host reference to the Kashmir m, which he found offen-
At tonight's return t Mr Bhutto approached able where the Indian was seated with diplomats ther countries, and asked hy he had walked out on evious evening.
thought you were going toilet", Mr Bhutto said.
Mehrotra, the Indian at's wife, reminded him he too had walked out, dded: "We don't go to let together."
Bhutto observed that she emed reluctant to follow sband on the previous g and that he had always t women wiser than men. two men then drank a to peace and friendship Subcontinent.

Tension rises on Pakistan border with Afghanistan

From Our Correspondent
Rawalpindi, May 13

Despite official suggestions for talks to resolve their differences in the capitals of Pakistan and Afghanistan, Mr Abdul Qayyum Khan, Pakistan's Home Minister, has continued to make statements from Khyber in the North West Frontier Province to Kalat in Baluchistan, which tend to hold the Kabul regime responsible for subversion in Pakistan's two northern provinces.

Mr Qayyum Khan, who heads a faction of the Pakistan Muslim League and is a senior member of Mr Bhutto's Government, has attracted the attention of political observers for his hard-hitting speeches

He has repeatedly accused the Afghan Government of meddling with the Pathan tribes on the Pakistan side of the Durand Line and accused Kabul of supplying arms and money to carry out subversive activities in the NWFP and Baluchistan.

Recently the press reported a big arms haul in the NWFP. German, Czech and Italian guns and ammunition worth 1m rupees (£40,000) were reported to have been seized by the police at Peshawar while being smuggled from Afghanistan to Lahore.

The Home Minister, in his frequent speeches, declared Pakistan would not negotiate with Afghanistan on the Durand Line or any issues concerning Pakistan's recognized territory. In effect, he ruled out the Afghans' right to speak on behalf of the Pathan tribes living on the Pakistan side of the Durand Line or, more precisely, the Pakhtunistan issue.

Meanwhile the Pakistan Government, which revived its interest after a break of nearly four years in the political and military committees of the Central Treaty Organization (Cento) some 18 months ago, is going to attend the next Cento ministerial council meeting in Washington from May 22.

Mr Bhutto committed himself in his election manifesto four years ago to leave the Cento and Seato military pacts. He walked out of Seato saying it had become irrelevant with the loss of Dacca but revived interest in Cento in order to, as he put it, "test Cento guarantees to its members to safeguard their territorial integrity and sovereignty".

Observers believe Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan and India make it imperative for Islamabad to maintain links with Cento members, particularly Iran and the United States.

cret rebel army 'being sed in Phnom Penh'

m Penh, May 13.—The dian Government today d insurgent forces of to raise a secret army in ital of Phnom Penh in a ch attempt to win con- the country.
ral Thappana Ngin, the r of Defence, said at a conference that the nts were using the name sident Lon Nol to recruit ret army.
aid the attempt to raise ew force, called the Mon, was part of a final mist attempt to win con- efore the start of the eason, after their failure to capture Phnom Penh and three of Cambodia's main provincial capitals in recent dry season clashes.

Last night Marshal Lon Nol announced on the radio that he had ordered the arrest of groups of people spreading rumours about "a new revolution for Lon Nol" which would be financed by American money. He said the rumours were communist propaganda aimed at weakening Army morale.

Observers added that the rumours seemed intended to aggravate discontent over pay arrears in the Army.

Communists quit Paris talks on Vietnam

Paris, May 13.—The Communist Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam announced today it would no longer participate in the bilateral political talks with Saigon at La Celle Saint Cloud near here.

On April 16, South Vietnamese Government delegation refused to attend the talks in protest against the capture of Tong Le Chan base by communist forces.

Saigon has set as a condition for resuming the talks that communist forces should return to their positions of January 28, 1973.—Agence France-Presse.

Fashion

by Prudence Glynn





Left: Kimono top with tie belt, style 7015, price £35 approx. Matching trousers, style 7030, price £16 approx. Long kaftan dress, style 7072, price £45 approx. All in cotton with silk embroidery and designed by Janice Wainwright. Colours, black, blue, cream, grey, wine, rust. Sizes, 10-14. Available from Dickens & Jones, London W.1; Parkers of Hampstead; Sidney Smith, Kings Road, S.W.3; Image of Bath, and Cabaret of Leicester, in two weeks' time.
Strings of beads by Corocraft, 99p. Canvas wedge shoes "Potty" in assorted colours, £4.99. Snakeskin wedge sandals "Asp". Colours, red, black, blue. £14.99. All by Russell & Bromley.

Above: Off-the-shoulder cotton dress with elasticated waist, price £19.95. Shirt-style tie top with mid-calf frilled skirt in cotton. Prices: Top £12.50, skirt £19.00. All designed by Christopher McDonnell. Colours cream and red. Sizes 8-14. Available from Christopher McDonnell, 45 South Molton Street; Boutique of Grimsby; Pussycat of York and Parkers of Hampstead.
Enamel bangles by Corocraft, 75p each. Leather espadrilles "Jerry". Colours green, navy, beige. Price £6.99 Snakeskin wedge sandals as before. All by Russell & Bromley.

Photographs by John Carter. Hair by Francis at Ricci Burns.

Fashion as she is writ

Journalists do not reveal their sources, and fortunately the creditable motives assigned to their silence cover both those who are genuinely brave and those for whom it is less a case of not revealing them than having mislaid them. Mind you, I know *whereabouts* my sources are—three lines from the bottom, left-hand page, five sixths of the way through a book with a blue cover. Just which book sometimes escapes me.

At what stage, though, do journalists reveal an interest? I ask because political breast-beating on the subject has awakened me to the fact that over the past few months a hail of fashion books has landed on my desk, almost burying a letter which contains the seeds of dalliance with a publisher. Now, I have had sent to me books sufficient and diverse enough for an unscrupulous author to extract another volume, on what is obviously a commercial subject, by doing no more than pasting together alternate pages of review copies; indeed, so impersonal is the general style of the volumes, so inexorable the clichés and so well-worked the quarries, that one might be forgiven for thinking that some writers had employed this technique already.

In any case, I can allay any fears publishers may have they are inadvertently thickening a competitive work. There are two excellent reasons for their calm.

Readers of this newspaper have been made familiar through Mr Levin of the strange languor which steals over the columnist when the moment arrives actually to write something. No matter how imperative the thought, how indignant the urge, how thrusting the creative impulse, there is always another fifteen minutes before you really have to start work. Mr Levin eats biscuits. I brush my hair. But this insidious languor is converted in my case to a positive torpor when confronted with the amount of research, noting, dates, and grinding detail implicit in a quality work of reference. Astute publishers should, therefore, send me lots more fashion books, for there is a good chance I may be too enervated to write anything myself.

High on the torpor-inducing list comes Elizabeth Ewing's *History of Twentieth Century Fashion* (Batsford, £4). For two hundred and fifty two pages, the industrious Miss Ewing shuttles back and forth across the whole warp of fashion's loom—covering shops and sweat-shops, cost prices for Chinese silk blouses, Poiret, Berketex, Cecil Beaton, The New Look—building up her threads into a cloth as tightly woven and as enduring as a Yorkshire worsted. Alas, the texture is as dull, and the individual threads as hard to locate. While this book contains an enormous amount of information, it is so dispersed throughout chapter after chapter that it loses its clout.

The pictures are ill-chosen, relying on charm, repetitive, and not furthering the text as pictures should. They look, particularly at the end of the book when Miss Ewing seems on tenuous ground anyway, suspiciously like hand-out publicity photos. And should so much space be devoted to Balmain, should the Poiret clichés, really be repeated, does Italy have no place in twentieth-century fashion? But if you want to know that in 1967 the age group 15-19 bought 48 per cent of all coats, 60 per cent of all dresses, 42 per cent of knitwear and 48 per cent of skirts; if you want to know about the mass market English ready-to-wear firms and the Cotton Board; if you believe that designers are the causes of change not the symptoms of that change, this book is highly recommended.

The other reason why authors need not fear this specialist is that like, I suspect, most specialists I find my subject everywhere and in every sort of book anyway. Perhaps if I were the angling correspondent things might be different, not every vista contains a stream, not every passionate novel a trout. But clothes and design are an intrinsic part of life. I read *The Go-Between* at Easter and I now know what was and what was not proper bicycling costume for a young lady at the turn of the century. Peter Nichols's book *Italia, Italia* explains and amplifies everything I have felt and tried to express when reporting the Italian collections. I discovered the only satisfactory adjective for Jean Muir, allotropic, when reading *Temporary Kings*, by Anthony Powell.

The Young Visiters is a mine of sartorial information; Sir Henry Channon's diaries review prewar Royal maternity wear most succinctly; Kate Millett's *Sexual Politics* provided that analogy of the lily and the rose which I like so much for fashion. *The Coverley Papers* is full of advice on what to wear, how behindhand the country is compared with Town, and how sensible it would be to be painted or sculpted in a toga or classical armour (like King James outside the National Gallery) in order that your likeness should not be dared by your clothes.

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, which I read in paperback on the same principle as they paint the Forth Bridge, yields the secret of the theft of silk from China, in great detail, and it also contains a quotation which should be written in letters a metre high outside every French *pret-a-porter* show. "In every age the absence of genuine inspiration is supplied by the strong illusions of enthusiasm and the mimic arts of imposture." Many books when turned into films are used as straight pegs for a style, the current example being, of course, *The Great Gatsby*. Perhaps because it is the film which has imposed the fashion angle, which was never there to my recollection in the book. I find the whole thing bogus in this instance and am sure the only effect it will have will be to encourage even more women to wear the sort of silly, inappropriate hats, as did the young lady who presented the prizes at the Grand National and whose ill-anchored headgear was knocked off by horse and man.

One of the most useful cribs for spontaneous literary fashion references is a book called *Dress, Art and Society* by Geoffrey Squire (Studio Vista, £6.50). Indeed you might say that the generous annotation of sources was the book's strongest point, for it contains to my mind, some amazing assumptions and conclusions. However, the reminder that in Waugh's *Vile Bodies* Miss Runcible was asked to leave the hotel dining room for wearing trousers (1930) is something. I can also forgive a lot for the deadpan revelation that cod-pieces were padded and "served many arbitrary purposes . . . a convenient pocket for small articles (sic) and as a pincushion". I have always understood sitting on Henry VIII's knee was dangerous, but how much more than I knew.

Then, of course, there is *Conundrum*. This book and its author have had so much written on them that you may sigh to see the name mentioned again. There are, however, constant references in it to clothes, and anyone interested in the psychology of dress must find it worth studying.

I find the preoccupation with skirts in an age of largely androgynous fashion intriguing. Discussing the merits of being of either sex with small specimens of each the other day, the argument that it was nicer to be a boy because they could "do more things" came full circle to the recognition that in fact girls had a plus in that they could wear trousers or skirts.

As a matter of fact, my interest in Miss Morris is on a mundane level. I know she is five foot nine and weighs 133lb, and that her shoes make her feet look more delicate than they are, but what I yearn to know is what size are her feet, what size is she, is she going to have the ghastly shopping problems of the non-stock size? Where does she indulge her "passion for trying on clothes" what sort of "extravagances" must she avoid in dress?

It would be nice to think that she was teetering on the brink of Bill Gibb, going about her business immaculate in divinely cut beige gabardine. But, adding up the taste clues in the book, I suspect that the extravagance might in fact be peacock satin with beaded cuffs; that the lady may be less St Laurent than Cresta.

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PARLIAMENT, May 13, 1974

Details of state aid to private firms

House of Commons

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for Industry how much had been paid in all forms of subsidy to private industry in the years 1970-to-1973.

MR BENN (Bristol, South-East, Lab)—About £2,000m in net terms over the four years to March, 1974.

MR SKINNER—What he has answered is the book by telling us the size of it—that £2,000m in subsidies were involved—What we are really concerned about on these benches and in the Labour movement generally is to probe the book. Will he indicate where that £2,000m went?

Perhaps he could produce a pamphlet indicating precisely where the money went, and detail it to firms of industry so that they will know precisely how much of their tree enterprise dividend has come out of workers' pay packets.

MR BENN—As a country can be broken down in two ways, first by the objectives they were designed to serve—regional, shipbuilding, aircraft industry, and so on—and also in respect of the firms to which the money went. But the figures are not assembled in that form.

But I think it is proper that Parliament and the public should know to whom money from the taxpayers is going.

MR RIDLEY (Cirencester and Tewkesbury, C)—May I support the plea for fuller and more information about where the £2,000m is going? Would he not agree that it all ended up in the pockets of the wage earners and represents a breakdown of industrial discipline?

MR BENN—I am unable to assent to the truthfulness of Mr Ridley but I welcomed what he said—that we ought to make public the names of the firms to whom the money went.

Option mortgage subsidy to be increased

MR CUNNINGHAM (Islington, South, and Finsbury, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for the Environment, what was the present cost of option mortgage subsidies; and what would be the additional cost of raising the scale of subsidies to levels equivalent to the new basic rates of tax.

MR KAUFMAN, Under-Secretary, in a written reply, said: The Secretary of State intends to lay as soon as possible an order to increase option mortgage subsidy to take account of the new basis rate of tax. The cost of this increase is estimated as about £8m a year for Great Britain in addition to the present cost of the scheme, which is estimated to be £72m in the present financial year.

Rail closures

MR MULLEY, Minister for Transport, in a written reply, said there would be no rail closures of substance this year.

Ruthless IRA plan to occupy and control parts of Belfast: scorched earth policy intended

MR HAROLD WILSON, Prime Minister (Huyton, Lab), in a statement on security in Northern Ireland, said:—

Last night I was informed by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland (Mr Merlyn Rees), who was in constant close touch with senior officers of the RUC and Army, that in the last few days the security forces in Northern Ireland had come into the possession of a quantity of documents, the general purport of which I must disclose to the House.

These documents reveal a systematic and calculated plan on the part of the IRA, by means of ruthless and indiscriminate violence, to foment inter-sectarian hatred and a degree of chaos, with the object of enabling the IRA to establish a position in which they could proceed to obtain any concession certain proclaimed aims and declared objectives of the IRA in the city of Belfast and its suburbs.

The plan shows a deliberate intention to manipulate the entire mode of living of large sections of the people by inducing violence and hardship on them in the hope of creating a situation in which the IRA could present themselves as the protectors of the Catholic population.

It is also clear from the documents that the IRA did not expect, even if they were initially successful, to be able to continue to hold a number of strong points in parts of Belfast and their intention would have been to carry out a scorched earth policy of burning the houses of the ordinary people as they were compelled to withdraw.

Some of the information in the possession of the RUC may be important in the bringing of potential criminal charges and the House will understand that there must be some reservation on the disclosure of documents.

I can, however, tell the House that the documents include orders to battalion commanders, an outline of the general concept with associated maps and a draft proclamation to the civilian population.

The security authorities, together with the Department of Northern Ireland, are considering what documentation it would be right to make available, and in the light of this I will later consider what information should be made available to MPs by placing it in the Library of the House or by other means.

This discovery reflects great credit on the RUC and the Army. An apparent IRA operation of potentially great danger has been brought to light. Nevertheless, the House should not readily assume that those who made these plans will not turn to other acts of ruthless violence to frustrate political advance and restore their flagging fortunes.

The British Government are not to be deterred from the political course on which we have embarked in the conviction that it is right and fair. I want to make it clear also that it is the duty of the Army and the police—the duty of the Army and police alone, not of unofficial para-military forces—to maintain law and order in Northern Ireland. I repeat that the security forces will act against violence from whatever source it might come.

MR HEATH, Leader of the Opposition (Bexley, Sidcup, C)—The House will wish to join with the Prime Minister, as has been already demonstrated, in congratulating the security forces, the Army and the RUC, on the effective and difficult operation they have carried out.

At the same time, the documents found confirm what has been known to Mr Wilson's previous Government and to ours—that it was a major objective of the IRA to use every means of conflict between the two communities in Northern Ireland. We welcome this: Mr Wilson will release all the documentation he can to demonstrate this clearly, not only to Northern Ireland but to those who have an interest, not only here but elsewhere.

Will he release this documentation as early as possible? We realize, of course, that if criminal charges are likely to follow, such must be reserved. The IRA will waste no time in trying to launch a propaganda offensive that this is the work of the British Government, counter-intelligence or the Protestant community.

Publication of documentation must be as complete as possible to show everyone that what has been worked out is a specific operation to achieve this purpose.

MR WILSON—The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland is not here because he has been in Northern Ireland, concerned with the events. I have been describing immediately before Heath he informed me only Mr Faulkner, but the whole administration, the Executive and the junior representatives attached with it. He then fulfilled a long-standing engagement to fly to the Irish Republic and he will bring these facts to the attention of the Government there.

I understand it is the intention of the security forces in Northern Ireland to make available there today as much information as they feel able to make available, having regard to the limitations I have mentioned, and in the light of that information I shall have to decide what shall be made available here—but not less than is available there.

Mr Heath is right in saying that an attempt will be made to misrepresent this information, which is a genuine "find" by security forces, as a "plant", an attempt to discredit them. I am satisfied that these documents are genuine and not even put forward by the IRA for any other purpose except that which they have in mind to pursue.

MR WHITLOCK (Bosley, Lab) and CRAWFORD (Lab)—Will Mr Wilson consider making all documents available to the European Commission on Human Rights, which is considering at length in secret, on allegations by the Government of the Republic of Ireland, about the behaviour of British troops?

MR WILSON—I shall consider that in conjunction with the Attorney General, who is concerned with the long-standing inquiry before the European Commission.

It will also be considered right that this document should be released in other countries where Britain's record under successive governments in relation to Northern Ireland has not been fully understood.

CAPTAIN ORR (South Down, UUUC)—Every law-abiding person in Ulster will warmly welcome the activities of the security forces which led to the capture of this document and will congratulate all concerned. We are grateful that the document is being made available. It will do great good. Do the documents disclose any origins outside Ireland for the supply of finish, or plans, or anything else. Do they disclose preparation for activities within Great Britain itself?

MR WILSON—MPs will judge what the contents are when the documents are made available.

MR SKINNER (Bolsover, Lab)—Will the discovery get the troops out of Ireland sooner rather than later?

MR WILSON—The whole House is agreed that successive governments have acquired that, of course, while it is essential for maintaining security there must be a political solution in the winning of hearts and minds in Northern Ireland, publication of these documents will help to establish the facts but there is no question of withdrawing: the troops until the problems they have been dealing with have been solved. (Cheers.)

MR MACDERMOT, MCKAIRE, WILSON (Newbury, C)—Does the documentation allow a better assessment of the strength of the IRA and of whether the police and armed forces are adequate to meet the sort of operation they were planning to mount?

MR WILSON—It is our view that the police and armed forces are not only in number, but in quality, adequate to meet this situation. It is not for me to say what reserves are available or to judge the strength of the subversive forces. They have their own means of discovering that and it does not arise from this.

MR TINN (Dunside, Redcar, Lab)—The work of the security forces must not be unduly inhibited because of considerations which might suit a more peace-time situation. You must recognize you cannot fight a dirty enemy and keep your own hands clean. (Some protests.)

MR WILSON—I would not go along with his last few words because the security forces are keeping their hands clean by issuing this document. But I agree that we are not talking about a peacetime situation.

Later he said: The power-sharing executive was designed to produce a political situation based on the consent of the Northern Ireland people as a whole.

There is no doubt that the creation of the executive and recent expressions of opinion show that this is the desire of the people of Northern Ireland. I believe, as most MPs believe, that the experiment in power-sharing is a historic achievement and if it were to fail or be destroyed by anyone, from whatever side, it would have a devastating effect on the future of Northern Ireland.

Intolerable uncertainty created for Services

MR IAN GILMOUR (Chesham and Amersham, C), opening a debate on defence, said the Government should clarify what they intended to do and so remove the widespread uncertainty, concern and dismay which they had needlessly created in the armed forces and the defence industry by their half-baked announcements in the General Election manifesto and elsewhere. Defence, and the armed services, were too important to be treated with such flippant irresponsibility.

The pay of the armed forces had fallen behind the equivalent in civilian life. If there had not been a change of government, the Conservatives would have dealt with this by now. He hoped it would not be too long before the Secretary of State announced a substantial increase in pay for all the forces, and would confirm that it would be backdated to April 1.

The Government had every reason to be thoroughly ashamed of the uncertainty and instability they had caused by their announcements. They had done the same in 1964. The cause was the list of priorities; they put the unity of their party higher than the forces.

The Labour Party manifesto had referred to savings of several hundred millions of pounds per annum over a period. They knew before the election that the figure was over £1,000m but refused saying so. Would the Secretary of State confirm that the figure was about £800m to £900m, or 25 to 30 *per cent of total defence expenditure*?

For the birds

The manifesto had also said: "We will participate in multilateral disarmament negotiations and will seek the removal of American Polaris bases from Great Britain". He hoped the Secretary of State would be honest and say that that was entirely for the birds and that the Government had not the slightest intention of acting on it. Even this Government would hesitate before irretrievably offending both their American and European allies.

On the £800m to £900m cuts, it was irresponsible for the Labour Party to talk like that when they had not the slightest inkling or where, how or when they would be able to make such cuts. They knew only that they would have a crippling effect.

The damaging uncertainty they had created was intolerable, as it would be if the Secretary of State allowed the uncertainty to continue until the autumn. He should come clean and if he did not, they could conclude that the Government were afraid to tell the people the truth.

There was little fat on the Services. He hoped the Secretary of State was not going to argue that because the Conservatives made some cuts the Government were entitled to make some more. That would be twisted logic. Where was the axe going to fall?

The number of Soviet ships in the Indian Ocean had multiplied in the last few years. It would be unwise to allow that ocean to become a Soviet lake. Some money could be saved on research and development by cancelling equipment and buying American, but that would cause unemployment.

The last Government brought considerable stability to the British defence industry and it was a stability that had been sorely needed. It would be a tragedy if Mr Mason upset all that good work. Mr Mason had it in his power to do irretrievable damage to the cause of international collaboration. If he were to cancel the MRCA, as his predecessor cancelled the TSR2, great damage would be done.

Ineptitude

It was hard to imagine greater folly or political ineptitude than for the Secretary of State and the Government to announce enormous unilateral cuts at this time. By so doing, they would remove the incentive for the Russians to reduce their forces and make nonsense of their manifesto in which they said they regarded Nato as a system of deterrence as much as of defence.

The truth was that the Secretary of State could not get his cuts from outside Nato, from cancelling British equipment or by closing Devonport, Portsmouth and Chatham dockyards. He could only get those cuts by crippling Britain's forces. That would reduce the country to a sort of Finland of western Europe and that was why he was refusing to publish a White Paper until the autumn.

The Secretary of State knew that the choice was one of either crippling the forces and "Finlandizing" Britain, which would go with the current "Scandinavianization" that was going on, or he ditched his manifesto and had a crippling row with his left wing. That was why the Secretary of State was refusing to come clean.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: British Airports Authority (Scottish Piers) Bill, third reading. Control of Pollution Bill, committee stage.

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on the prog. Motion on Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Order, Lord High Commissioner (Church of Scotland) and Contingencies Fund Bill, second reading.

Mr Mason discards piecemeal approach to cuts in defence

MR MASON, Secretary of State for Defence (Barnsley, Lab), said the Government had no intention of making enormous unilateral cuts and he did not think they would take place. The Government had always indicated there would be discussions with all those concerned. The defence review should be completed by the autumn and the results would be presented in a White Paper. The review would be the most comprehensive examination of Britain's future defence role and her commitments, mounted in peacetime.

The additional savings of £50m the Government had decided to make had resulted in total savings for the financial year 1974-75 of £300m at 1973 prices and, £346m expressed in 1974 prices. From the figures it looked as though defence was regarded by the last Government as a prime candidate for expenditure cuts, and also on a rapidly rising scale.

The defence estimates for 1974-75 which had already been announced and totalled £3,612m reflected all the savings he had mentioned.

MR MATHER (Esher, C)—Could he make a clear statement about frigates for Chile. Is it true that spare parts for these frigates may not be delivered?

MR MASON said this was the responsibility of the Foreign Secretary, who had made clear, regarding the Chilean ships and spares, that they had been agreed and were going ahead. (Conservative cheers.)

The House knows that (he said.) I do not see why they should cheer at what seems tedious repetition. (Conservative laughter.)

It was too early to be precise about how savings could be achieved. A proportion would be taken up in slippage and on top of that, it would almost certainly be necessary to impose some cancellations to impose the full savings target for 1974-75.

In the short-term, commitments could not be readily adjusted and the bill for the pay of the armed forces and defence civilians which in 1973 amounted to about 47 per cent of the total estimates, was a fixed element in the budget.

The result was that the brunt of the short-term cuts must fall on the equipment vote, ships, aircraft, tanks and other weapons and equipment used by the Services. In this area, too, short-term measures could have the most damaging and disruptive effect.

It is my intention (he said) that the defence review I have initiated should not suffer from this piecemeal approach.

The review should be conducted calmly and rationally and there must be sufficient time for adequate consultation with allies inside and outside Europe whose interests were involved. Where major adjustments would be needed in the nature and extent of requirements for weapons and other items the Government's aim would be to give industry the maximum notice possible so that an orderly transition could be made to match the new requirements.

Their aim was that industry should be able to form a clear picture of whatever adjustments were needed and which they would expect to take effect from 1975-76 onwards.

Nato was and must be the lynch pin of Britain's security. The Government's commitment to the alliance was unequivocal. The massive forces deployed along the central European, East-West front must disturb many people—that so much of the nation's resources were diverted and spent on defence and arms. He hoped the many talks in progress between East and West would reach conclusions which would provide the launching pad for genuine détente and a lessening of offensive postures. Nato would remain the first charge on the resources that could be made available to defence.

Outside Europe (he said) we shall examine the contribution made in each case by our military presence to the maintenance of peace and stability, and have in mind the decision taken in 1968 that our forces should be withdrawn from South East Asia.

Because of developments since 1968 in Britain's Far East commitments, they attached special importance to early consultation of the governments in the five power defence arrangements.

The Minister of State for Defence (Mr William Rodgers) would be leaving tomorrow for the first round of consultations with all those governments.

Visits I plan to make later this month to Bonn (he said) for a first meeting with my German colleague, and then to Washington for discussions with Mr Schlesinger, and the round of Nato and European Group meetings in the middle of June, will provide me with an opportunity to form my own judgment of the importance attached by our Nato allies of the contribution which Britain makes within the alliance.

He was confident he would find his colleagues sympathetic towards the economic and financial problems which many of the countries shared, and a willingness to talk out together solutions which would make the best use of the collective contributions to the alliance.

The link with America was essential to Britain's security and vital to the political cohesion of the West.

The time taken by the Armed Forces Pay Review Body was because it was required to work within a statutory incomes policy bequeathed by the Conservatives. It had given rise to awkward problems of interpretation and priorities. But the chairman had informed him that the body would be submitting their report to the Prime Minister this week. The Government would waste no time considering it.

The new rates of pay would be effective from April 1, and back payments would be made as promptly as possible. He was hopeful a statement would be made this week.

The wellbeing of the forces in Northern Ireland was of special concern. At present 15,500 Servicemen were employed on security duties—equivalent to about one quarter of the total size of the British Army of the Rhine. The armed forces in Northern Ireland were performing their difficult tasks with skill, courage and remarkable restraint which had earned them the respect and gratitude of all dispassionate observers. (Cheers.)

He must emphasize that we would remain in Northern Ireland for as long and in such strength as was needed to ensure that they would continue to carry on an unrelenting campaign against terrorism from whatever quarter it might arise. (Cheers.)

Life under operational conditions in operational localities was not be other than tough. The search for betterment was endless. He could announce immediate and important improvements to the measures affecting the force.

(1) Servicemen who were to take their cars home with them on leave from Northern Ireland to Great Britain would be allowed to do so twice a year at public expense. This would be an important concession to members of the permanent garrison.

(2) Single Servicemen serving on emergency tours in Northern Ireland and returning to Great Britain for their mid-tour rest and recuperation leave would be allowed an additional free warrant rather than have to take one of their annual free warrants with their husbands during their three-year tour in Germany.

(4) Further help would be given to Servicemen telephoning their wives and families from Northern Ireland. In future Service men would be able to make a limited number of free calls each week to their families on the mainland. Those with families in Scotland would be able to make their free call a week to them.

(5) Discussions were taking place with the Post Office about the possibility of forces' families being sent free between Servicemen in Northern Ireland and their families in Great Britain and Germany.

(6) Servicemen and their families travelling between Northern Ireland and Great Britain by night sea journeys would be provided with sleeping berths at public expense.

(7). He was also introducing an arrangement which would bring directly on Servicemen serving in Northern Ireland who were soldiers whose homes were in the province. He was arranging free civil air travel to be made available to the parents of such Northern Ireland soldiers who, because of the circumstances, found difficult to go home—as the province—on leave. This would enable the parents to visit their soldier sons in Germany.

The Government had made it clear during their election campaign that defence, (Labour cheers) a major defence review was in progress. He would announce the results later in the year.

Inquiry to review Army welfare in UK

MAJ-GEN d'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID (Lichfield and Tamworth, C) said that overseas bases were an attraction in recruiting and they must be careful to ensure that other means were put forward to attract soldiers. Every effort should be made to ensure that there were gaps of at least 12 months between tours of duty in Northern Ireland.

MR ALLAUN (Salford, East, Lab) said that at this moment men and women were being tortured to death in Chile by Fascist secret police. Their sole crime was that they were active trade unionists, socialists, liberals and democrats. There was one word the British labour movement understood—solidarity. The best way of expressing that was to declare that there should be no arms for Chile, particularly Hawker Hunters, the aircraft which had bombed the President's palace in Santiago.

The engineers overhauling the Rolls-Royce engines were blacking that work, to their great credit. They were prepared to sacrifice employment because of the principle involved. Sometimes principles came before profits and this was such an occasion. The export of arms was one sort of export they did not want. For the good name of Labour Hawker Hunters should not go to Chile.

MR WALL (Haltemprice, C) said the Conservative Government set an example in Nato by slightly increasing defence expenditure and encouraging their partners to live up to it. Savings could be made within Nato. There was still a long way to go in the standardization of arms.

MR MALLALIEU (Huddersfield, East, Lab) said the Government should first try to make a realistic assessment of the threat or threats, against which they had to guard, and the degree of immediacy of the threats. They must also make an assessment of the extent to which reliance could be placed on the efficient cooperation of allies.

The largest single item of expenditure on defence was on manpower and the Government should try to save on that. They should cut down on recruitment drives but step up the inducements to re-engagement and long-term service.

It would be necessary to safeguard the country's oil supplies and to develop a special force for doing so. It should be a force whose main weapons included intelligence, to find out in the rough and hostile quarters of the world the information it could get on prospective designs on Britain's oil supplies. The Secretary of State, in preparing the White Paper, should give close attention to what would be a vital interest to the country, the protection of the oil supplies from the new fields.

MR CARSON (Belfast, North, UUUC), in a maiden speech, said the people of Ulster were deeply grateful to the Army and the patience, good humour and the personal kindness from all ranks, but the policy of containment, rather than confrontation and attack, which the Army had been required to adopt had long proved ineffective.

MR JACKSON (Brighouse and Spenborough, Lab) said it would be a bad moment for any reduction of British forces in Gibraltar. The Suez Canal was to be opened again and it was imperative there should be one area of defence stability at the entry to the Mediterranean that everyone could rely on.

MR ALAN CLARK (Plymouth, Sutton, C) said there was not one single Royal Navy ship afloat which had a surface-to-surface capability whereas the Russians had over 150 fast patrol boats all equipped with surface-to-surface missiles. The Secretary of State should clear up rumours he had heard that the possibility of phasing out the Royal Marines was being considered.

MR CONLAN (Gateshead, East, Lab) said it was difficult to switch factories over from making arms although the theory might be nice. They could not just change over at BAC, for example, from making military aircraft to making washing machines. It was not a simple theoretical task. It was a question of brutal reality.

MR YOUNGER (Ayr, C) said nowhere had the actions of the Government been more disastrous than in defence sales. It was deplorable that members of the Government had taken themselves to criticize the Secretary for the course of action he had taken over sales for Chile.

Defence sales did not only provide hundreds of millions of pounds of exports, to the advantage of the balance of payments, but also provided thousands of jobs. It was disastrous, against Britain's interests, to kill confidence overnight for the sake of pointless gesture against some countries which the Labour Party did not approve.

MR WILLIAM RODGER (Minister of State for Defence, Stockton, Lab), speaking on the report of inquiry reported last year into welfare provision for members of the Armed Forces and their families, said he had decided to set up a similar inquiry to review welfare provision in the United Kingdom for Armed Forces personnel and their families. Professor Spencer, head of social administration at the University of Edinburgh, would head the inquiry. The inquiry would begin its work in the course of the year.

The Government had also instructed officials of all the departments concerned to examine the possible levels of expenditure savings accruing over the next two periods of time. They were considering all the defence commitments and placing them in order of priority, having regard to Britain's national interest and to the obligations there might be to it under various treaty obligations.

A good deal of work had already been done on the first stage of the exercise, but to match the resources likely to be available to the commitments they would choose to do.

He would not be a party to any steady erosion of Britain's ability to fight, and its resultance to deter, on the assumption that Britain had no enemies or potential enemies. Any sort of economies like that out of the defence programme be compatible with a realistic assessment of common dangers and the threat to security, not otherwise be acceptable or to the Secretary of State for Defence. (Labour cheers.)

Avoiding damage to BBC overseas news

House of Lords

LORD ALPORT (C), opening a debate on the overseas services of the BBC, said the Conservative Government imposed a cut of nearly £400,000 on the overseas services in the 1974-75 financial year, adversely affecting the Caribbean service and the service in English to Africa and imposing certain reductions on the technical efficiency in the presentation of the overseas services in general.

It was alleged that a further reduction of 10 to 12 per cent was being considered, involving a figure of £1.5m out of the overseas services' revenue of £15m. The effect could be that in many parts of the world the BBC would not be heard in the vernacular.

The EARL of GOWRIE (C) said there was a snowball of a rumour that the BBC's external services were in danger of suffering their largest cut ever. He understood it was to have been a cut of £600,000 on the budget for the coming year but that the Foreign Secretary had reduced this to just under £400,000. A cut now would materially wound, perhaps the finest guardian of Britain's reputation in the world.

The free world was in disarray and it was not chauvinistic to say that the BBC service was the voice of the West most trusted by the outside world for information, impartiality and detachment from any particular Administration.

LORD BILL of LUTON (Ind), former chairman of the governors of the BBC, said that Russia, China and Egypt between them broadcast in 48 languages in which Britain and the United States did nothing. Those 48 languages were spoken by 500 million people. That was a measure of the steady contraction that had gone on since the early 1950s and against which a further cut for 1975-76 was being proposed.

The objectivity of comment on home and world affairs had never been more important. The services were relied upon by political leaders, diplomats and editors in some parts of the world. In some countries they provided the only uncensored information.

It would be nonsense further to cut one of the few effective ways Britain had left of presenting the country as it really was—tolerant, fair, courteous and with a capacity to make democracy work.

VISCOUNT AMORY (C) said the BBC overseas services had built up a unique reputation for objectivity and fairness. If this should be lost, it would be hard to restore.

LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS, Under Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government's policy was one of the fullest support for these services and the objectives they served so well within the limits of available resources.

When the Government came to office 10 weeks ago they found that significant cuts in overseas information spending had already been decided upon by the Conservative Government and that there was a need for a review of all public expenditure.

The current review of public expenditure was still in progress and no decisions affecting allocation of resources to the external services of the BBC or any other overseas information services had been taken. The House should not be led astray by the large figures of alleged cuts which had been bandied about.

We cannot escape (he said) the formal periodic review of public expenditure but we shall do our best, knowing the value of these services, to keep whatever cuts may emerge from this review as small as possible and certainly avoid doing damage to these services.

House adjourned, 9.6 pm.

Royal Assent

Royal Assent was signified to the National Insurance Act.

Free speech at universities: MP critics of NUS

MR BIGGS-DAVISON (Epping Forest, C) asked if the Attorney General would instruct the Director of Public Prosecutions to prosecute the National Union of Students for incitement to a breach of the peace in respect of their proposed disruption of meetings held in universities by certain political organizations.

MR SAMUEL SILKIN (Southwark, Dulwich, Lab)—This is primarily a matter for the police but if any evidence is sent to me which indicates that a criminal offence has been committed, I will certainly ask the Director of Public Prosecutions to consider whether a prosecution is justified.

MR BIGGS-DAVISON—The Monday Club meeting addressed by Mr Sorel at Oxford University was peacefully attended not only by Conservative but by Labour students whose conduct throughout was in the best British and university tradition of free discussion, whereas the National Union of Students' resolutions and the ensuing thuggery was worthy of the Nazi student groups under the Weimar Republic. (Conservative cheers.)

Will the Attorney General see that appropriate action is taken in this case and appropriate actions to prevent further such outrages? (Conservative cheers.)

MR SILKIN—I have seen a press report concerning the meeting in question. I understand that two persons have already been charged. In these circumstances, it would not be appropriate for me to comment upon the matter.

MR MENDELSON (Penistone, Lab)—While I fully accept what the Attorney General has said, and while I think it is wrong to allege that the NUS national executive had anything to do with the events last Friday—(Conservative interruptions)—which everybody will deplore—it is quite wrong at this stage of the investigations to make that allegation without any evidence being available to Mr Biggs-Davison—in the view of many friends of the NUS their decision has been quite wrong. (Cheers.)

They ought to rescind it, and no one should support them in their request for speakers until that decision has been rescinded. (Renewed cheers.)

MR SILKIN—Regarding the NUS, of course if it be the fact that they have incited to a breach of the peace I would certainly not defend it. If any particular case came to my notice I would ask the DPP to consider prosecution.

As for the Oxford situation, it would not be right for me to give an answer which prejudges any possible proceedings thereafter.

MR WOODHOUSE (Oxford, C)—Since the Attorney General has rightly said this is primarily a matter for the police would he ask the Home Secretary (Mr Roy Jenkins) to call for a report from the Chief Constable of the Thames Valley Constabulary on the circumstances in which the police who were charged with the protection of the meeting of the union at Oxford were withdrawn at the last minute and immediately before the violent disruption took place?

MR SILKIN—This is a matter for the Home Secretary who will take note of what Mr Woodhouse has said.

MR FAULDS (Warley, East, Lab)—While loading the rubbish and nonsense right wing speakers frequently emit at these meetings, many of us on this side were deeply disturbed by the anti-democratic and anti-libertarian decision of the NUS. (Cheers.)

MR SILKIN—I have already expressed my view about that. So far as I am concerned, the more statements there are by the Monday Club the better I shall be pleased. (Laughter.)

SIR ST JOHN-STEVAS (Chelmsford, C)—The Attorney General's announcement that the police are taking action in relation to this deplorable incident at Oxford will be welcomed by MPs on all sides. It is in the interests of the vast majority of law abiding and peaceful students that when breaches of the peace occur they should be vigorously prosecuted by the law. (Cheers.)

MR SILKIN—I have already made clear what my view is. I agree with Mr St John-Stevas.

Bill to require registration of farriers

The Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Bill and the National Insurance Bill passed their remaining stages.

LORD NEWALL moved the second reading of the Farriers Registration Bill to prevent unqualified people from shoeing horses, to increase the number of farriers by training and to establish a Farriers Registration Council.

He said farriers were in great demand and untrained and ignorant people cashed in by offering their services to unsuspecting owners and then disappearing. This often led to lame horses which often could not be used again for some weeks.

The number of horses, ponies, donkeys and mules in this country was estimated at just under 500,000 though *The Sunday Times* had put the figure at a million. Numbers were growing, too. There were 1,600 farriers in the United Kingdom, so each one had to shoe about 1,200 feet. Farriers supported the Bill. So did other organizations connected with horses, including the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the British Horse Society, the Jockey Club and the RSPCA.

VISCOUNT THURSO (L) said the Bill did not deal with the special needs of remote areas. A doubtful provision was that allowing people to shoe their own horses. He would not presume to do this without training and an examination.

EARL FERRERS (C) said the Bill could have the drawback of making fewer people available for shoeing horses. He hoped it would encourage those who might not have the required skills to obtain them.

LORD HILL of LUTON (Ind) said that although he was a newly admitted liveryman of the Farriers' Company his acquaintance with horses was limited. The issue here was essentially one of cruelty due to unskilled shoeing.

LORD MARGADALE (C) said a horse owner might decide to have a go at shoeing the animal himself rather than waste money on a blacksmith. This could easily be cruel, but it would be legal.

LORD GRANVILLE of Eye (Lab) said the British Horse Society and the BSJA should stipulate that in competitions the ground on the landing side of jumps should be ploughed to save horses from hard ground on impact.

LORD HELSBY said farrier apprentices trained for four years and needed to be assured that people with little or no knowledge or skill would not be allowed to earn a better living at the job.

The EARL of MALMESBURY (C) said some families who owned horses frequently did not realize the care which must be taken of the animal's feet.

There are (he said) the do-it-yourself people who buy shoes by the sack and hope they will fit the hoof. If they do, it is only luck.

LORD WIGG (Ind) said he wished the Bill well, but the registration provisions had to be looked at with great care. There had been a great confusion running through the debate: the will-o'-the-wisp of registration and a tendency to overlook the reality of training. It might be that the time for registration was not yet.

LORD LEATHERLAND (Lab) said many blacksmiths had taken up fabricating iron ornaments or furnishings and one in his county had even become engaged in making chastity belts. (Laughter.) In fairness to British womanhood, this was largely an export trade. (Further laughter.)

LORD WELLS-PESTELL, Lord in Waiting, said that the Government found Lord Newall's objectives broadly acceptable but were not altogether persuaded that a Bill was necessary to achieve them. If suffering was being caused to horses by incompetent farriery, those responsible could under existing law be brought before the courts and punished.

LORD NEWALL said trimming was not mentioned in the Bill and he would consider this. He did not think it would be possible to have a separate qualification for trimming.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Rabies Bill, which has passed the Commons, was read a second time.

Commission directive on drinking water

European Parliament

Luxembourg

SIGNOR AUGUSTO PREMOLI (Italy, L) moved a resolution on behalf of the Committee on Public Health and Environment endorsing a Commission directive on drinking water.

He said that the demand for water was constantly growing and in urban areas was running at about 500 litres per day per person for private, sanitation and industrial use. In Europe generally and in the Community specifically there was dire need to bring water resources policy up-to-date. Desalinization was expensive so they had to search for less expensive methods of obtaining fresh water.

MR SCOTT-HOPKINS (UK, West Derbyshire, C) said the directive was concerned only with the quality of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water. It did not deal with water below ground. Although it was right to proceed by small steps, the Commission had lacked courage. There was a shortage of water in Europe in spite of the high rainfall. This was particularly true in the United Kingdom.

The Commission had left it to national governments to deal with discharges and effluents. In urban areas water was recycled up to five times, but there was nothing in the directive on how often it should be recycled. There was nothing on chemicals. They had to face the moral question of additives. A local authority might believe the addition of fluoride was of benefit, but the population might not take that view.

Europe should establish water authorities which crossed national boundaries and could deal with extraction, purification and all connected matters.

SIGNOR MUGNOZZA, Vice President of the Commission, said the Commission was carrying out studies and surveys of underground water and they hoped shortly to be able to put forward proposals. He accepted that the whole question of water had to be looked at from a Community concept and he recognized the need to move with speed. He hoped to put forward concrete proposals by the end of the year.

The resolution was agreed to.

Good consumer protection legislation in Britain

SIGNOR BERSANI (Italy, CD), on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, moved a resolution declaring that consumer organizations should be strengthened sufficiently with the necessary expertise, to enable them to influence the formulation of policy. Financial support from public sources could be useful.

It went on to state that efforts should be made to ensure that at least as much time, at a comparable viewing time, was devoted to consumer information as to television advertising. This consumer information would have to be objective and unprejudicial to conditions of competition.

MR SCHOLTEN (Netherlands, CD) said that consumer protection could make a significant contribution to the containment of inflation, but could not deal with it completely. Other steps would have to be taken to stop prices spiralling upwards. They should extend the protection of children. Often dangerous toys were still being sold.

FRAU ELISABETH ORTH (West Germany, Soc) said publicity and advertising made it difficult for the consumer to judge the quality of the products he was buying. Much packaging and labelling deliberately left out essential data. Others sometimes did not give the quantity in the package alone the quality.

SIGNOR MUGNOZ President of the Comm that they had tried consumers in relation products, such as c other things affec health. Now they broaden their approac

In the public sect things seemed that th the state was oppo interest of the co hoped that the Comm be able to present to member states which ward in this regard p tion which would link of the state with the the people.

There were good this in Britain and D other countries should aged to take similar li was ready to help con izations, but they sh independent. He was sensitive about the ne children and recogni portance of education nexion.

The resolution was

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ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Tarkovsky's brilliant new film SOLARIS (A). 5.15, 8.15. Sats. 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
BLOOMSBURY. 580 1344. Tube. 837 2177
SIDDHARTHA (A). Prs. 2.00, 4.10, 6.20, 8.30. Sat. 12.00.
CARLTON. 930 3711
THE THREE MUSKETEERS (The Queen's Diamonds) (U). Progs. 12.45, 2.30, 5.15, 8.05.
CASINO. Old Compton Street. 437 0877
WATERLOO ROAD (X). Cont. 2.30, 5.10, 7.50
COLUMBIA. (734 5414)
Streisand and Redford Together: THE WAY WE WERE (A). Cont. Progs. Div 1.00, 5.10, 5.40 & 8.10.
CURZON. Curzon Street. W.1. 499 3737
SPRING INTO SUMMER (AA) at 2.15, 5.20, 8.25.
DOMINION. Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9572)
THE GUNS OF NAVARONE (U) Cont. Progs. Mons.-Sats. 1.30, 4.30, 7.45.
EMPIRE, Leicester Sq. THE GREAT GATSBY (A). Progs. Daily 2.00, 5.20, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252)
Steve McQueen, Dustin Hoffman PAPILLON (AA). Cont. Progs. Div. 1.45, 4.50, 8.50.
MINEMA
45 Knightsbridge. 235 4225
LE TERRITOIRE DES AUTRES (U)
Daily 6.30, 9.0
Matinee Sat./Sun. 3.0
All seats £1.35 (bookable)
Late show 11.00 p.m. The Damned (X)
"A work of great beauty."—E. News.
"Probably the best nature film I have seen."—S. Times.
Due to Public Demand Special Late show Friday & Saturday at 11.15 p.m.
ODEON, HAYMARKET. (930 2738/2771). Ken Russell's MAHLER (AA). Sep. Progs. 2.00, 8.30. All seats bookable.
ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). Woody Allen in SLEEPER (AA). Cont. Progs. 2.00, 4.05, 6.15, 8.30. Sun., 4.05, 6.15, 8.30
ODEON, MARBLE ARCH. (723 2011/2). Walt Disney Productions ROBIN HOOD (U). Sep. Progs. Wk. 1.45, 5.00, 8.15. All Seats Bkble.
ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. (836 0691/1811). George Segal, Glenda Jackson, A TOUCH OF CLASS (AA). Cont. Progs. 2.00, 3.55, 6.15, 8.30. Feature 2.10, 4.25, 6.40, 8.55.
PARAMOUNT. Lower Regent St. THE STING (A). Progs. daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
PERS PULLMAN, Sch. Ken. 373 3509. EL TOPO (X). Progs. 4.10, 6.35, 8.45. Last Days.
PRINCE CHARLES, Lcic. Sq. 437 8181, 2nd Year: "LAST TANGO IN PARIS" (X). Sep. perfs. daily (inc. Sun.). 2.45, 6.15, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Box Office Open DAILY. All seats bookable.
RITZ, Leicester Sq. 437 1234. AMERICAN GRAFFITI. Progs. 2.00, 4.05, 6.20, 8.40.
SCENE 3 & SCENE 4, LEICESTER SQ. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Separate Performances Daily 12.30, 3.00, 5.30, 8.15, 10.50, 9.00, 11.30. 12 Midnight. Box Office Opens Daily 10-8. Sun. 12-8. All Seats Bookable.—All Performances.
STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. Walt Disney Production HERBIE RIDES AGAIN (U). Progs. 12.45 (not Sun.), 3.05, 5.35, 8.05.
STUDIO TWO, Oxford Circus. 437 3300. THE THREE MUSKETEERS (The Queen's Diamonds) (U). Progs. 12.30 (not Sun.) 2.45, 5.05, 7.30.
UNIVERSAL, Lower Regent St. 930 8844. SERPICO (X). Progs. daily 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Sep. Perfs. All seats bookable. No phone bookings.
WARNER RENDEZVOUS. Lcic. Sq. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Seats Bkble. (No phone Bookings). Div. 2.15, 5.25, 8.15.
WARNER WEST END, Lcic. Sq. William Peter Blatty's THE EXORCIST (X). Directed by William Friedkin. Sep. Perfs. Sts. Bkble. (No phone Bookings). Div. 2.45, 5.45, 8.45.

EXHIBITIONS

BUXTON ANTIQUES FAIR. Until Sat. Daily 11.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ACORN. The Surrealist Art Centre, 31 Brook St., W.1. 01-493 3490. SURREAL-IST MASTERS 1974. Until 26th July. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30.

AGNEW GALLERY
43 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-629 6176
LESLIE WORTH
Until 24th May. Mon.-Fri.: 9.30-5.30. Thurs. until 7 p.m.

A Loan Exhibition of
PETER DE WINT'S
SKETCHES FROM NATURE
opens Tomorrow
GERALD KENNEDY GALLERY
9 Duke St., St. James's, SW1.
01-839 7595

ALPINE GALLERY
ARTIST ENAMELLERS EXHIBITION
74 South Audley St., W.1.
Admission free. May 14-25.
(mid-day) closed Sunday.

BRITISH MUSEUM. North Entrance. AUDEN MOORE Exhibition open Monday-Sat. 10-5 p.m. Sun. 2.30-6.00.

COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-493 1943
A SURVEY OF EUROPEAN PRINTS 1855-1965
Until 17th May. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30

EXHIBITION: SOME SIGNIFICANT BRITISH ARTISTS 1950-70. Until 14th June. Weekdays: 10-5.30. RUTLAND GALLERY, 29 Bruton Street, W.1.

FINE EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS AND DRAWINGS
Exhibition given by MARTYN GREGORY of the Hartnoll and Eyre Gallery, 39 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 930 9308. From Mon. May 6th-Sat. May 18th, 10-6, Sats. 10-1.

FISCHER FINE ART
30 King St., St. James's, S.W.1.
MASTERS OF GRAPHIC ART
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200 works including important graphics by Braque, Degas, Munch, Picasso, Sutherland, etc.
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-12.30.
01-839 3942.

FRANSES OF PICCADILLY Ltd.
169 Piccadilly (opp. Old Bond St.). W.1.
From 24 April until the end of June
10 a.m.-5 p.m. weekdays only. 20th EXHIBITION OF TAPESTRIES AND WALL HANGINGS
Tapestries and Their Mythology by Jack Franses, is now available price £4.95.

GALLERY ANTHROPOS (Ethnic and Contemporary Art): 65 Monmouth Street, London, W.C.2. 01-836 0642. 7th May to 3rd June: An Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures: The Cultural Renaissance of the North American Indian. Open Mon.-Wed. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thurs.-Sat. 10 a.m. to midnight. Open Sundays 1 p.m. to 9 p.m. Also continuing Exhibition of Eskimo Art.

GALLERY EDWARD HARVANE
HAMPSTEAD PAINTERS
1928-1938

ART EXHIBITIONS

GIMPEL FILS, 50 Davies St., W.1. 493 3488. PAUL JENKINS, Paintings and Water-colours.

HAYWARD GALLERY (ARTS COUNCIL), South Bank, S.E.1. VORTICISM and its allies. DIANE ARBUS. One U.S. Photographer. Both till 7 July. FRENCH POPULAR IMAGERY (Prints of the 16th-19th Century) (till 27 May). Weds. 10-8. Sats. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Opp. 100p to day Mem. and 6-8. Tues.-Fri.).

HELLER GALLERY, 91 Henrietta Place, W.1. 636 8884. Contemporary Tapestries by well-known British and Continental Artists. Mon. to Fri. 10 a.m.-5.30 p.m.

H. TERRY-ENGELL GALLERY
5 Bury Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
01-629 3906.
RECENT ACQUISITION OF FINE 19th CENTURY FRENCH LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS
Now on view Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30.

KAPLAN GALLERY, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. An Exhibition of Paintings by MICHEL COLLE (1872-1939). Daily 10-6, Sats. 10-1.

KEITH VAUGHAN—paintings in connection with Victor Waddington, 38 Cork Street, London, W.1. Daily 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-1. Until 18th May.

LASSON GALLERY, 82-84 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 01-629 0953. 2nd Exhibition of WILD LIFE PAINTINGS by PATRICIA SHEPPERSON. Weekdays 10.30-5.30. Sats. 11.00-1.00.

LEFEVRE GALLERY: Contemporary British Painters and Sculptors, including works by: Bacon, Blake, Bowers, Caro, Caulfield, Frost, Hamilton, Hockney, Hodgkin, Kitaj, Lowry, Moore, Sutherland on view until May 18. Weekdays 10-5, 30 Bruton Street, London, W.1. 493 1572/3.

MAAS GALLERY. Exhibition of water-colours by JOHN WARD, R.A., until 24th May. Daily 10-5. Sats. 10-12. at 15a Clifford St., New Bond St., W.1. 01-734 2302.

MARBLE HILL HOUSE (G.L.C.), Richmond Road, Twickenham. ENGLISH BAROQUE SKETCHES The Painted Interior in the Age of Thornhill. May 1-July 7. Open daily (including Sundays); closed on Friday.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. FRANK AUERBACH: recent work. Extended until 22nd May, Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.00. Adm. free.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD., 17-18 Old Bond Street, W.1. PRINTS AND MULTIPLES BY GALLERY ARTISTS. Business as usual. Admission free.

MAYOR GALLERY, 14 South Molton Street, W.1. 01-493 8778. ROY LICHTENSTEIN new paintings.

MOORLAND GALLERY, 23 Cork Street, W.1. 01-734 6961. Linda Brush by G. D. Armour. Hunting and Sporting Sketches until May 15. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

NORTH AFRICAN TRAVELLER
Casablanca to Cairo
Paintings and Watercolours by
THE FINE ART SOCIETY
148, New Bond Street
also Watercolours by
HERCULES BRABAZON BRABAZON

O'HANA GALLERY, 13 Carlos Place, W.1. 499 1569. SCULPTURES, by ELI HAN. Until May 25. Mon.-Fri., 9.30-6 p.m., Sat. 9.30-1 p.m.

OMELL GALLERIES, 40 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W.1. BRITISH & EUROPEAN PAINTINGS OF CHARM & DISTINCTION and EXHIBITION OF MARINE PAINTINGS. And at 22 Burr Street, St. James's, S.W.1. FINE VICTORIAN PAINTINGS.

OSCAR & PETER JOHNSON
Lowndes Lodge Gallery,
27 Lowndes Street, S.W.1. 01-235 6464.
Exhibition: Continental Views by English Artists: J. W. Carmichael, E. W. Cooke, Edwin Hayes and many others. May 15-June 7. Daily, 10-5. Sats., 10-12 noon.

PARKIN GALLERY
11 Motcomb St., S.W.1.
235 8144.
THE SICKERT WOMEN
and
THE SICKERT GIRLS
Until 18th May
Tues.-Sat. 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS
Royal Society's 80th Annual Exhibition, Mall Art Gallery, The Mall, S.W.1. Mon.-Sat. 10-5. Until May 24. Adm. 30p.

REDFERN GALLERY, ALAN REYNOLDS New Painted Reliefs and Maquettes. 30 April-23 May. Daily 10-6, Sat. 10-1. 20 Cork Street, London, W.1.

ROLAND, BROWSE & DELBANCO
19 Cork Street, W.1. 01-734 7984
DISTINGUISHED BRITISH PAINTINGS 1875-1950
with an accent on
ETHEL WALKER
Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30, Sats. 10-1 till 15 June.

ROYAL ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION. Contemporary paintings, sculptures, etc. 2 May-28 July. Adm. 50p. Mons. 30p. Pensioners and Students half price. 10-6. Sons. 2-6.

SABIN GALLERIES
4 Cork Street, W.1. 734 6188
SPRING EXHIBITION
Early English Drawings and Water Colours
April 22nd-May 18th

SERPENTINE GALLERY (Arts Council), Kensington Gardens, W.2. SUMMER SHOW 1. Mark Edwards, Jennifer Dorent, Julian Cooper, Terence New. 4-27 May. Adm. Free. 11-8 daily.

STOOSHNOFF FINE ART
53 Brook Street,
London, W.1.
01-629 2652
RECENT PAINTINGS
by
DESMOND MORRIS
From April 3rd
10.00-5.30. Monday-Friday.

THE UNINHIBITED BRUSH: Japanese Art in the Shijo Style. Exhibition 1-24 May. Mon.-Fri., 10-5; Sat. 10-12, at Bush House Gallery, 12 Bruton Street, London, W.1. Tel. 499 5625 or 492 1535-6-7.

TOOTH: CRITIC'S CHOICE. The 1974 selection, by Marina Vaizey, art critic of the "Financial Times" 23rd April-23rd May. Monday-Friday. 9.30-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30, 31 Bruton Street, London, W.1.

TRYON GALLERY, 41 Dover Street, W.1. 01-493 5161. The Etruscan Countries of Lionel Edwards—Print Exhibition until May 15th. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Exhibition Road, S.W.7. IVORY CARVINGS IN EARLY MEDIEVAL ENGLAND 700-1200. (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 7 July. Mon. to Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2.30-6. Admission 30p (Thurs. 6-8 free).

WADDINGTON GALLERIES, 34 Cork Street, W.1. 499 1866. BERNARD COHEN recent paintings. Daily 10-5.30 Sats. 10-1. Ends 18 May.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High St. E.1. (Aldgate East Stn.). 18th April till 19th May. JEAN DUBUFFET Paintings 7TH ROAD Installation to 5 May). Tues.-Sun. 11-6, closed Mons. Admission free.

WILDENSTEIN: ANGLO-FRENCH CONTEMPORARY PORTRAITURE. Tenth Exhibition of the Contemporary Portrait Society. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. Until 24th May. Admission free. 147 New Bond Street, London, W.1.

The National Theatre
celebrates
J B Priestley's
80th birthday year
with
EDEN END
"Must be seen" Daily Express
Tonight 7.30
Tomorrow 7.30
Thurs. 2.15 (red. prices) & 7.30
at the Old Vic
01-928 7616

THE ARTS

New plays at the National Theatre

Mr Peter Hall, director of the National Theatre, yesterday announced the company's productions for the next nine months.

Wedekind's *Spring Awakening*, May 28, will be followed on July 9 by *The Marriage of Figaro*, by Beaumarchais, directed by Jonathan Miller. August will bring a production of Peter Shaffer's *Equus* (director John Dexter) and October Peter Nichols's new comedy *The Freeway*.

The Jew of Malhaus, the first play by A. E. Ellis, with Paul Rogers, is due in December, and Etherege's *She Would If She Could* in January. Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman*, with Peggy Ashcroft and Ralph Richardson is promised for February, and Shaw's *Heartbreak House*, with Colin Blakely and Paul Rogers for March.

The sculptor as film-maker

Artists' Films
Tate Gallery

Paul Overy

The Tate Gallery is showing a short season during the next three weeks of films made by David Hall, who formerly worked as a sculptor, and by Hall in collaboration with the film-maker Tony Sinden. Although the Tate has shown occasional evenings of artists' films (as opposed to films about art) this is the first time that they have shown these during the day, at times when casual visitors to the gallery can drop in to see them.

As long ago as 1916, Marinetti and the Futurists called in the manifesto *The Futurist Cinema* for an autonomous use of the film medium, instead of as an interpretative medium with a literary basis in the drama or the novel. During the Twenties in Europe some of the most important contributions to the experimental cinema were made by artists: Léger, Duchamp, Man Ray, Picabia, Eggeling, Richter. The coming of the talkies with its powerful technical pressures towards realism and filmed drama virtually killed the experimental film for a generation. Gradually, after the Second World War, experiment began again, particularly in America. Once more many of those involved were artists. (Warhol is the best known.) In England a number of experimental films have been made at the London Film Co-op, due largely to the initiative of Malcolm Legrice, a Slade-trained painter.

The sculptures that David Hall made before he turned to film explored distortions of perspective. The most recent of these were works which lay flat on the floor and in which the surface of the floor itself was an integral part of the work. The last of these, made after Hall had already begun to experiment with film, was a shape made with a sanding machine on the painted floor of the ICA gallery for the *Sculpture out of the Sixties* exhibition in 1970.

Hall's first film, *Vertical*, made with a grant from the Arts Council, is a lyrical work in which the qualities of the English landscape are brought out by various punctuating or distorting devices, similar to those used in his sculpture, which at the same time draw attention both to the artificiality of the landscape and of the film medium itself. Hall uses the vertical impingement of a figure, a post or a tree to reveal the nature of a landscape which is naturally horizontal, to show how these vertical punctuations define its space and distance. (There is no space without things in it.)

Timecheck, Hall's second film, made for the BFI Production Board, is more complex. Like *Vertical* it is concerned with the outside world and our perception of it, but, as the name of the film suggests, with a much greater stress on the dimension of time. Where in *Vertical* Hall used various physical devices to examine the nature of space and distance, in *Timecheck* he uses film devices like time-lapse photography (a single frame exposed every two to five seconds instead of 24 times a second) or fast motion to compress time. The relationship between time and distance is explored at length and in many different ways (sometimes almost too complicatedly). The landscape is seen from ground level, from the top of mountains, from a light aeroplane flying through the clouds, so that the coloured counties are glimpsed through the cumuli, from a high-flying airliner where only the cloud ceiling below is visible, and from a satellite (in material duped from a NASA film) where the earth is seen as a turning sphere shrouded in tatters of cloud.

Some of the images in *Timecheck* are of great romantic beauty and sombreness. Speeded up clouds boiling over a stormy landscape, a shadow moving inexorably across a piece of cracked concrete, a red sun plunging into the horizon like a falling star. But these images are balanced by structural devices which keep reminding one that this is film and of the processes that making a film involve, that "the truth at 24 frames per second" is something that can be inexhaustibly manipulated. The film finishes with a sound loop from the NASA film of an astronaut's voice repeating "I think we're going into darkness now." and after a short while the film ends going, literally, into darkness.

Both *Vertical* and *Timecheck* are uneven, stuffed with more ideas than can be dealt with in relatively short films. Sometimes they are repetitive and confusing, but they are rich in texture and offer something new at each viewing. In the most recent films, made in collaboration, Hall and Sinden concentrate on single ideas in depth.

7 TV Pieces are the seven three-minute films that Hall wishes to preserve from 10 commissioned by the Scottish Arts Council for the 1971 Edinburgh Festival. Scottish Television were persuaded to insert one of these each day between normal programmes without comment or announcement. Seen on the cinema screen, one has to imagine their effect in this quite different context. Sometimes Hall uses surrealist images, reminiscent of Magritte, like an old television set burning in the middle of a landscape. In one of the simplest and best, a tap is lowered and the whole screen fills up gradually with water like a glass goldfish bowl, then is drained out. Another condenses a whole evening's TV seen in a college TV room while the sound-track is three minutes of "real time" on the sound track.

Sinden assisted Hall on the TV pieces, and in *Five Films*, made, like *Vertical*, with an Arts Council grant, they worked together. There is an increasing concern with the nature and process of film as a medium. But unlike much experimental, so-called "structuralist" cinema, this is not explored tediously and academically. The nature of the film process, light projected on a flat surface, is contrasted with the powerful illusion of realism which it creates. This is most clearly demonstrated in *This Surface*. The first sequence is shot in a Brixton pub at Christmas time. A middle-aged man dances in the bar balancing a pint of beer on his head surrounded by a laughing, clapping audience. The human warmth and vitality is so dominant that one is completely "drawn into" the scene, oblivious of the film process. The second sequence is a series of travelling shots along a deserted sea-front filmed with a slide of clear glass before the lens on which is scrawled in red a written definition of the physical nature of the film as projected light on a flat surface. The words go in and out of focus, so that now one sees them, now the filmed background.

In *View* colour is imperceptibly introduced into a black-and-white take of a room with a window giving on to a street. *Between, the most formal of the* films, is a repeated sequence of a cameraman filming the screen and the projector in a viewing theatre, made by duping each print from the last so that the quality gradually deteriorates and the recognizable image is slowly reduced to an abstract pattern of flickering light.

It is a pity that the Tate authorities haven't put on view the sculptures by Hall in its collection to complement the films. But one hopes that they will continue this experiment of short daytime seasons (and one-off evening shows) of films by artists.

Vertical and *7 TV Pieces* are showing this week until Friday, *Timecheck* from Monday, May 20, to Friday, May 24, and *Five Films from* Tuesday, May 28, to Friday, May 31. All dates are inclusive and the programmes begin at noon and 4 pm each day and last roughly an hour.



Still from Vertical

Lucia Popp
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Alan Blyth

Lucia Popp proved herself as much master of the recital platform as she is of the stage in her much applauded London song debut on Sunday. She cleverly chose a programme that never took her outside the range of her fresh, bright, slightly monochromatic voice, and she dispensed it with such intelligence and charm as to make us forget any tonal restrictions. Besides, there was her palpitating presence to enhance the purely vocal joys.

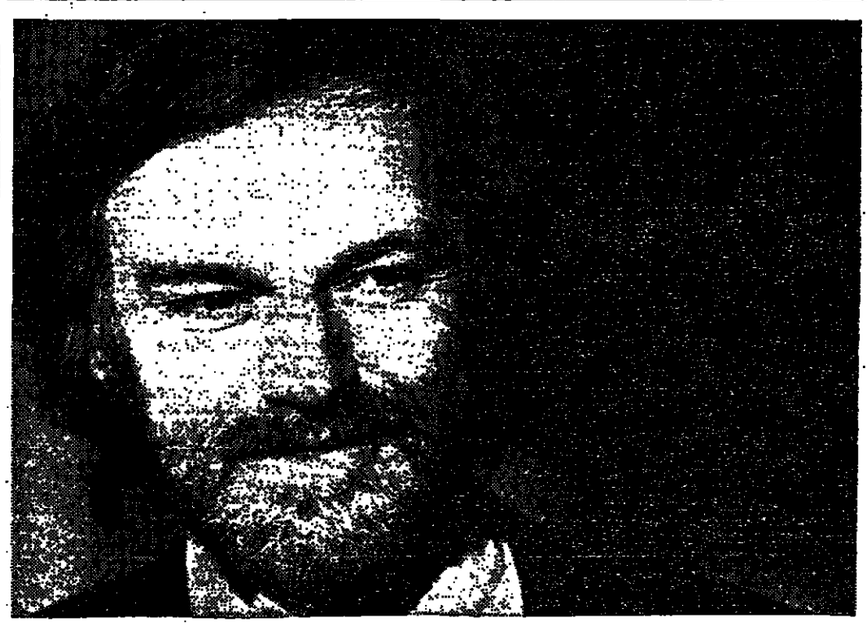
Her style is based on excellent musical manners represented by an unwavering line and a crisp articulation of words. Caccini's "Amarilli" tested the first attribute to the limit. It did not find Miss Popp wanting, but there was more to it than that, an immediate affinity with its tender, heartfelt sentiments. So it was throughout, feeling and mood matched to the technical assurance.

While there was much to admire in her Schubert and Strauss, particularly in the former's rarely encountered "Die Rose" (an allegory of strong passions spent if ever I heard one), it was her Wolf that was most remarkable. "Die Sprode" and "Die Bekehrte", a masterly pair of Goethe settings, and the ideal wistful beauty, and "Wie glantz der belle Mond", that innocent vision of heaven in Keller's words, was done in just the right clear, serene manner. As one would expect from today's leading Despina and Zerlina, the whimsical fun of "Der Schafer" and "Elfenlied" was keenly pointed. And the generous encores included the same composer's delicious "Auch kleine Dinge", delightfully sweet and unmannered.

In Smetana's *Eventide* cycle, the timbre and language were entirely idiomatic, as one would expect from a compatriot of the composer. All the compassion and longing of those wonderful songs were reflected in the interpretation. Georg Fischer, the singer's husband, was a considerate, careful but not very individual partner.

Comedy at Hampstead

Bodywork, a comedy by Jennifer Phillips, will open at the Hampstead Theatre Club on May 22 and run until June 15. The cast includes Poly Adams, Joanna Dunham, Robert Lloyd and Michael Scholes. The play is directed by Snoo Wilson and designed by John Halle, with costumes seemed unaware that it is somewhat by Frances Haggett.



Photograph by Donald Cooper

Keith Michell

The new man at Chichester

Twelve years ago, in the first play ever staged at the Chichester Festival Theatre, John Fletcher's *The Chances*, Keith Michell's performance stood out because of its comic panache and inexhaustible verve. "The energy I think came from the stimulus of having the audience so close and around me like that. Again with Hamlet at the Bankside Globe the year before last, it took my breath away sometimes—it was so exciting doing those soliloquies when suddenly you could see their eyes and their faces, and you were sharing your thoughts with them. And Peter Coe even had me going down into the auditorium and talking to them."

He has always enjoyed working with Peter Coe, who is now rehearsing Pirandello's *Tonight We Improvise*, which opens Michell's first season as Artistic Director at Chichester tomorrow. "The first time I played Henry VIII was with Peter. He directed *The King's Mare* in 1966, and it was through the BBC boys seeing that that I was asked to do the series on television. You never know who's out front."

The other directors in his first season are Wendy Toye, who 10 years ago directed him in *Robert and Elizabeth*, the long-running musical about the Brownings, Toby Robertson, who last year directed the Prospect Theatre Company's pop version of *Pericles*, and Hovhannes Pilikian, a young graduate of RADA's directors' course, who asked for Diana Dors to play Jocasta in his production of *Oedipus Rex*. Michell was surprised at first but then decided "it was an exciting idea to break away from the usual notion of the Queen as Mother Earth. And so much is expected of this woman—she has to be mother-wife. Very often Jocasta is a mother, but you couldn't believe for a moment that she was a successful wife. I know it wasn't a love match, but unless there's a feeling that those two work as a love match, the human drama is diminished. In many ways it's a matriarchy, developed from the time when the King came along and served the Queen and was killed. Every year, another male came, they'd fight, and whoever won, the Queen would breed from him for a year. So the Queen needs to be quite an animal, really."

Some of Keith Michell's ideas about Greek tragedy—and some of his enthusiasm for it—derives from the experience of playing in a radio adaptation of *The King Must Die* by Mary Renault, who has written on *Oedipus* for this year's Souvenir Programme. "I fell in love with the idea of Greek drama treated not only realistically, but as something that could happen to anybody. Then I met Hovhannes, who says there's as much comedy and tragi-comedy in Greek drama as there is in Chekhov. If we can get these ideas into the right setting—which Ralph Koltai is designing—and can have a primitive, tribal *Oedipus*, instead of the usual *papier maché* production, it should be quite exciting."

Before he decided to become an actor and to train in England, Keith Michell had been an art student and then an art teacher in his native Australia. Wherever he learnt about how to use space will stand him in good stead at Chichester, a theatre where the space offers extraordinary opportunities and poses extraordinary problems. "The space is deceiving. It's not till you see someone up in that ironwork that you realize how big a man looks in that roof. And this is one of the problems of designing for that theatre—the deceptive architectural space. In architecture one of *the aims is to create space* where it's not, and in theatre one of the aims is to destroy any space between you and the audience."

So the more Chichester's Artistic Director understands about design, the better. "I wanted a type of permanent set for this season. It had to be modified because the price was ridiculous, but the basic idea is still there. I've always worried about the Vistavision width of the stage, and I've tried to modify that somewhat. It's like most New York stages, which are very wide and long, and it leads to playing out front all the time. You don't feel you can turn away, because you lose your acting plane. I got all four designers into one room and talked about it. I can't tell you the effect it had! They responded though, and I hope that out of it has come something quite good. You have difficulty with sight-lines, though the side seats can be more interesting than the full frontals."

Ronald Hayman

Music from the courts of Paris and London

Les Musiciens du Roi
Oxford Town Hall

Stanley Sadie

Les Musiciens du Roi are an English group, directed by Lionel Sawkins, who specialize in French music of around 1700. On Sunday afternoon, to round off the Oxford limb of the English Bach Festival, they repeated music by Lalande which they gave at the Queen Elizabeth Hall last autumn, and happily coupled it with pieces by two of Lalande's leading English contemporaries, Pelham Humfrey and, of course, Purcell: a nice cross-Channel comparison.

Listening to music, identical in function and period, from the courts of Paris and London, tells one something fairly precise about national musical styles.

London music was very Frenchified after the Restoration, and Humfrey even studied in Paris; but although his expansive anthem *O Give Thanks* has a characteristically pathetic orchestral introduction his style is more direct, less designedly affecting, than that of Lalande's motets. Lalande had bigger forces at his call, and could use soft-sounding trios of flutes and viola (or bassoon) to colour his more pathetic supplications to the Almighty; his entire treatment, of harmony and line and texture, is more elaborate, more (in the best sense) contrived. He was a master in the handling of expressive harmony with his full-toned, five-voice ensemble, and in his elegantly affecting obbligatos. It remained, then, for Purcell to trump both his accomplished English predecessor and his Gallic contemporary in his noble *Te Deum*, with his command of design and his freshness and richness of imagination.

The Lalande motets, *Exaltabo te* and *Jubilate Deo*, were done a good deal more confidently than at the QEH, with the orchestra firmer and prompter in attack, the Beckenham Chorale more at home with the style. Of the soloists, I specially enjoyed Penelope Price Jones's clear, airy, sharply focused singing at the opening of the *Jubilate*, Richard Jackson's firm and warm baritone, and Paul Taylor's polished phrasing in his solos in the *Exaltabo*—one of which ended particularly beautifully, with the choir melting into the words *ad te clamabo*, quietly impassioned music enhanced by a soft halo of muted string tone.

Mr Sawkins conducted with a good grasp of the music. Besides the choral items, we had movements from Lalande's music for the king's supper table, a suite of G minor movements, reflective rather than spirited with the melancholy inner voice on the bassoon; and some Humfrey and Purcell songs from the high countertenor Rodney Hardesty, sung very evenly and rather plainly.

St Matthew Passion
Albert H

SPORT

Cricket

Brain, Holder and the weather make it a nasty day for batting

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

NORTHAMPTON: Worcestershire (3 pts) beat Northamptonshire by 116 runs.

There is no holding Worcestershire at the moment. Of their five one and three-day matches this season, they have won four and drawn one (rain affected against the Indians). Yesterday, in the Benson and Hedges, they trounced Northamptonshire, whom they bowled out in the forty-first over for 113, after having made 229 for seven themselves.

Watts, who sent Worcestershire in on Saturday, is probably wishing he had not. Certainly it was pretty nasty for batting by the time Northamptonshire went in yesterday afternoon, the light, for the first hour of their innings, being never better than gloomy. Rain, hail and a cold wind combined to make it another vile day for cricket.

Leicestershire in the Benson and Hedges, Middlesex in the John Player League, and Kent in the championship have all gone the way of Northamptonshire in the past 10 days, and as good a reason as any for this has been the bowling of Brain and Holder. Brain has come on enormously since returning to the game last season, after "retiring" in 1971. He is now fast and straight, and makes the ball leave the bat quite devastatingly at times. Bowling as he is at present, he would be no disgrace to an England side.

Neither, of course, would Holder, were he not a West Indian. It was these two who put paid to Northamptonshire's chances in the first ten overs of their innings. Cass, the wicketkeeper, caught Willey and Steele off Holder and Mushtaq off Brain. Emboldened by this, Gifford brought Headley up to third slip where he immediately caught Watts off Brain. With three slips, a gully, and a short leg Worcestershire had not at all the sort of field associated with one-day cricket.

There had already been two short breaks for rain, and with Northamptonshire at 22 for four, there was a slightly longer one, with the light bad enough for a hawk to have had a job to see the fast bowling, let alone Milburn. From sideways on it was noticeable that Holder bowled a yard or so slower to Milburn than to the rest. Not all fast bowlers are gentle creatures, by any means, but Holder has that reputation. Milburn expects no quarter, but that is different from receiving none.

When play was resumed, tea having been taken, we saw what could, in fact, have been an extract from a film of Milburn's last 100, made a day or two before his accident in 1969. He drove Brain for two, hooked his next ball for four, and then pulled Inchmore for four and a towering six. There was also a drive which thundered into the covers, where Holder stopped it. But it was too good to last. At 41 Milburn gave Cass the fourth of his five catches, after which only Sharp with four sixes, including an immensely powerful one off Holder, put bat to ball.

Most of Worcestershire's batsmen had made a few runs, with Hemsley and Yardley each getting a 50. Hemsley scored his in 14 overs, Yardley in 18. In both cases there were particular reasons why they were keen to succeed. Hemsley because he is short of practice after a winter's football, and Yardley because he ran out D'Oliveira when he was going well. This running out of D'Oliveira when Yardley sent him back reduced Worcestershire to 151 for five in the 39th over. But Cass shared a sixth wicket partnership with Yardley of 67, thereby making sure of what would have been a stiffish target for Northamptonshire even on a summer's day.

Hemsley, of Sheffield United, like Balderstone of Carlisle United, is too good a cricketer to waste his time playing football. Both being in their thirties, they are coming to the time when they will have the choice between playing first class cricket and second class soccer. At the moment, though, the pickings of football are too attractive. Hemsley is certainly a most invigorating cricketer: an enthusiastic fielder and a natural hitter of the ball.

WORCESTERSHIRE

R. G. A. Headley, b Dye	16
C. M. Turner, st Sharp, b Mushtaq	45
J. A. Ormrod, c Virgin, b Cousins	17
E. J. O. Hemsley, c Milburn, b Mushtaq	50
G. D'Oliveira, run out	29
D. J. Yardley, c Willey, b Dye	51
†G. R. Cass, c Watts, b Dye	15
N. Gifford, run out	6
A. Holder, not out	3
Extras (b 4, l-b 3, w-b 3)	10
Total (8 wkts)	229

J. D. Inchmore, R. M. Bain did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—27, 2—99, 3—103, 4—141, 5—151, 6—218, 7—218, 8—229.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 11—1—62—0; Dye, 11—1—54—3; Cousins, 11—1—43—1; Steele, 5—0—25—0; Milburn, —; Mushtaq, 11—3—39—2.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

R. T. Virgin, c Yardley, b Inchmore	28
P. Willey, c Ormrod, b Holder	0
D. S. Steele, c Cass, b Holder	1
Mushtaq Mohammad, c Cass, b Brain	1
†P. J. Watts, c Headley, b Brain	2
C. Milburn, c Cass, b Inchmore	19
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Cass, b D'Oliveira	3
†G. Sharp, c Ormrod, b Holder	34
N. Mallory, not out	14
R. M. H. Cottam, b Holder	0
J. C. J. Dye, b Holder	1
Extras (l-b 7, w 2, n-b 2)	11
Total (40.1 overs)	113

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—9, 3—14, 4—16, 5—43, 6—62, 7—63, 8—111, 9—111, 10—113.

BOWLING: Holder, 9.1—4—12—5; Brain, 11—3—22—2; Inchmore, 11—1—33—2; D'Oliveira, 9—0—14—1; Gifford, 4—0—20—0.

Umpires: H. D. Bird and H. Yarnold.



Steele: good performances with both bat and ball

Good all-round feat by Steele brings victory

Leicestershire preserved their challenge for a place in the quarter final round of the Benson and Hedges Cup by beating Warwickshire by 20 runs at Edgbaston yesterday. Steele was Leicestershire's match winner with 59 on Saturday and three wickets for 29 yesterday. His selection for the gold award became a formality when he removed the Test batsmen Kanhai, M. J. K. Smith and Murray in 11 overs of controlled left-arm spin.

With Illingworth taking two for 27, the Leicestershire spin bowlers destroyed Warwickshire's hopes of matching a total of 221 for six. Amiss (32) gave them a promising start and Kallicharran battled for 35 overs in making 50. But there was no substance in the batting until Hemmings made a late challenge.

Hemmings scored 61 not out and put on 73 for the eighth wicket with Rouse. At the start of the day Leicestershire scored 68 in the 12 overs left from Saturday, Balderstone completing an attractive 53.

Minor Counties (North), who had caused Derbyshire's batsmen some embarrassment on Saturday at Derby, were firmly put in their place yesterday. The Derbyshire attack, particularly the fast bowler Hendrick, proved far too much for the minor county players, who were beaten by 116 runs.

Derbyshire, having laboured to 150 for eight on a rain-affected pitch on Saturday, piled on another 36 runs in four overs and then dismissed Minor Counties (North) for 70. Hendrick, who hit two sixes in a brisk 21, went on to claim four wickets for five runs and earn the gold award.

Selected to play for MCC against the Indian touring side this weekend, Hendrick quickly got rid of the opening batsman Rancock and returned for a later spell to dismiss three more batsmen. Only Bailey, the captain, and his Cheshire teammate Pearman resisted for long.

When they had gone the match ended in a rout. The last five wickets fell for a mere nine runs. Derbyshire must now beat Lancashire in their remaining north zone game to reach the quarter-final.

Cambridge University proved no match for the professionalism of Essex, who quickly completed their second victory in the competition, winning by nine wickets at Fenner's. Essex took the four outstanding Cambridge wickets for 23, dismissing them for 100. Only Field (13 not out) offered any resistance.

Essex reached their target in a hard-hitting 24.1 overs in 80 minutes. Edmeades (39) was caught behind by Baker when he had put on 82 with Hardie, who made 42 not out. Fletcher scored 15 in four overs including a magnificent off drive to the boundary for the winning runs.

East, who had an analysis of three for 13, was given the gold award.

Gloucestershire, with all their wickets in hand, need 124 runs to defeat Glamorgan in the match at Neath, when play resumes today. They have 47 overs left to get them.

When the match eventually got under way in mid-afternoon, after a weekend of rain, Glamorgan could muster only 135 in 54 overs. They owed much to their sixth wicket pair, Richards and Solanky, who put on 37 runs in 10 overs. The earlier batsmen had never exceeded a rate of two an over.

When they were separated Procter and Davey polished off the remaining batsmen for a meagre dozen runs. Brown took the heart out of Glamorgan's batting by capturing the wickets of Roger Davis, Majid Khan and Lewis. He took three for 19 in 11 overs with Davey taking three for 37 in his 11 overs.

The zonal tables for the competition, together with the matches to come, are as follows:

North

	P	W	L	Pts
Yorkshire	2	2	0	6
Lancashire	2	1	0	3
Derbyshire	2	1	1	6
Nottinghamshire	2	0	1	0
Minor Counties (N)	2	0	1	0

Remaining fixtures: Leicestershire v Derbyshire; Nottinghamshire v Yorkshire; Minor Counties (N) v Nottinghamshire; Yorkshire v Lancashire.

Midlands

	P	W	L	Pts
Worcestershire	2	2	0	6
Leicestershire	2	1	0	3
Warwickshire	2	1	1	3
Northamptonshire	2	1	1	3
Middlesex	2	0	2	0

Remaining fixtures: Leicestershire v Middlesex; Worcestershire v Warwickshire; Middlesex v Worcestershire; Northamptonshire v Warwickshire.

South

	P	W	L	Pts
Kent	2	2	0	6
Essex	2	2	0	6
Surrey	2	1	0	3
Sussex	2	1	0	3
Cambridge University	2	0	2	0

Remaining fixtures: Essex v Kent; Surrey v Cambridge University; Surrey v Essex; Sussex v Cambridge University.

West

	P	W	L	Pts
Somerset	2	2	0	6
Hampshire	2	1	0	3
*Glamorgan	2	1	1	3
Minor Counties (S)	2	1	1	3
*Gloucestershire	2	0	2	0

Remaining fixtures: Gloucestershire v Minor Counties (S); Somerset v Hampshire; Hampshire v Glamorgan; Minor Counties (S) v Somerset.
*Continuing today.

Old stops Indians from striking for target

By Peter Marson

BRADFORD: Yorkshire drew with the Indians.

Rain quelled any doubts whether the Indians might survive Yorkshire's attempt to wring a late victory from the match at Park Avenue yesterday. With the Indians' score at 122 for five wickets, and Mankad just out after a stay of one hour and a quarter, Yorkshire were entitled to consider there to be a chance, albeit a slender one with a minimum of 20 overs left.

So the Indians, who had been pushed into the background by Yorkshire, and in particular, Old, in this match, take on Lancashire today with a string of six drawn games behind them. In the last innings the Indians had been asked to make 275 runs to win in 220 minutes. Yet a beginning as crippling as had been the start of their first innings almost certainly removed any possibility of their striking out for their target, and the man to underline the point was again Old.

This was quite a match for Old, with an excellent maiden century followed by his five wickets for 30 runs in the Indian first innings. Now, in Old's third over, a short ball induced hurried evasive action for Bose, inadvertently leaving his bat in the ball's path. Hutton leapt high at slip to make a good catch. Then, to the last ball before luncheon, Old took a scintillating catch at third slip to put out Naik. The Indians were then seven for two. Much later, when the Indians had almost completed repairs, Old had Mankad caught behind.

Solkar and Wadekar played attractively in a partnership of 54 runs for the third wicket. Cope eventually removed Solkar in his third over, and later Wadekar, with the batsman down on one knee and sweeping. If the Indians had always been hard-pressed at some stage, then they must have been encouraged by the performance with the bat and ball from Madan Lal.

Yorkshire began again on an altogether brighter day enjoying a lead of 150 with Lumb and Leadbeater occupying the crease. Against Madan Lal's and Solkar's medium pace, the batsmen pushed on unhurriedly. If they seemed cautious, then certainly the pitch could not be held to be responsible. It was slow and unresponsive to spin and speed alike. Later, when Madan Lal's accuracy deserted him, the batsmen quickly got after him but, with the advent of the two slow bowlers, Prasanna and Venkataraghavan, Yorkshire seemed happy enough to revert to their earlier studious move.

After half an hour Lumb reached forward to edge a ball moving away from him and Kirmani, diving to his right, held a good catch. For the next 95 minutes Squires and Leadbeater advanced, retired and marked time against the spin of Prasanna and Venkataraghavan. Prasanna, flighting the ball beautifully, clearly enjoyed asking the batsmen questions more than Leadbeater and Squires relished giving answers.

Squires, happily, was free of the inhibitions that anchored Leadbeater to his crease, and he soon caught him up. But with Squires's score at 43, he pulled Venkataraghavan high and wide to mid-wicket. Viswanath had to make ground to get underneath the ball, but having done so dropped his catch. In the same over a square cut to the boundary brought Squires to his half-century, made in 88 minutes.

Squires then stepped out to on-drive Prasanna for six which cemented their stand, now worth 100 runs. At 169 Leadbeater turned Prasanna to leg for a single to secure his 50 put together in 155 minutes, whereupon Boycott declared.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings, 206 (C. M. Old 114; Madan Lal 4 for 58).

Second Innings

*G. Boycott, Pte., b Solkar	14
R. G. Lumb, c Kirmani, b [illegible]	15
P. J. Sharpe, c Prasanna, b Solkar	7
J. H. Hampshire, c Wadekar, b Bedi	50
P. J. Squires, not out	63
Extras (b 7, n-b 2)	9
Total (3 wkts dec)	170

†C. M. Old, *D. L. Bairstow, R. A. Hutton, H. P. Cooper, P. Carrick, G. A. Cope did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—23, 2—39, 3—54.

BOWLING: Lal, 14—7—65—1; Solkar, 20—7—42—2; Prasanna, 15—4—36—0; Venkataraghavan, 9—1—16—0.

INDIANS: First Innings, 102 (C. M. Old 5 for 30).

Second Innings

S. S. Naik, c Old, b Cooper	1
G. Bose, c Hutton, b Old	2
D. N. Solkar, b Cope	19
*A. L. Wadekar, b Cope	43
G. R. Viswanath, not out	30
A. V. Mankad, c Bairstow, b Old	1
Madan Lal, not out	15
Extras (l-b 4, n-b 1)	5
Total (5 wkts)	144

†S. M. H. Kirmani, S. Venkataraghavan, E. A. S. Prasanna, S. Abid Ali did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—5, 2—7, 3—61, 4—74, 5—115.

BOWLING: Old, 15—4—38—2; Cooper, 10—2—31—2; Cope, 10—2—38—2; Hutton, 7—2—17—0; Carrick, 1—1—0—0.

Umpires: T. W. Spencer and A. Jepson.

Time for a prayer from the three men of Keble

By Alan Gibson

OXFORD: Oxford University have scored 43 for four wickets in their first innings against Somerset.

There were times yesterday when the Parks looked lovely, and the weather was warm: but they were few and brief, and the heavy clouds which constantly moved in always seemed likely to have the best of things. There were only 95 minutes of cricket, split into two periods, 85 before luncheon and 10 just after. The weather improved in the afternoon, and hope was not abandoned until 5.15, but the wetness was too much for the most optimistic.

Oxford won the toss and lost their four wickets in 22 overs. Waller was out hooking for nought, Mitra, playing defensively, for one. Jones, Moseley and then Burgess were a bit too good for the university batsmen on a pitch which was slow, but not always predictable. Northcote-Green was caught at the wicket for four. Howick was hit on the elbow and had to retire for a time. Khan had given the innings sustenance for a while, but was bowled by Burgess—a fine ball—after making 20 out of a total of 29 for four. During the brief resumption after luncheon, Jarrett was dropped at slip.

There were three Keble men in the Oxford side, something I do not often remember before, and I can only trust that their prayer is in better shape than their batting, because we shall need some effective supplications if anything is to come of this match.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

A. Mitra, l-b-w, b Moseley	1
G. Waller, c Breakwell, b Jones	0
*C. Khan, b Burgess	20
S. R. Northcote-Green, c Taylor, b Jones	4
M. Howick, not out	3
D. Jarrett, not out	1
Extras (b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (4 wkts)	43

M. D. F. Lloyd, N. S. Bolton, †P. B. Fisher, R. D. Fursdon, M. J. D. Stallibrass to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—3, 3—16, 4—29.

SOMERSET: S. G. Wilkinson, *D. B. Close, P. W. Denning, V. A. Richards, I. M. Pitts, G. I. Burgess, T. Botham, †D. J. S. Taylor, D. Breakwell, H. R. Moseley, A. A. Jones.

Umpires: A. E. Fagg and D. G. L. Evans.

Second XI competition

ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan II v Worcestershire II. No play, rain.
THE OVAL: Surrey II 145 and 48 for 1 v Northamptonshire II 143 (A. Tait 5/9).

Derbyshire v Minor Counties North

AT DERBY

Derbyshire (3 pts) beat Minor Counties North by 116 runs.

DERBYSHIRE

L. G. Rowe, b Bradley	0
A. Hill, b Bradley	9
M. H. Page, c Burridge, b Bradley	0
*D. B. Bailey, c Barnes, b Brown	66
A. J. Harvey-Walker, c Atkinson, b Barnes	45
G. Miller, b Bowes	14
†R. W. Taylor, b Barnes	0
P. E. Russell, run out	4
C. J. Tunnicliffe, not out	2
M. J. Hendrick, c Brown, b Bradley	0
A. Ward, st Robinson, b Bailey	0
Extras (b 4, w 2)	6
Total (54.1 overs)	150

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—2, 2—3, 3—4, 4—20, 5—123, 6—125, 7—129, 8—137, 9—147, 10—150.

BOWLING: Bradley, 11—4—45—4; Wing, 11—4—19—0; Barnes, 11—1—41—1; Brown, 11—3—31—3; Burridge, 5—0—20—0; Moore, 7—0—34—0; Bailey, 0.1—0—0—1.

MINOR COUNTIES NORTH

S. R. Atkinson, c Rowe, b Ward	4
D. A. Hancock, b Hendrick	0
H. I. Moore, b Tunnicliffe	0
*D. Bailey, lbw, b Miller	15
R. Pearman, lbw, b Hendrick	12
A. J. Burridge, c Taylor, b Tunnicliffe	1
†G. Robinson, lbw, b Hendrick	0
A. Brown, c Taylor, b Hendrick	0
P. Bradley, not out	3
D. C. Wing, b Russell	1
T. R. Barnes, b Ward	1
Extras (l-b 15, w 1, n-b 2)	18
Total (47.4 overs)	70

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—15, 3—20, 4—39, 5—41, 6—61, 7—62, 8—65, 9—69, 10—70.

BOWLING: Hendrick, 11—7—5—4; Ward, 7.4—1—17—2; Miller, 11—1—14—1; Tunnicliffe, 11—3—23—2; Russell, 7—3—7—1.

Umpires: H. Horton and B. J. Meyer.

Cambridge v Essex

Essex (3 pts) beat Cambridge University by nine wickets.

AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

*W. Snowden, c and b Boyce	44
S. P. Coverdale, c Hobbs, b East	18
†C. Merrills, b East	0
T. J. Mellalieu, run out	1
R. J. Smith, b East	0
R. K. Baker, run out	9
P. Myers, l-b-w, b Hobbs	4
D. Russell, run out	2
P. J. W. Jackson, b Lever	4
K. Field, not out	13
M. W. Brookes, b Boyce	0
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 4, n-b 1)	12
Total (50.5 overs)	109

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—31, 2—37, 3—40, 4—56, 5—72, 6—75, 7—78, 8—83, 9—87, 10—109.

BOWLING: Boyce, 10.5—2—26—2; Lever, 10—1—18—1; Turner, 11—3—19—0; East, 11—3—13—3; Hobbs, 8—1—15—1.

ESSEX

B. F. A. Fernandes, c Baker, b Russell	20
B. R. Hardie, not out	42
*K. W. R. Fletcher, not out	12
Extras (l-b 2, w 2, n-b 1)	5
Total (1 wkt, 24.1 overs)	101

†R. N. McEwan, S. Turner, K. D. Boyce, K. R. Pont, J. N. Smith, R. E. East, B. N. S. Hobbs, J. K. Lever did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—82.

BOWLING: Jackson, 6—0—30—0; Field, 8.1—1—18—0; Russell, 7—0—28—1; Brooker, 3—0—20—0.

Umpires: A. G. T. Whitehead and R. Julian.

Today's cricket

BENSON & HEDGES CUP (11.0, 55 overs): NEATH: Glamorgan v Gloucestershire
OTHER MATCH
OXFORD: Oxford University v Somerset (11.0 to 6.0)
SECOND XI COMPETITION
ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan II v Worcestershire II
BEDDINGTON: Surrey II v Northamptonshire II
DERBY: Derbyshire II v Warwickshire II.

Glamorgan v Gloucestershire

AT NEATH

GLAMORGAN

A. Jones, b Mortimore	13
J. C. Davis, b [illegible], b Brown	4
*M. J. Khan, l-b-w, b Brown	15
A. R. Lewis, c Swetman, b Brown	15
M. J. Llewellyn, b Graveney	18
R. Edmeades, b Davey	28
J. W. Solanky, b Procter	9
†E. W. Jones, c [illegible], b Davey	0
M. A. Nash, b Procter	3
G. P. Wills, l-b-w, b Davey	0
D. L. Williams, l-b-w, b Davey	0
Extras (b 3, l-b 4, w 2)	9
Total (54 overs)	135

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—37, 2—46, 3—60, 4—[illegible], 5—125, 6—126, 7—130, 8—134, 9—135, 10—135.

BOWLING: Procter, 10—2—16—2; Davey, 11—3—37—3; Mortimore, 11—4—19—1; Brown, 11—2—19—3; Graveney, 11—2—[illegible]—1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

D. R. Shepherd not out	4
Extras (b 5)	5
Total (no wkt, 8 overs)	12

R. D. V. Knight, M. J. Procter, †Zaheer Abbas, *A. S. Brown, D. A. Graveney, J. C. Foat, D. [illegible] Mortimore, R. Swetman, J. Davey to bat.

Umpires: W. E. Alley and C. Cook.

Warwick v Leicester

AT BIRMINGHAM

Leicestershire (3 pts) beat Warwickshire by 20 runs.

LEICESTERSHIRE

B. Dudleston, lbw, b A. Smith	21
J. F. Steele, c Murray, b Rouse	59
†R. W. Tolchard, c Hemmings, b Rouse	42
B. F. Davison, lbw, b Brown	2
J. C. P. Inverarity, b Willis	31
*R. Illingworth, not out	11
M. E. C. Norman, b Willis	0
J. G. Tolchard, not out	1
Extras (b 8)	8
Total (6 wkts)	175

N. M. McVicker, G. D. McKenzie, B. Higgs did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—86, 2—90, 3—100, 4—101, 5—120, 6—[illegible].

BOWLING: Willis, 11—1—43—2; Brown, 10—1—[illegible]; A. Smith, 11—2—45—1; Jameson, 7—0—[illegible]—0; Hemmings, 7—0—36—0; Rouse, 11—0—52—2.

WARWICKSHIRE

†A. Jameson, c Higgs, b McKenzie	4
D. L. Amiss, c McKenzie, b McVicker	32
A. I. Kallicharran, b Illingworth	50
R. B. Kanhai, c Higgs, b Steele	6
M. J. K. Smith, c and b Steele	0
*D. L. Murray, b Steele	0
†A. C. Smith, c Illingworth	0
P. Hemmings, not out	61
A. J. Rouse, c Steele, b Higgs	14
D. P. Willis, b McKenzie	1
R. G. D. Brown, b McKenzie	1
Extras (b 8, l-b 2, nb 1)	11
Total (9 wkts)	221

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—10, 2—68, 3—72, 4—[illegible], 5—[illegible], 6—115, 7—[illegible], 8—[illegible], 9—201.

BOWLING: McKenzie, 11—3—50—3; Higgs, 11—3—43—1; McVicker, 11—1—46—1; Steele, 11—1—70—3; Illingworth, 11—1—[illegible]—1.

Umpires: C. G. Pepper and J. F. Crapp.

Under-25 competition

DARTFORD: Maidstone 188 for 8 (A. J. Smith 73 not out; I. Kerr 49 for 5). Middlesex won on faster run rate.

ILKESTON: Derbyshire 120 for 6; Northamptonshire 115 for 7 (Johnson 33 not out) (20 overs). Northamptonshire won by eight wickets. Target reduced by rain.

Lancashire have brought back Shuttleworth for their match against the Indians at Old Trafford tomorrow.

Football

Scots have no choice but to see themselves as others saw them

By John Downie

Having started the home international championship as favourites last Saturday, Scotland find themselves playing Wales at Hampden Park tonight (8.0) in the meeting of the two teams beaten in their opening matches. The uncertainty created by those defeats, and the manner of their execution, may have contributed to the decision of both managers to postpone until today the announcement of their teams. But there are other reasons for holding back.

Scotland's William Ormond yesterday gave extra training to McGrain, the Celtic back, who missed the match against Northern Ireland because of influenza. Over the weekend it was being confidently predicted that McGrain would play. Now, despite the loss of Donachie, who was injured against Ireland, Mr Ormond may be awaiting proof that McGrain has recovered adequately from his illness.

Wales, too, have a doubtful starter, although little is being said about the matter. Apparently the effect of a knock Reece took in Saturday's match against England had not cleared up yesterday, and David Bowen will not decide on his fitness until he has seen him train this morning.

The main item of Scotland's preparation has been a study of their performance against Ireland as the onlooker saw it. At the Inverclyde Centre in Largs yesterday, Mr Ormond inflicted the punishment of having the players watch the entire match on videotape to the accompaniment of his verbal observations. He said: "I wanted to convince them of just how close they had played on a slippery pitch, and to emphasize how the opportunity to spread the play had been missed."

Most Scots hope that Mr Ormond will do rather more than persuade the same team to adjust their tactics. No doubt better results could be achieved in that way, but it is to be hoped that the manager has amended the view he conveyed before the Irish match that he was fielding his best possible team in the absence of McGrain. Others need to be convinced that Scotland's record of having scored only seven goals in their last 11 internationals could not be more emphatically improved upon by the introduction from the start of such goal-hungry, forceful attackers as Jordan and Lorimer.

The twin striking force of Law and Dalglish, with which Scotland began last Saturday, did little to harass the Irish defence. Law, for all his aggression, more than once seemed that little shade slow in reaction to a snap chance, and Dalglish always achieved more when he came through from midfield, as he does for Celtic, than when shoved forward as a striker, pure and simple.

With Jordan and Lorimer surging forward, Dalglish could help improve Scotland's midfield play which, on Saturday's evidence, is in need of any help that can be contrived. Such a formation might also free the long-legged Hutchison to perform his outflanking role he neglected against Ireland, and perhaps release a few of the thundering shots with which he has impressed in practice matches.

Scotland's recent record against Wales is considerably better than that against Ireland.

Scots are finding consolation in the belief that it is better to have found the faults in the opening match of the home championship rather than after the team's arrival in West Germany. But with every game that passes, the opportunity for helpful adjustment diminishes. The team must be brought to their potential in the remaining two home internationals so that the warm-up games in Belgium and Norway on the way to West Germany can serve their intended purpose of honing a finer edge on an otherwise finished team.

SCOTLAND: D. Harvey (Leeds Utd); A. Jardine (Rangers), D. McGrain (Celtic), W. Bremner (Leeds Utd), G. McCluskey (Leeds Utd), M. Buchan (Manchester United), J. Johnstone (Celtic), D. Hay (Celtic), J. Jordan (Leeds Utd), S. Dalglish (Celtic), T. Hutchison (Coventry City).

WALES: G. Sprake (Birmingham City); P. Roberts (Portsmouth), R. Thomas (Derby County), J. Mahoney (Stoke City), J. Roberts (Birmingham City), Edwards (Oxford United), J. Toshack (Cardiff City), J. Villars (Cardiff City), D. Smallman (Wrexham), T. Yorath (Leeds Utd), L. James (Burnley).

Goodwin fined £50

Fred Goodwin, manager of Birmingham City, was fined £50 by an FA disciplinary commission in London yesterday for remarks made to Peter Baldwin, the Redcar referee, after the match at Burnley on April 12. Mr Goodwin was also warned about his future conduct.

Dave Bowen, part-time manager of Wales for the past ten years, can become full-time manager if he wants the job. Bowen was one of half a dozen men on a short list which the Welsh FA considered over the weekend.

Charlton for Celtic

Bobby Charlton, manager of Preston North End, who wants to become a player again, scored the first of Celtic's four goals against Liverpool in a testimonial match for Ron Yeats at Anfield last night. Davidson, Lennox and Hood scored the others. Tynan scored for the FA Cup winners.

Keegan and Watson, England's two casualties, will both be available for tomorrow's international match against Northern Ireland at Wembley.

Baldwin on list

Chelsea have informed clubs that Baldwin and Dempsey are available for transfer. They have also given free transfers to Bridly, who has had first team experience, Bolton and Lawrence.

Today's football

HOME INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP: Scotland v Wales (at Hampden Park, 4.0).

SYTHMAN LEAGUE: First division: Bishop's Stortford v Hitchin Town; Leatherhead v Walton and Hersham; Woking v Bromley.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: First division: Berkhamsted Wood v Letchworth; Chesham v Rickley Manor; Hemsley v Wyre; Lyons v Wembley.

Rugby Union

Dropping o[illegible] Edwards has little significanc[illegible]

From A Special Correspo[illegible]
Johannesburg, May 13

The British Lions team [illegible] for the first match of the 22-[illegible] tour went through an impr[illegible] workout today at Olen Park [illegible] chefstroom, where they will [illegible] Western Transvaal. The gro[illegible] lush and green, but players [illegible] it rather hard. With the [illegible] vaal's dry winter setting in, [illegible] it is unlikely that conditio[illegible] change much by Wednesday.

The Lions coach, Syd Milli[illegible] the team through tactical [illegible] clearly designed to sho[illegible] strengths and weaknesses of [illegible] selected for Wednesday's [illegible] The chosen team were [illegible] against the rest of the squ[illegible] the accent appeared to [illegible] second-phase play.

South Africans watchin[illegible] practice—hopefully, no [illegible] said they detected some wea[illegible] among the forwards and tha[illegible] was polish needed in both t[illegible] loose play. However, it w[illegible] that both locks, McBrid[illegible] Brown, worked extremel[illegible] with Ripley and Carmicha[illegible] that these four would fo[illegible] basis of the Lions strength [illegible] pack.

Impressive, too, was W[illegible] showing no serious after ef[illegible] his bout of gastro-enteri[illegible] week. Bennett showed sp[illegible] the mark and will have to be[illegible] watched by the South Afric[illegible] Millar is holding his last [illegible] for the team tomorrow.

The team he has selec[illegible] this first match involv[illegible] notable exclusions, but [illegible] surprises. After all, it is t[illegible] match against a side not [illegible] strong and the aim, it se[illegible] to see that all 30 players [illegible] outing by the time the Lio[illegible] Boland on May 22, which [illegible] the third match of the tou[illegible]

Most touring sides make [illegible] nite distinction early on [illegible] what they regard as their t[illegible] and what the New Zea[illegible] called "dirt trickers", a[illegible] the Lions management [illegible] never be as blunt as th[illegible] exclusion of Gareth E[illegible] generally regarded as the [illegible] best scrum half, from the t[illegible] Potchefstroom has raised [illegible] eyebrows locally, but [illegible] closer to the Lions do not [illegible] his absence has any signif[illegible]

Evans is still sick from [illegible] enteritis; Grace has an [illegible] ankle, and Old has a tor[illegible] string, but that is not too [illegible] it is believed. The most [illegible] injury to date has been [illegible] by Burton, who will not [illegible] to train for some days bec[illegible] a badly-bruised right knee.

Baseball

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Brewers 7, New York Yankees 3 (second game: Kansas City Royals [illegible] Angels 7 and 5—2; Chicag[illegible] Sox 5, Texas Rangers 4; Boston R[illegible] Detroit Tigers 3; Oakland Ath[illegible] Minnesota Twins 2; Baltimore [illegible] Cleveland Indians (postponed).

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Cincinnat[illegible] 5, Houston Astros 0 (and 2—[illegible]; Lo[illegible] Dodgers 15, San Diego Padres 9; Cubs 4, New York Mets 3; Pi[illegible] Phillies 4, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Cardinals v Montreal Expos (post[illegible]

Ice hockey

NEW YORK: Stanley Cup fin[illegible] Philadelphia Flyers 4, Boston Bruins [illegible] Philadelphia lead 3—1 in best-of-seven

Golf

HOUSTON: Houston open: [illegible] 70, 67, 74, 65; 276, S. Haney [illegible] 70, 70; R. Cind[illegible] 69, 71, 68 [illegible] North, 73, 68, 67, 69; 277, D. [illegible] 73, 69, 71, 65; J. Inman, 71, 69,

Rowing

No surprises in selection of promising national eight

By Jim Railton

With the international rowing season about to begin, the British national team crews were announced yesterday. Interest immediately focuses on the eight but there are no surprises in the selection made by the national coach, Bohumil Janousek. The eight—a composite Leander-Thames Tradesmen crew—contains the oarsmen who rowed in the recent Head of the River race with the order slightly reshuffled. The other two crews nominated are a coxless four, and the bronze medal winners in double sculls in last year's European championship, Baillieu and Hart (Leander).

Janousek's eight must be considered promising; it includes six world junior medal winners between 1967 and 1969. With an average age of just over 23 years, all must be considered to be in their prime and overall the crew is an exciting combination.

The eight is topped and tailed with the Thames Tradesmen's Olympic coxless four with Leander providing the engine room. Sweeney, with half a decade of international experience behind him, gains the cox's seat. One of the key positions in the eight is given to the oldest member of the crew, 26-year-old Smallbone, with the world junior gold medal winner (1967), Matheson, and the Olympic double sculls finalist, Crooks, at five and six.

The 1972 Cambridge stroke and Olympic oarsman, Maxwell, seems at first sight to be underplaced in the three seat. But this is only the initial selection and in the long four months' competition ahead before the world championships, Janousek has time to make any changes in the crew or their order relative to the eight's performance in international competition.

The British national training team's racing schedule starts in just over two weeks' time in Mannheim (1-2 June), followed by Ratzeburg (15-16 June), Nottingham (29-30 June), Henley (4-7 July), the national championships at Nottingham (20-21 July), and Duisburg (25-27 July) before the world championships in Lucerne (4-8 September).

It is a long and exhausting road ahead and the main challenge to the eight, in particular, may be more mental than physical considering their early formation. In the centre of the limelight, they must be prepared to take the brunt of objective criticism.

It is likely that Janousek has made such an early initial selection to remove some international competitive stresses. Certainl[illegible] early part of the season, th[illegible] eight will meet Continen[illegible] throwing small boats tog[illegible] experimental purposes. [illegible] European champions in ei[illegible] East Germany was only [illegible] few weeks before the d[illegible] ships from five East Ger[illegible] crews. But to each his o[illegible] in the international eights.

It will be said that in [illegible] tory of British rowing n[illegible] so much money been cou[illegible] on so few oarsmen.

NATIONAL TRAINING CREW
EIGHT: W. G. Mason (Thames), bow; D. L. D. Roberts (Tradesmen); D. L. Maxwell (Leander); [illegible] Yallop (Leander); H. P. Matheson (Leander); T. J. Crooks (Leander); J. Cla[illegible] (Tradesmen); R. Hamilton (Tradesmen), stroke; P. J. Sweet (Tradesmen), cox.
COXLESS FOUR: G. Proff Scollard, bow; S. G. Irving (Lea[illegible] Bayliss (London University); [illegible] (University Scullers), stroke.
DOUBLE

SPORT

Racing

Colonel Nelson assumes command now that fancied runners are out

by Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

As a result of financial assistance from the Horse Race Betting Levy Board, York, where racing will be held today, tomorrow and on Thursday, now boasts a new watering system, a new timing mechanism and a silver ring that has been completely refurbished. The silver ring has cost £48,000 and another £40,500 has been spent on the new watering and timing systems.

Unfortunately, to the understandable annoyance of several trainers, the watering system, which is so good that it can both control the duration of watering and the amount of water used to a very fine degree, has yet to spray a single drop in earnest.

A spokesman for the course told me yesterday that they have been experiencing teething troubles. I would imagine that that is putting things mildly because one would have thought that they would have had plenty of time to get things upshape in view of the fact that there has not been any racing at York since October. And besides, rainfall in the area has been conspicuous by its absence recently. So the ground is firm and both Dick Hern and Peter Walwyn have decided not to risk Appleby Fair and Hard April in the Dante Stakes.

This is regrettable because their absence removes much of the spice. We are left now with a relatively insignificant race and a field of four: Alpine Nephew, who finished third in the Observer Gold Cup, by a length of Oxford Street behind Galachee, Colonel Nelson, the only favourite this afternoon, Continhugh, the only runner in the field trained north of the Trent, Connaught's halfbrother, Honoured Guest, Regular Guy and Son of Silver, who led for a while in the 2,000 Guineas until he dropped behind and finished ninth.

It is felt that the distance of today's race (one mile two furlongs and a half) will be ideal for Colonel Nelson, whose sire, Silver Shark, was a miler and whose dam, Solo, is a half-sister to St Paddy, who won this race in 1960. Colonel Nelson was beaten a neck by Numa in the Craven Stakes in which Son of Silver finished behind. Then he won the Hethersett Stakes at Brighton easily.

Alpine Nephew and Continhugh are both put to rout in earlier trials: Alpine Nephew in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury and Continhugh at Thirsk. We may not see the best from Alpine Nephew until the going eases.

Regular Guy, beaten two lengths by English Prince in the White Rose Stakes at Ascot, looks much more like the type who will excel in a race such as the Queen's Vase, which is run over two miles at Royal Ascot in June rather than the sort to win a race of this nature. However there is ground for thinking that Honoured Guest will play a much more prominent part than he did in his first race at Sandown Park where he still finished fifth, in spite of being backward, eight lengths behind Bustino. Honoured Guest was a weak horse last year having cracked not only a pastern but also a cannon bone during his formative days.

In the circumstances it is only reasonable to expect him to improve with his work and with racing. In the absence of Harry Wragg's promising filly, Silky, the Wilkinson Memorial Stakes is likely to be won by the Queen's filly, Kalamegdan, who won her first race at Newbury so decisively.

Wragg withdrew Silky yesterday but he may win the other race for two-year-olds, the Tattersall Yorkshire Stakes with the Habitat colt, Green Belt, who must be forgiven for starting slowly at Newmarket. Time may show that he is in a class above Running Jump and Farewell Bleep. Lester Piggott rides Green Belt. He will also be riding Manwari again in the David Dixon Gold Cup. It was astride this handsome four-year-old that he won the Baton Handicap at Chester only last Thursday.

Manwari has been penalized 3 lb for that victory. Further success this afternoon would appear to depend on whether he can cope with Traitor, Celtic Sam, Firefright and Sisodan more so than Kinglet. Traitor did well to finish second at Newmarket carrying 9 st 4 lb. Celtic Sam has not run this season but our Newmarket Correspondent speaks well of his homework.

Firefright won this race 12 months ago when it was sponsored by a different backer and more recently he lost a race at Sandown on an objection. Sisodan showed that he was in form at Ascot last month when he beat Crazy Rhythm. Traitor is preferred in what is an open race.

Tingo and Power and Glory are both fancied by their respective camps to win the Sinnington Handicap Stakes but here I am inclined to take a different line.

Lovelight, my choice on this occasion, landed a gamble when she won at Newbury last month and Silver Tiger, the colt that she beat there, has underlined her performance by winning his next race at Brighton. Willie Carson is riding Lovelight for Barry Hills today.

Together they may also win the Glasgow Stakes with Soldier Prince and the Micklegate Handicap Stakes with Avon Valley. The handicapper may have treated Avon Valley leniently. He was after all trying to give that improved sprinter Singing Bede 3 lb when he was beaten a length and a half by him at Haydock Park last month.

On top of that a glance through last year's form book gives him a definite edge over Trillium. His last race at Bath should be ignored because there had been not just one but two false starts, the one thing in the world guaranteed to upset a fast starter as Carson pointed out yesterday when we were discussing yesterday's race.

STATE OF GOING (official): York: Firm. Brighton: Good. Folkestone (tomorrow): Firm. Devin (tomorrow): Firm. Bexham (tomorrow): Good.



Hern: decided not to risk Appleby Fair.

500 mark is passed by Oliver at Ayr

Champagne flowed at Ayr yesterday when Hawick trainer Kenneth Oliver had the 500th winner of his career with Filament in the Beckfoot Hurdle. And the corks continued to pop when Oliver "got within 498 of my next 500" with Gulvain and Hickory Hill.

Oliver has averaged 40 winners a season since he began with only four winners during the 1959-60 season. He has been in the top 10 trainers list for six consecutive seasons.

Among Oliver's many victories are three in the Scottish Grand National—as well as riding one himself in his younger days—but he is probably best known for his near misses, four seconds in the Aintree Grand National.

Oliver was the first to admit that he was lucky to win with Filament. Comic was five lengths clear when he broke down and was pulled up coming to the second last flight.

Barry, the champion jockey, brought his total to 90 when he partnered Oliver's two other winners.

After a stirring battle with The Bank Manager, Gulvain drew clear from the last fence to win the Hamilton-Campbell Steeplechase by three lengths.

Arctic Vacation, winner of his last two races, started at 5-4 on for the Mossblown Steeplechase, but was outpointed by Hickory Hill, who won by 12 lengths.

Proof Positive, who refused to start in his last three races on the flat, including Ayr on Saturday, showed he was much happier without the startling stalls when he made his hurdling record this season two wins and a third from three starts in the second leg of the Beckfoot Hurdle.

Jumping well all the way, Proof Positive won by six lengths. Trainer Arthur Stephenson said: "Well, that is proof positive that he just does not like stalls. I may run him again on the flat—we will have to see how we go."

John Bomford, the Worcestershire permit holder, jockey Robin Dickin and Moss Royal maintained a 100 per cent record at the course in the Millington Hurdle. All three have been to Ayr only three times and have won on each visit. Moss Royal, the 11-10 favourite, won easily by five lengths.

Tennis

Comfortable victory for Britain

Naples, May 13.—Britain had an easy victory over Ireland in the first round of the Federation Cup women's tennis competition here today. Virginia Wade, the British number one, played business-like tennis to defeat her Irish opponent, Mrs Geraldine Barnlville, in 35 minutes. The final score reflected the gulf between the skills of the two players—6—1, 6—0.

In the other singles match Glynis Coles had no trouble beating Helen Lennon 6—2, 6—1. But both girls looked nervous as they settled down to a baseline match—waiting for the other to make mistakes. As it turned out, Miss Lennon made the more errors—and the British girl took her team comfortably through to the second round of the Cup.

Britain had a winning 2—0 lead after the singles matches—with doubles still to play. They will meet either Norway or Chile in the second round.

First round results:

BRITAIN lead IRELAND 2—0. Miss S. V. Wade beat Mrs G. Barnville, 6—1, 6—0. Miss G. Coles beat Miss H. Lennon 6—2, 6—1.

POLAND lead Luxembourg 2—0. Miss B. Kral beat Mrs I. Cram 6—0, 6—1. Miss E. Siegelia beat Mrs M. Bender 6—0, 6—1.

ISRAEL lead Indonesia 2—0. Miss P. Peralta beat Miss I. Raleigh 6—3, 7—6. Mrs L. Shemesh beat Miss L. Sugiarto 2—6, 6—4, 7—5.—Reuter.

The British international tennis player John Paish, struggling to overcome the combined effects of poor form and a groin injury, was forced to retire in his opening match in the Surrey hard court tennis championships at Guildford yesterday.

Paish was playing with something like his old touch as he led the young Australian, David Stimpson, 6—4, 1—0 but then, obviously in difficulties from his injury, decided to retire. He said: "This problem has been worrying me for some time, but now, with Wimbledon looming up, I must get the injury sorted out."

MEN'S SINGLES: First round: N. Holmes (USA) beat J. W. Richardson, 6—3, 6—0; M. A. Simpson (S. Africa) beat D. S. Obrakta (Poland), 6—4, 6—1; J. R. Smith beat K. R. Hibbs (Australia) 6—0, 6—1; D. Segal (S. Africa) beat J. A. Herridge, 6—0, 7—5; D. J. Stimpson (Australia) beat J. G. Paish, 3—6, 8—3, ret; P. Sivyer beat J. Lewis (New Zealand), 6—3, 6—1; G. W. Perkins (Australia) beat P. M. Finn, 6—0, 6—1; G. S. Wells beat W. R. Gorge (Australia), 6—1, 6—4; R. A. Lewis beat J. Allan (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; J. B. Hogarth beat E. N. Teitsh (Ghana), 6—1, 6—0; F. Van de Merwe (S. Africa) beat V. Lawrence (Australia), 6—2, 6—3; P. Posnoff (Canada) beat R. Bond, 6—0, 6—1; S. E. Myers (Australia) beat M. A. Wilson, 6—2, 6—2; W. D. Primslow (S. Africa) beat D. R. Bennett, 6—0, 6—3; P. Langford (New Zealand) beat S. Crabb, 6—5, 6—2; J. G. Clifton beat W. Alton (US), 6—3, 6—2; G. E. Braun (Australia) beat K. N. French, 6—0, 6—0; L. G. Awoperba (Nigeria) beat J. Proctor, 6—5, 6—3; J. E. Trickey (Australia) beat E. A. Evans (Jamaica), 6—1, 6—0; R. Webb beat E. Ewart (Australia), 6—3, 6—4; S. A. Warboys beat J. Trafford, 6—2, 6—2; R. D. Bobb beat A. S. Wan (Canada), 6—3, 6—0; G. Bradnam beat B. Leigh, 6—4, 6—1; K. W. Hancock (Australia) beat R. J. Healey (New Zealand), 6—2, 6—3; P. B. McNamara (Australia) beat R. Gibb (Canada), 6—3, 6—1; C. M. Robinson beat G. J. Slater (New Zealand), 7—5, 6—4. Second round: A. Barclay (Canada) beat P. F. Archer, 6—0, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: first round: Miss C. Miller (US) beat Miss R. E. Pearson, 6—2, 6—; Mrs G. Stickney (Australia) beat Miss S. Imhof, 6—3, 6—3; Miss J. Walker (Australia) beat Mrs E. Sharpe, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs K. Wooldridge beat Mrs R. Lewis, 6—0, 6—2; Mrs P. S. A. Hogan (US) beat Mrs J. A. Rayner, 6—0, 6—1.

Newcombe the best player in the world

From Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Dallas, May 13

John Newcombe is a natural champion. His strength of character matches that of his tennis. He is an exemplary strategist and tactician. Last August he gave himself nine months in which to prove that he is the best player in the world: and he has done so. He won the United States championship, masterfully helped Australia to regain the Davis Cup, was the most successful player on the World Championship Tennis circuit, and then won the WCT play-off series, which ended here yesterday.

By disposing of Tom Okker, Stan Smith and Bjorn Borg he won £21,000, a diamond ring, the use of a Cadillac for a year, and £400 of clothing for his wife. This year he has already earned £72,500. His next ambition is to regain the Wimbledon championship. "I haven't been able to play since three years ago and as far as I'm concerned I still hold the title." With Richard Stockton, his colleague in the Houston team, competing in the American city league, he will undertake rigorous training and practice in readiness for Wimbledon's five-set matches: and he will play on grass at Nottingham the preceding week. Next year he hopes to find a way of remaining top man while restricting his programme to 20 weeks.

After losing the first four games, Newcombe beat Borg 4—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2, in two hours and a quarter in yesterday's WCT final. Borg has had only two years of international tennis and is three weeks short of his eighteenth birthday. ("I have wine that's older than he is", observed Michael Davies, WCT's executive director.) His £8,500 second prize here was the biggest of his career. His 1974 earnings are £32,000. His progress here kept Swedes awake until the small hours, listening to live broadcasts. His opponents, Ashe, Kodes and Newcombe, had varying doses of frustration, confusion and apprehension (only Newcombe had the right remedial blend of shrewdness, skill and strength).

All three were respectfully critical in assessing Borg's game. Let us take a few samples. Ashe: "The guy's rather reckless but very, very talented. He surprised me with the number of apparent passing shots he got back." Kodes: "Because of his grip he hits many unusual shots, sometimes I was expecting him to go down the line and he went the other way. It's difficult to volley his shots because of his top-spin. But if you don't hit a very good, deep first volley, you are going to get passed." Newcombe: "The ball comes off his racket differently from other people's. He comes over the ball very sharply, at the last second, and the ball dips more quickly than I expected. His forehand isn't coming at you straight: it's either dipping, or moving off. It took me some time to adapt. I'd advise him against the danger of over-playing. The way he hits the ball, he's going to have trouble with his arm at three to five years if he doesn't take time off and rest it."

All that is true of this confident, nerveless, yet modestly unaffected young Swede. In his composure and his instinctive tactical sense (and his social ease) he has the same engaging precocity as the Evonne Goolagong of a few years ago. Borg, of course, is enjoying his success. "But I want to practise hard and play much, because the road is still long. I have much to learn." After the final he told us: "I am not too strong yet. I play two tough matches before this one. He is too good. He play better and better. I have the pressure on me to hit a good return, a good passing shot. It was too much for me."

The familiar shoot-out at high noon was, at first, disconcerting for Newcombe: "I was the experienced player, yet there I was watching the balls go by me." He always had a lot of running and stretching to do and he quickly realized that any slackness in his serving and volleying would be instantly punished by the uninhibited blows of a youngster whose anticipation was as fast as his footwork. So Newcombe had to be discreetly persistent in attacking: and accurately violent in putting the ball away. But he gradually began to understand Borg's game, raise the level of his own, and develop a relentless rhythm that pounded the brave Swede to submission. In addition to the errors forced upon them, both made more because the opposition demanded that they go boldly for the lines. Borg's errors increased as Newcombe's declined. The crux came in the third set when Borg had two break points for a 4—2 lead. But the powerfully astute Newcombe won 10 of the last 12 games, of which six went to deuce.

Borg was the first European to reach the final. Other significant "firsts" were the use of electronic aid in calling the service lines: and the record five-day attendance of 41,588. On the last day the crowd of 9,238 exceeded the arena's "capacity" by 164 because tickets were sold for standing room. Altogether, it was a tournament that will linger in the memory.

Federation's agreement with WTT criticized

The agreement made earlier this year between the International Lawn Tennis Federation, the governing body of the sport, and World Team Tennis, organizers of the American inter-city league, will meet with strong criticism at the federation's annual meeting in Amsterdam on July 10. France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden are to propose what is in effect a vote of censure on the federation's committee of management.

The four countries will ask that the agreement with World Team Tennis be rewritten in a way which abides by the decision made at an extraordinary general meeting in London last January. In a joint proposal they also say that a new agreement should include the provision for fines and penalties in case of violation.

They are also asking the full meeting to investigate thoroughly the committee of management's agreement with WTT and to take the necessary steps to prevent any repetition.

Another row is also expected over the management committee's decision, made at the London meeting, to set up two separate working groups to deal with men and women professionals.

These groups would include the Americans Jack Kramer and Donald Bell, also Geoffrey Mullis, who runs the Commercial Union Grand Prix for the ILT. They are known to favour an independent secretary. But the federation have already dismissed this and their secretary, Basil Reay, said yesterday that there was still a good deal of feeling among countries against the need for having separate working groups.

The United States are seeking to bring in a rule which would give umpires the authority to award points to players whose opponents are guilty of bad behaviour, constant delaying tactics or unsportsmanlike interference.

The Soviet Union are making their usual attempt to have South Africa expelled from the federation, but the management committee will not support this. The Russians also want to change the long-standing system of voting

CALCUTTA: Davis Cup, Eastern Zone Final: India lead Australia 3—1. A. and V. Amritraj beat J. Alexander and C. Dibley, 7—15, 6—3, 6—3, 16—16, 6—4.

VIENNA: Davis Cup: France lead Austria 3—1. F. Jauffret beat P. Pokorny, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2.

DUELMEN: West Germany beat Spain 3—2. K. Meiler beat J. Higueras, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4. Fassbender lost to M. Orantes, 4—6, 7—5, 6—0. West Germany meet Czechoslovakia.

CAIRO: Davis Cup: Tunisia is beat Egypt 3—2. Francois le beat Ali el Dessouki, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3.

FLORENCE: A. Panatta beat P. Bertolucci 6—3, 6—1.

Brighton programme

2.0 DITCHLING STAKES (2-y-o: £414: 5f)

(5) Flamist (Mr A. Penfold), S. Woodman, 8-8 ..... T. Cain 5
(3) 983 Attymon Beauty (Mr J. Kilkenny), P. Cole, 8-5 ..... H. Edmondson 4
(1) 90 Lady of La Mancha (Mrs H. Price), H. Price, 8-2 ..... A. Murray

4-9 Attymon Beauty, 15-8 Lady of La Mancha, 10-1 Flamist.

3.0 GORING SELLING STAKES (£536: 7f)

(5) 44-0000 African God (Mrs A.-Marie Smith), M. McCourt, 4-9-9 ..... R. Wernham 7
(13) 005-000 Golden Maple (Mr G. Blum), G. Blum, 4-9-6 .....
(9) 104-300 Pleun Hook (Mr J. Winmill), W. Cobby, 4-9-5 .....
(7) 032-240 Minigold (D) (Miss C. Davison), A. Davison, 4-9-9 ..... J. McGlin 8
(13) 23433-0 Acoustican (Mr D. Cox), P. Haslam, 4-9-4 ..... L. Johnson 7
(10) 00300-0 Beau Lord (Sir W. White), D. Dale, 4-9-4 ..... W. Williamson
(12) 000000- Magic Charm (Mrs N. Gatsey), N. Gasey, 5-8-13 ..... R. Elliot
(2) 000-000 Bold Fly (Mr V. Walker), C. Mitchell, 4-9-13 ..... H. Carey
(11) 0000- Fristen-Mist (Mr E. Burgess), R. Wise, 4-9-13 ..... H. Ballentine 5
(2) 440000- Happy Outcome (Mrs J. Phelps), W. Holden, 5-9-13 ..... R. Sutt
(8) 00 Jet Jacky (Mrs M. O'Sullivan), T. Gosling, 5-9-13 ..... R. Rouse
(6) 0000-0 Only Miranda (Mrs M. Plant), C. Brassey, 5-9-13 ..... D. Cullen
(1) 40-0000 Take It Easy (Mr J. Sutcliffe Jnr), J. Sutcliffe Jnr, 5-9-13 ..... S. Rouse

9-4 Minigold, 100-30 African God, 7-2 Acoustican, 6-1 Take It Easy, 13-2 Pleun Hook, 7-1 Beau Lord, 12-1 others.

3.30 BRIGHTON FESTIVAL STAKES (£1,164: 1m 4f)

(11) 412-242 R. Major (Mr E. Richmond-Watson), G. Smyth, 7-10-7 ..... J. Gorton
(5) 110-443 Our Manny (D) (Mr R. Dorothy), G. Eastwood, 7-10-0 ..... G. Lawson
(13) 283000 Bridge of Sighs (D) (Mr A. Shamji), A. Davison, 5-9-9 ..... J. McGlin 5
(9) 0030-0 Uncle Sol (C) (Mr A. Bibby), J. S. Evans, 6-9-9 ..... F. Morby
(4) 033400- Kalinga Dawn (Mr N. Vane), M. J. Masson, 4-8-10 ..... A. Bond 7
(10) 0-0 Set Hill (Mr A. Hayes), A. Hayes, 4-8-10 ..... R. Edmondson
(7) Carolana (Mr R. Edwards), Mrs Oughton, 4-8-7 ..... G. Kyle
(8) 220-044 Hardy Tark (Col Weir), H. Price, 4-8-0 ..... A. Murray
(6) Miracle Comedy (Mr R. Speedie), R. Sturdy, 3-7-5 ..... T. McKeown

13-8 Our Manny, 3-1 Hardy Tark, 7-2 R. Major, 10-1 Bridge Of Sighs, 14-1 Reine Beau, 33-1 others.

4.0 MADEIRA HANDICAP (£662: 1m 2f)

(2) 300-223 Prince Gourmet (Mrs N. Levy), R. Smyth, 4-9-7 ..... E. Daniels 7
(8) 10300-0 Kiboletto (Mrs B. Attenborough), H. Price, 4-9-15 ..... J. Mercer 6
(5) 3-1140 Pasmica (C) (Mrs C. de Rothschild), J. Clayton, 4-8-12 ..... R. Hutchinson
(10) 31303-0 Welsh Dragon (Mr J. Slaughter), T. Gates, 6-7-12 ..... R. Reader
(1) 321200- The God Mother (Mrs L. Barrick), S. Hobbs, 4-7-11 ..... S. Page
(6) 001000- Mormond (C) (Mr D. Turner), C. Benstead, 4-7-11 ..... D. Rogers
(9) 014-000 Mirarview (D) (Mr J. Unwin), T. Darling, 4-7-7 ..... H. Ballantine 5
(12) 00-401-0 El Dene (D) (Mr J. Woodman), S. Woodman, 5-7-7 ..... D. Cullen
(4) 3202-00 Final Cause (Mr D. Holmes), R. Sturdy, 5-7-7 ..... T. McKeown
(11) 0 Stanley's Fancy (Mr R. Stanley), A. Stanley, 4-7-7 ..... T. Jackson
(14) 00000-0 Club Talk (Mr T. Hayward), D. Dale, 5-7-7 ..... D. McKay

4-1 Prince Gourmet, 100-30 Kiboletto, 11-2 Welsh Dragon, 6-1 The God Mother, 7-1 Mormond, 10-1 Final Cause, 12-1 others.

4.30 ALDRINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £830: 1m)

(10) 121-112 Himwari (Dr J. Kashiyama), R. Houghton, 9-1 ..... F. Morby
(3) 0030-31 Assembly Point (D) (Mr J. Rogerson), B. Hobbs, 9-0 ..... J. Gorton
(12) -010-0 Pave the Way (Mrs N. Mountain), J. Winter, 8-3 ..... R. Hutchinson
(8) 0022-22 Music Master (Mr V. Hammond), J. Souter, 8-1 ..... A. Murray
(9) 0000-0 Pennyrouk (Mr J. Smyth), J. Smyth, 7-13 ..... T. Cain 7
(6) 00230-3 Prince Jay (Mr R. Chalinger), C. Dingwall, 7-11 ..... R. Ballentine 5
(7) 2304-00 Atwat (Mrs A. Flancy), G. Sayers, 7-10 ..... W. Crawford 3
(14) 2220-004 Tycoon (Mr R. Strudwick), P. Cole, 7-6 ..... K. Carter
(13) 43000-0 Fizzalik (Mr A. Tenty), G. Balding, 7-4 ..... C. Leonard
(2) 03000- Gorjeta (Col Sir D. Claque), C. Benstead, 7-0 ..... R. Reader

4-1 Music Master, 7-2 Himwari, 4-1 Assembly Point, 5-1 Pave The Way, 7-1 Prince Jay, 8-1 Lavezza, 14-1 Pennyrouk, 20-1 others.

5.0 HANGLETON HANDICAP (£656: 6f)

(5) 401021- Perion (D) (Mr W. Gillian), T. Corbett, 5-9-6 ..... J. Matthias 5
(9) 0-04630 China Silk (D) (Mr W. Teal), P. Cripple, 6-9-0 ..... R. Elliot
(12) 3400-10 Maxi's Tune (D) (Mrs K. Grob), M. Masson, 3-8-12 ..... A. Bond 7
(11) 4043300- Mephen (D) (Mrs M. Jones), C. Crossley, 5-8-12 ..... —
(2) Mink Mist (CD) (Mr R. Sturdy), R. Sturdy, 4-8-11 ..... R. Edmondson
(8) 0400-00 Birdie Two (B) (Mrs C. Elliot), C. Mitchell, 4-8-10 ..... A. Murray
(4) 0-0 Red Dawn (Mr G. Walkerley), G. Walkerley, 4-8-9 ..... C. Williams
(7) 041600- Westwood (Mrs F. Cundell), F. Cundell, 11-8-9 ..... R. Hutchinson
(6) 300-200 Glencrack Boy (Mr G. Birch), M. Goswell, 4-8-6 ..... S. Rouse
(1) 000 Fifteen Dear (D) (Mr E. Boulton), D. Marks, 5-7-11 ..... L. Lynch
(13) 00300-0 Flint Abbot (D) (Mr J. Hall), R. Hall, 5-7-10 ..... W. McGovern
(10) 000000- Haddex Hill (D) (Mr A. Mann), G. Balding, 4-7-7 ..... D. Cullen
(3) 40000-0 Abergis (Mr D. Murton), G. Blum, 4-7-7 ..... D. McKay

7-1 Mink Mist, 9-2 Glencrack Boy, China Silk, 11-2 Perion, 7-1 Mink Mist, 8-1 Westwood Lass, 10-1 Malin, 12-1 Flint Abbot, 14-1 others.

Brighton selections

Our Racing Correspondent

3.0 Attymon Beauty. 2.30 African God. 3.0 Our Manny. 3.30 Tussore. 4.0 Himawari. 4.30 Birdie Two.

Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.30 Tussore. 4.0 Assembly Point.

York programme

[Television (LBA): 3.0, 3.30 and 4.0]

2.0 WILKINSON MEMORIAL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,398: 5f)

101 (1) 21 Gallireek (D) (Mr R. Mason), R. Mason, 8-13 ..... P. Eddery
102 (2) 1 Kalamegdan (D) (The Queen), I. Balding, 8-13 ..... P. Waldron
103 (3) Barbessa (Dr C. Stelling), P. Robson, 8-5 ..... E. Brownlow
106 (4) 0 Hear My Song (Mr G. van der Ploeg), R. Hannon, 8-5 ..... F. Durr
107 (5) Satin Song (Mr D. Robinson), F. Davey, 8-5 ..... R. Raymond
111 (6) .....

Evens Kalamegdan, 3-1 Gallireek, 7-1 Satin Song, 12-1 Barbessa, 16-1 Hear My Song.

2.30 SINNINGTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,497: 6f)

201 (6) 1108-00 Smart Sheila (Mrs S. Weaver-Kaye), N. Callaghan, 9-1 ..... L. Piggott
202 (1) 1- Sambisseed (Mr G. Reed), S. Hall, 8-8 ..... B. Connorton
205 (7) 3- Timee (Mr D. Robinson), F. Davey, 8-7 ..... C. Williams 5
206 (3) 3100-03 Tingo (Mr D. Robinson), F. Davey, 8-7 ..... M. Birch
209 (10) 2440-00 Frigid Court (Mr A. Bennett), M. H. Easterby, 8-0 ..... W. Carson
214 (8) 0140-01 Lovelight (Mrs J. Ramsden), B. Hills, 7-13 ..... W. Carson
215 (9) 0232-0 Fighting Ruff (Mrs L. Brotherton), M. W. Easterby, 7-9 ..... W. Lyster
217 (5) 0121110 Power and Glory (D) (Mr C. Berlin), D. Marks, 7-9 ..... E. Johnson
218 (2) 0300-01 Crazy Bay (Mr J. Nuttall), Mrs Thompson, 7-8 ..... J. Lowe
219 (11) 1104-00 Friendly Aside (Mrs A. Lovell), A. Bastiman, 7-6 ..... S. Webster
220 (4) 032- Maitland Jamie (Mr W. Paul), T. Fairhurst, 7-2 ..... S. Webster

7-2 Lovelight, 4-1 Pearl Bay, 11-2 Power and Glory, Tingo, 7-1 Sambisseed, 10-1 Smart Sheila, Fighting Ruff, 14-1 others.

3.0 DAVID DIXON HANDICAP (£4,070: 1m 4f)

303 (2) 3430-01 Manwari (D) (Mr A. McCall), R. Houghton, 4-8-6 ..... L. Piggott
305 (6) 01340-2 Trainer (Mr S. Joel), H. Cecil, 4-8-5 ..... M. Berry 7
306 (5) 12210-4 Gay Nobby (CD) (Mrs Burbidge), L. Shedden, 5-8-1 ..... E. Hide
308 (8) 2T2010- Celtic Sam (CD) (Mrs M. Stuart), M. Stoute, 4-8-0 ..... P. Eddery
309 (9) 0040-0d Firefright (CD) (Mr G. van der Ploeg), W. Marshall, 5-7-13 ..... G. Mikhalt

310 (10) 031224 Wishing Star (C) (Mr C. Beaton), D. Marks, 5-7-12 ..... L. Jenkinson 7
311 (4) 0-02 Lord Nelson (D) (Mr T. Frost), G. Peter-Hoblyn, 5-7-11 ..... P. Cook
312 (3) 0-01 Ship Rate (Mr W. Sims), S. Hall, 4-7-10 ..... J. Johnson
313 (1) 43100-1 Sisodan (D) (Mrs V. Cazalet), R. Jarvis, 7-7-8 ..... M. Thomas
314 (12) 42210-0 Kinglet (D) (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Hern, 4-7-7 ..... W. Carson

3-1 Firefright, 9-2 Manwari, Sisodan, 6-1 Traitor, Wishing Star, 8-1 Ship Rate, Kinglet, 12-1 others.

3.30 TATTERSALLS' YORKSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o: £1,428: 5f)

401 (6) 12 Farewell Bleep (D) (Mr G. van der Ploeg), W. Marshall, 9-1 ..... R. Marshall
402 (5) 01 Lord Stanhope (D) (Mr A. Smith), N. Callaghan, 9-1 ..... E. Eldin
404 (9) 414 Mesclero (D) (Mr G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 9-1 ..... B. Connorton
405 (10) 1 Running Jump (D) (Mrs P. Ross), W. Wharton, 9-1 ..... E. Hide
407 (3) 0 Green Belt (Sir P. Oppenheim), H. Wragg, 8-12 ..... L. Piggott
409 (2) 0 Sisodan (Mr D. Smith), E. Carr, 8-12 ..... G. Oldroyd
410 (8) 0 Fair Persian (Mr J. Adams), H. Blackshaw, 8-8 ..... D. Letheby
412 (7) 0 Tap Portion (Mr J. Pearce), C. Benstead, 8-8 ..... M. Kettle

3-1 Farewell Bleep, 5-1 Lord Stanhope, 4-1 Running Jump, 11-2 Mesclero, 8-1 Green Belt, 12-1 Tap Portion, 15-1 Fair Persian, Sisodan.

4.0 DANTE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,965: 1m 2½f)

501 (3) 00103-0 Alpine Nephew (Mr M. Brewer), N. Callaghan, 9-0 ..... E. Eldin
503 (6) 021-21 Colonel Nelson (Mr C. St George), H. Cecil, 9-0 ..... L. Piggott
504 (7) 1000-14 Continhugh (Mr F. Asquith), S. Watsworth, 9-0 ..... R. Edwin
507 (5) 00-0 Honoured Guest (Mr H. Joel), N. Murless, 9-0 ..... L. Irvin
508 (2) 0- Regular Guy (Mr J. Sherwood), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... W. Carson
509 (4) 00-30 Son of Silver (Mrs S. Davis), C. Brittain, 9-0 ..... F. Durr

4-7 Colonel Nelson, 11-2 Regular Guy, Son of Silver, 5-1 Alpine Nephew, 10-1 Honoured Guest, 20-1 Continhugh.

4.30 GLASGOW STAKES (3-y-o: £1,719: 1m 1f)

601 (4) 0-3 Alameth (Mrs R. Stanley), J. W. Watts, 9-0 ..... E. Hide
602 (6) 0244-0 Anointment (Lt-Col Howard de Walden), E. Weymes, 9-0 ..... S. Perks
604 (3) 0-0 Captain's Escort (Sir R. Macdonald-Buchanan), N. Murless, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis
606 (10) 0- Crossover (Mr G. van der Ploeg), L. Browne, 9-0 ..... M. Keogh
607 (1) 00-0 Farm Pursuit (Lady Beaverbrook), W. Elsey, 9-0 ..... G. Sanjky
609 (8) 00600- League of Nations (Mr H. Sambidge), J. Waldall, 9-0 ..... E. Eldin
610 (9) 40-0030 Lee Rourke (Mr G. Steinberg), G. Toft, 9-0 ..... B. Connorton
611 (2) 0000-4 Mendalon (Mr G. Thornton), J. Etherington, 9-0 ..... C. Baxter
612 (5) 0000-0 Mistigold (Mr Chandler), Capt. C. Walker, 9-0 ..... G. Baxter
614 (7) 0- My Story (Mr R. Cartwright), E. Carr, 9-0 ..... G. Oldroyd
615 (11) 000002- Night Nurse (Mr C. Rudkin), M. H. Easterby, 9-0 ..... M. Birch
616 (12) 0- Sahtea (Mr J. Hanson), J. Turner, 9-0 ..... G. Lewis
619 (13) 00-02 Soldier Prince (Mr W. Sherman), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... W. Carson
621 (14) 0- Canusky (Mr H. Webb), R. Houghton, 8-11 ..... L. Piggott
623 (15) 02-0 Madame Lady Dancer), P. Rohan, 8-11 ..... —
624 (16) 00- Regal Treble (Mr C. Blackwell), Mrs Jones, 8-11 ..... F. Durr
626 (17) ..... Sunshine Day (Mr D. Ashcroft), W. Elsey, 8-11 ..... S. Taylor

11-4 Soldier Prince, 9-2 Captain's Escort, 6-1 Anointment, Alameth, 10-1 Canusky, Lee Rourke, 12-1 Grass Hand, 14-1 Meadenon, My Story, 16-1 Crossover, Night Nurse, 20-1 others.

5.0 MICKLEGATE HANDICAP (£1,338: 5f)

1 (10) 01022-0 Wrens Hill (D) (Mr A. Pim), J. Winter, 4-9-6 ..... S. Taylor
2 (4) 11311-0 Dutch Gold (D) (Mr C. Buckton), M. W. Easterby, 5-9-2 ..... E. Hide
3 (15) 34130-0 Smokey Haze (CD) (Mr D. Robinson), F. Davey, 5-8-0 ..... C. Williams 5
4 (16) 05000-0 Search Reduced (D) (Mr A. Spence), A. Pitt, 4-8-12 ..... L. Piggott
5 (7) 0141-10 Trillium (CD) (Lt-Col Wilkinson de Broker), G. Fetherstonhaugh, 6-8-11 ..... P. Eddery
7 (9) 0000-20 Avon Valley (D) (Mr J. Stallard), B. Hills, 5-8-8 ..... W. Carson
8 (13) 0030-00 Super Track (CD) (Mr E. Peterson), A. Bacchiani, 5-8-5 ..... A. Cousins
12 (14) 140110- Fair Dandi (CD) (Mr M. Steele), H. Blackshaw, 3-8-0 ..... O. Gray
15 (3) 10340-0 Penny Pincher (Miss R. Watson), J. Metcalfe, 4-7-10 ..... M. Thomas
17 (2) 2413T1- Craigallechie (D) (Mrs K. Richardson), E. Collingwood, 6-7-7 ..... D. Maitland

5-1 Dutch Gold, 7-2 Trillium, 5-1 Avon Valley, Smokey Haze, 13-2 Wrens Hill, Search Reduced, 10-1 Craigallechie, 16-1 others.

York selections

Our Racing Correspondent

Kalamegdan. 2.30 LOVELIGHT is specially recommended. 3.0 Traitor. 3.30 Green Belt. 4.0 Colonel Nelson. 4.30 Soldier Prince. Avon Valley.

Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.0 Tingo. 3.0 Traitor. 3.30 Green Belt. 4.0 Colonel Nelson. 4.30 Glass Hand. 5.0 Trillium.

Cellini favourite

For Saturday's Irish 2,000 Guineas at the Curragh, Hills bet: 6-4 Cellini, 4-1 Pitcairn, 5-1 Welsh Harmony, 8-1 Furry Glen, 12-1 Haunt, Numa, 20-1 bar. Cellini has been backed from 9-4 to 7-4 with Ladbrokes.

Law Report May 13 1974

Court of Appeal

Discovery in personal injury proceedings

Shaw v Vauxhall Motors Ltd

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Buckley and Lord Justice Ormrod

Where a person is legally aided, it is in the public interest that the court should exercise its discretion under section 31 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1970, to order discovery of documents before proceedings are actually launched, in cases where such discovery may show that the plaintiff cannot succeed on his claim for damages for personal injuries.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an interlocutory appeal by Mr Raymond Peter Shaw, of Buckley, Flintshire, from Mr Justice Kilner Brown, who had declined to order discovery of reports on a fork lift truck alleged to be in the possession of Vauxhall Motors Ltd at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, in connexion with a proposed claim by him for damages for personal injuries.

Section 31 provides: "On the application, in accordance with rules of court, of a person who appears to the High Court to be likely to be a party to subsequent proceedings in that court in which a claim in respect of personal injuries . . . is likely to be made, the High Court shall, in such circumstances as may be specified in the rules, have power to order a person who appears to the court to be likely to be a party to the proceedings and to be likely to have or to have had in his possession, custody or power any documents which are relevant to an issue arising or likely to arise out of that claim—(a) to disclose whether those documents are in his possession, custody or power: and (b) to produce to the applicant such of those documents

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications close on the dates shown. SALARIES (unless otherwise stated) are as follows: Professor $A19,182; Associate Professor-Reader $A16,540; Senior Research Fellow $A12,778-$A15,119; Senior Lecturer $A12,258-$A14,308; Lecturer $A8,698-$A11,282; Post-doctoral/Research Fellow $A8,632-$A11,901; Senior Teaching Fellow $A7,270-$A9,858; Tutor $A5,740-$A7,016. Further details, conditions of appointment for each post, method of application and application forms, where applicable, may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.

La Trobe University
Victoria
LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER IN PURE MATHEMATICS
The successful applicant will be expected to carry out normal teaching duties while continuing with mathematical research.
30 June 1974.

University of Queensland
READER/SENIOR LECTURER AND LECTURER IN DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS STUDIES
(2 positions)
Applicants for these positions should be proficient (with teaching ability), in the fields of biblical studies, historical theology, or history of religions. As it is a new department, some administrative ability also would be an advantage.
30 June 1974.

SENIOR LECTURER IN VETERINARY MEDICINE
Department of Veterinary Clinical Studies
Applicants must hold a degree in Veterinary Science registrable by the Veterinary Surgeons Board of Queensland, and have had appropriate experience in equine practice. Teaching experience, higher degrees and publications will be taken into account.
26 July 1974.

Monash University
Melbourne
LECTURER DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY
Applications will be considered from candidates qualified in any branch of Philosophy. It would be helpful if applicants could submit with their applications brief examples of published or unpublished work.
30 June 1974.

SENIOR TEACHING FELLOW DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
Applications are invited from graduates whose previous experience and qualifications are appropriate to teaching organic chemistry and who should normally have permitted a Ph.D. degree. The appointee will be expected to undertake research in addition to his teaching duties.
11 June 1974.

University of New South Wales
LECTURER SCHOOL OF SPANISH AND LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
High academic qualifications required, together with interest in language teaching at all levels and in at least one of the following fields: applied linguistics preferably with reference to American Spanish, syllabics, Golden Age literature, twentieth-century Spanish literature, Spanish-American literature.
14 June 1974.

University of Newcastle
New South Wales
PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH
Applications are invited for appointment to a second Chair in the Department of English. The Department provides subjects for the degree in Arts to honours level, and research students are accepted for higher degrees. The successful applicant will be expected to serve as Head of Department by agreement in rotation with Professor A. M. Gibbs.
21 June 1974.

Australian National University
RESEARCH FELLOW IN STRATEGIC AND DEFENCE STUDIES CENTRE
Research School of Pacific Studies
Preference may be given to a person qualified to carry out research on the problems of establishing an increasingly independent defence policy for Australia.
15 June 1974.

RESEARCH FELLOW/ SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW OR POSTDOCTORAL FELLOW IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
To work in the above field or the spatial consequences of modernisation in developing areas. Experience in developing areas other than Southeast Asia and the Pacific would be welcome
7 June 1974.

TUTOR IN PSYCHOLOGY
Faculty of Science
It will be the principal duty of the appointee to conduct laboratory classes in psychology in accordance with the syllabus and under the direction of the Head of the Department (Professor C. A. Gibb). No special field of interest is prescribed. The appointee will be expected to take up duty as soon as possible.
17 June 1974.

RESEARCH FELLOW IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
Research School of Pacific Studies
Field of economic and urban geography, with an interest in the location and behavioural aspects of secondary, tertiary or quaternary activities.
7 June 1974.

LECTURER AND TUTOR IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
Faculty of Science
Head: Professor J. D. Ovington). The appointees will be required to take up duty as soon as possible. Applicants should be graduates in science or forestry having appropriate experience in one of the following topics: Dendrology, Fire, Soils and some aspect of Tropical Forestry.
10 June 1974.

James Cook University of North Queensland
LECTURER IN GEOGRAPHY
Applicants should have a good honours degree in Geography or related field and, preferably, should also have a higher degree or be well on the way to the completion of the relevant research. An ability to teach and research in the physical or human aspects of resource management and evaluation is required.
14 June 1974.

LECTURER IN ZOOLOGY
Applicants should have an initial degree in Zoology or Biology, a Ph.D. and some experience in university teaching and research. The successful applicant will be required to continue teaching the existing courses in Entomology and to contribute to the general teaching programme in Zoology.
7 June 1974.

LECTURER IN COMMERCIAL LAW
Applicants should have an honours degree and either a higher degree or legal experience in one or more fields of Commercial Law. The appointee will be expected to teach courses in the B.Ec. programmes in commerce and to participate in departmental research projects. The appointee may be permitted to practise law on a part-time basis.
7 June 1974.

LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES
Applicants should have an honours degree and either a higher degree or relevant professional experience. The appointee will be expected to concentrate on quantitative managerial economics or marketing in teaching courses in the B.Ec. programmes in commerce and to participate in departmental research projects.
7 June, 1974.

CITY TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

SENIOR ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT
(£2,820-£3,504)

This post involves working in a team of 6 assisting the General Rate Fund Account and would suit somebody recently qualified to IPFA.

TEAM LEADERS (AUDIT SECTION)
(£2,820-£3,504)

Applicants must hold the IPFA qualification for these posts, which involves supervising teams of 5.

ACCOUNTANCY ASSISTANTS
AP 3/4/5 (£1,926-£2,820)

Applicants should have an intermediate IPFA qualification, and there will be an automatic progression to the AP 4 (£2,235 minimum grade on passing the Final Part 1, and the AP 5 (£2,535 grade for full qualification).

AUDIT ASSISTANT
AP 3/4/5 (£1,926-£2,820)

Applicants should have an intermediate IPFA qualification, and there will be an automatic progression to the AP 4 (£2,235 minimum grade on passing the Final Part 1, and the AP 5 (£2,535 grade for full qualification).

SENIOR VALUATION ASSISTANT
(£2,820-£3,504)

Applicants should hold the intermediate RICS or equivalent for this post which involves assisting in valuation for house mortgage and rating purposes.

Application forms are available from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff (telephone Cardiff (0222) 31033, extension 430), and should be returned no later than 28th May, 1974.

All other things being equal preference will be shown to local government officers serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

CITY OF CARDIFF

Principal Legal Assistant
SOI (£2,820—£3,165)

This post is in the General Section of the City Solicitor's Department.

Cardiff is the Capital City of Wales and the new City Council will serve a population of approximately 287,000 the third largest Non-Metropolitan District in either England or Wales.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the consolidation of all the City Council's Byelaws and will deal generally with parliamentary work. He will also be expected to assist with the other work of the General Section, including Contracts and Compulsory Purchase Orders. Some experience of working in a legal department of a local authority is essential.

Application forms may be obtained from the City Personnel Officer, City Hall, Cardiff (Telephone Cardiff 31033, ext. 430), and should be returned by the 29th May, 1974.

Applicants must be local government officers serving in England (excluding London) or Wales.

CITY OF CARDIFF

R.Y.A. Seamanship Foundation

Applications are invited for the post of

DIRECTOR

His responsibilities will involve Public Relations, Fund Raising and implementing the directives and policies of the management committee. He will be an experienced yachtsman and a capable administrator with a pleasant personality and energy.

Please apply to R. O. Davis,
Craigmyrie and Company,
The Grove, Harpenden, Herts. AL5 1AH.
Tel.: 05827 62441.

SALES MANAGER
SALARY UNLIMITED

bar dependent upon age (23-38), experience and ability.
Post offered by world famous Sherry Shippers—London office.
Allied trade contacts important though wine trade experience not essential.

Please write giving curriculum vitae, present salary and incentives plus salary required to the Personnel Director, 47 Reeves Mews, London W.1.

This is not the ultimate in personnel jobs...

. . . that will take some finding. However, we think we can offer you the next best thing. Many of our problems are predictable but we try to be original and forward looking in our solutions. Our Personnel Department is already substantial — more than 60 staff excluding Training. This means that those involved in recruitment and industrial relations have substantial professional back up from teams specialising in salary administration, organisation development, management development and general administration.

As our Company continues to grow so we need to grow too in order to cope with rapidly increasing "front-line" work. Two more Senior Personnel Officers are needed immediately. Both are replacements for existing staff, promoted within the organisation — promotion that you could look forward to also. The work will emphasise recruitment; one of the appointments will be for "on-site" work, the other will involve substantial travel within the U.K. Practical industrial relations experience would be valuable but not essential. The ability to assist colleagues working in other sections of the division (for instance in Organisation Development and Management Development departments) would be an added asset. The more of a generalist you are, or have the potential to be, so much the better.

We are big enough to take account of your own particular skills and interests in defining the precise work responsibilities. These we would want to discuss with you at the interview. You must, however, have a degree or IPM membership and at least one year's relevant personnel experience. Experience outside Personnel will be seen as an advantage. You will be under 30. Starting salary will be not less than £3,250 per annum (and could be more) depending on you and the job we jointly define. We would hope to attract you on the basis of job interest and career prospects. You would be based in pleasant surroundings West of London.

Why not write and outline your career to date and your ideas of what you want from your next job? We would like to hear from you now. Please write to Nigel Phillips (ref: SPO) Area Personnel Manager, Rank Xerox (UK) Limited, Bridge House, Oxford Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex or telephone him on Uxbridge 51133, extn: 3184.

RANK XEROX (UK) LIMITED

Holman Fenwick & Willan

1 PEPYS STREET, LONDON,
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Require the following additional personnel:

(1) ASSISTANT SOLICITOR with experience of Charter Party and Bill of Lading Arbitration and Litigation capable of working with a minimum of supervision.

(2) NEWLY QUALIFIED ASSISTANT SOLICITOR with some commercial litigation experience. The successful applicant will be expected to deal with legal problems of some complexity and is likely to be a graduate with a good academic record.

(3) EXECUTIVES with experience of commercial litigation to deal with interesting commercial and maritime disputes both in arbitration and before the Courts.

(4) ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OR LEGAL EXECUTIVE for our ship finance and sale and purchase department. Applicants must have experience in this field.

(5) COSTS EXECUTIVE of high calibre and wide experience of Litigation matters.

The situations offer attractive working conditions, first class prospects in a rewarding field and (in the cases of 1-4 above) the opportunity for foreign travel. Highly competitive salary according to qualifications and experience.

Applications, in writing only, to the above address.
REF.: R.O.S.

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£3,000 +

One of America's leading companys in temporary office staff services is expanding its operations in the U.K. and seeks an active, career-minded accountant to handle all account procedures, and additionally to be respons.ble for general office administration.

In addition to good accounting experience he will need to be business orientated with a secret desire to be a sales manager.

The position will be based west of London but initial work will be undertaken in the West End.

Phone Barry Kelly, 01-491 7253

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(Cullen, Banffshire)

require

HEAD RESIDENT FACTOR

Fully qualified and preferably in age group 35/45. The estate contains a large acreage of high quality agricultural land together with 6,000 acres of forestry, and house commercial and development property.

Top Salary negotiable. A fully modernised and centrally heated house will be provided along with a car and other usual perquisites. Pension Scheme available.

Applications to

Brodies, W.S.,
7 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. EH3 7SD.

OFFICE MANAGER

Constam and Constam, Solicitors, require an Office Manager to take charge of the day-to-day administration of their office. Applicants should have administrative experience, ex-services or similar background would be suitable. A good salary will be paid. Please write, giving particulars to:—

Mr. D. L. Slade,
CONSTANT & CONSTANT,
9 St. Helen's Place,
Bishopsgate, EC2A 6DD.
marking the envelope Private

AUSTRALIA

NATIONAL REAL ESTATE MANAGER/ BUYER WANTED

National real estate organization, dealing largely in property trusts but with own development and investment portfolio, requires fully experienced Property Manager of the first calibre. He should be well versed in all phases of residential, commercial and industrial property acquisition, should be able to see, evaluate and negotiate with the help of offices in various cities of Australia, and to ensure proper property management upon completion of transaction.

The man sought will realise that, though some conditions may vary here, the basics do not. He will know the type of reward he is looking for and that it is found in the satisfaction of a project successfully completed as well as in the salary associated with transactions of this rank.

A representative of the company will be in London until 18 May, 1974. Applications should be in writing and state availability, experience, etc., so interviews may be arranged during that time. They should be addressed to:

Mr. Kevin Cooke,
c/o Athenaeum Hotel,
Piccadilly.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 6 and 15

GENERAL VACANCIES

ASSISTANT INTERPRETER SPANISH
LONDON W1 . . . £1,800
A young man is required by our clients, an international light engineering company with head offices based in Central London.
He will need to have thorough knowledge and experience in Spanish translations and preferably some industrial aptitude.
A starting salary of £1,800 p.a. is envisaged plus an early review and the usual benefits associated with a company of this size.
Applications in confidence either by telephone or in writing to The Recruitment Adviser. Quotes Ref. 999

WEST ONE SELECTION
54/55 Dryden Chambers
119 Oxford Street
London W1R 1PB
01-439 2356

CLAIMS ADJUSTER

A leading Protection and Indemnity Club requires a man experienced in the assessment of Carriers' liabilities in reference to cargo arising out of Bills of Lading and Charter Parties. Experience afloat could also be useful. Good salary and conditions of employment. Apply Box 2851 C, The Times.

STUDENT TRAVEL

COUNTER STAFF REQUIRED
for the summer season for busy students travel bureau to deal with students travel enquiries.
Knowledge of Italian desired, also Spanish/French.
Ability to work under pressure and on own initiative required. Attractive salary offered and generous travel concessions available at the end of the season.
For further details please 'phone Miss J. Lister, on 828 7141

ASSISTANT TO SALES MANAGER
KENSINGTON HOTEL
Sales Manager of luxury Kensington Hotel now seeks an Assistant.
She must be able to type and have a good telephone manner.
Ideal opportunity to get involved in activities of a very busy department including meeting clients and entertaining.
For further details please contact the Personnel Manager. Telephone 01-937 8170.

GREYFRIARS EXCAVATION
A Finds Assistant (D.O.E. Scale) and 6 volunteers (£1.50 per day subsistence, free accommodation) are urgently required for archaeological excavation at Greyfriars, Gloucester. The "dig" started 6th May and will continue for two months. Phone Gloucester 26342.

MARKET AND SOCIAL RESEARCH
A leading market research company needs young men and women, at their London based office, as clerical assistants and interviewers.
If you are interested in this type of work, please contact:
Mr D. Graham,
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD.,
Cambridge House,
20-24 Broadwick Street,
London, W1V 1FG.
Telephone: 01-240 2450
Extension: 7588/9.

TRAVELLING BANKER
Travel the world as a member of the Controllers Department in a leading American Bank. The right young man will have good O/A's and the tenacity to undergo 12 months' intensive training. Salary negotiable.
CALL DAVID OWEN
581 2947
CRIPPS, SEARS & ASSOC.

INTERESTING OPPORTUNITY IN THE VISUAL ARTS
We are four young men in our twenties looking for two further people of around 20 to help us import and distribute exhibition catalogues and other arts publications, including books on cinema and photography at our office showroom in Covent Garden. Starting salary about £1,500. Call 836 0911 for an appointment.

ESTATES MANAGER
Required for St. John's Wood firm to supervise the management of a high class residential portfolio covering all aspects of property control. Salary £3,000 per annum. Apply Ashcombe and Rinaland. 01-586 3111. Ref. N.S.

BRIGHT BOYS make the most of your potential. Through a Stella Fisher Bureau introduction you can make a start in a career with a leading London employer. Call Jan Aitkens, 01-836 6644 at Stella Fisher bureau, 110/111 Strand, W.C.2 (opp. Strand Palace Hotel).

YOUNG MAN with catering qualifications to work in all aspects of Chelsea Restaurant for duration of summer.—Ring 730 3794, 2-4 p.m.

BROOK STREET BUREAU requires 3 Manageresses and 6 Interviewers. Brook Street Bureau is continually expanding its office staff selection service. Now it is ready to train more men and women, between the ages of 18 and 40, in the skills of personnel selection you should have either selling or office experience, together with an outgoing personality and flair for dealing with people. From then on Brook Street Bureau's training programme will give you scope for future promotion within the world's largest office staff agency. Interviewers and Manageresses are required in South-West and Central London and will earn excellent salaries.—Contact Miss Moore, 584 6666.
ORIENTAL ART.—If you're over 24 and interested in a job of Male Assistant selling jade, ivory, etc. Write to W. Barnes & Son Ltd., 9 Old Bond St. W1X 3TA.
CREDIT CONTROLLER.. to £2,750.— See Women's Appointments General.

£4000 Plus Appointments

BOTTLING EQUIPMEN
MANUFACTURERS

Rivi S p.A. Milan (Established 1910) is setting up a Company to market their bottling equipment. The company must be run by a dynamic and efficient t Therefore we are seeking:

SALES MANAGER

The candidates must have a thorough technical know of high speed lines in the bottling industry. He mu prepared to travel and work long hours and must have class contacts at all levels. Offices will be in central Lo In return we offer:
Annual Salary between six and seven thousand pounds.
Commission on the total sales of the new U.K. company.
Company car.
First year's salary guaranteed by contract.

SALES ENGINEER

The candidate is also required to have the necessary tec knowledge and sales experience of the industry a prepared to travel and work closely with the Sales Ma in the running of the organisation.
Annual Salary three thousand five hundred to four thousand pounds.
Plus benefits similar to the Sales Manager

Apply in writing to Pritchard, Engelfield and Tobin V.R.), 23 Great Castle Street, W.1.

THE SPASTICS SOCIETY
12 Park Crescent, London W1N 4EQ

CONTROLLER OF SERVICES ADMINISTRATIO

Applications are invited for the new post of CONTROLLER SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. This is a senior management ap ment and the successful candidate will be required to co-ordina administration of the Society's residential centres, schools and ind centres to which he will be expected to bring a new dynamic schools and centres which represent an important part of the Soc activities and are located throughout England and Wales ov over 1,500 staff and involve an annual budget of some £8m.

Candidates should be qualified in a relevant discipline, will pro have a background in the educational field and extensive manag or administrative experience at a senior level. Imaginative, a pr sive approach and a willingness to co-operate with profes colleagues are fundamental to the post. A starting salary of no than £5,000 is envisaged. The post is superannuated and London

Applications for additional information and the appropriate for application should be made to the Personnel Officer, The Sp Society, 12 Park Crescent, London, W1N 4EQ, quoting Ref. SS

TROUBLE SHOOTER/SYSTEM ANALYST
c £4,000

Our expanding International organisation wishes to appoint an ad member to its U.K. Management Team. The position offers wide and opportunity to a qualified—ACMA or ACCA—individual look growth, increased responsibilities and interest.
The basic function is to ensure that management policies and pro are properly followed so that the assets of the company are safeg He will be directly concerned with cost, profit and systems t throughout the U.K. West End location.

Telephone Mr. Hugh Jamieson: 01-734 7520.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Use Your Economics Degr

in the longer term planning of agricultural policy. would also help to analyse the capital structure o agricultural industry.

Applicants could have a few years' experience working economist or be expecting to graduate honours this year. Competitive salary related to e ence. Good employment conditions and facilities

Please write or telephone requesting an application to Patrick Sharpe, Personnel Officer, The Na Farmers' Union, Agriculture House, Knightsbr London SW1X 7NJ. Tel.: 235 5077.

AN EXECUTIVE OFFICER
to take charge of a small Department in the External Affairs Division, dealing with various specialist matters including Computers, Standards and Codes of Practice. Experience of Committee work an advantage. Salary in scale of Executive Officer (£2,133 to 25 rising to £2,534).
Write, giving details of career, to: Personnel Officer, The Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, SW1P 3AA. marked "Staff in confidence".

CARLTON CLU
Secretary/Manager
Single man preferred and wants must have experience be capable of, administrati agement and catering expe London club. Comfortabl quarters available in Club by arrangement, and cor rate with experience and Applications from recent ex Officers will be welcomed in first instance to Clubs St. James's St., London, 1PJ, and mark envelope sary".

CUSTOMER LIAISON
A leading British publishing company seeks 2/3 rather bright and fun-loving people to liaise with their advertisers and sell space in popular leisure magazines. This is one of the few companies that really do reward effort with good pay—up to £3,000 to start plus bonuses and terrific prospects towards publishing management. Call John Sears, Cripps, Sears and Associates, 581 2947.

MANAGEMENT TC
A lot can happen betwe ing school and starting a The chances are that y occupying a position that i present unless your full p We are currently recruiting dideates between the ages with good academic achi to train towards managem in a top European c Salaries are from £1,700 a an immediate interview pla tact:
Mr. M. Cortell, 588 9
DRAKE PERSONNE

Photographic Librarian
Age 28-45, in charge of well-known North London (NWI) library business. Picture Research—the handling of photographs—library and general office experience preferred, but not all essential £2,000 p.a. to start. Apply Box 2548 C, The Times.

RESEARCH ASSIS FOR SENIOR POLITICIAN
Sir Keith Joseph seeks l Assistant for two years with him in economic an issues. Salary £3,250, pay Rowntree Trust.
Please reply to The Ho Commons, S.W.1.

PERFECT FRENCH SPEAKER required for 2 months to help set up 3 new locations.—Box 2682 C, The Times.

RUDOLPH STEINER Cash Centre for Teenagers in N Male Assistant (resident Principal, 26 Napier Rd.,

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WE HAVE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WAITING TO SEE BRITANNICA 3

Come and help us talk to them about it. The duct is exciting—a completely new way presenting knowledge. Easier and Faster. M useful in MORE ways to old and young alike

You'll have film strips and other audio vi aids to help you. Previous selling experience needed—we pay you as we teach you. Car essen Highly rewarding CAREER opportunity.

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£4,000 plus Appointments

BRADFORD PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

invites applications for the position of

Deputy General Manager

*

The Society is seeking a professionally qualified Accountant or Secretary aged 40/45 years supported by a sound background in administration. The successful applicant, whose previous experience should have taken him up to responsible managerial level in a substantial firm, will be required to undertake policy planning and management consistent with the image of a forward looking organisation.

The new Deputy General Manager will work closely with the present General Manager, who is due to retire shortly, and should prove a strong contender for that important office.

The appointment will carry an initial salary commensurate with the age, experience and qualifications of the person appointed and a car will be provided. There is a generous contributory pension scheme and other fringe benefits include generous assistance with house purchase in appropriate circumstances.

Applicants for this vacancy are asked to write - in confidence - stating full details of qualifications and experience to the General Manager, Bradford Permanent Building Society, 57-63, Sunbridge Road, Bradford, Yorks. BD1 2AU, marked "PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL".

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

DEPUTY COUNTY SUPPLIES OFFICER

£6,345—£6,777

The County Supplies Department has an annual turnover in excess of £20m in respect of stock issues, direct deliveries, contractual arrangements, and production and maintenance and service sections. The Deputy County Supplies Officer will be expected to be fully conversant with all Departmental activities and in particular to assume overall responsibility to the C.S.O. in respect of purchasing and contractual arrangements and printing production work. Experience of managing a central stores organisation is desirable as is a knowledge of computer control techniques in this sphere. A wide experience of purchasing and supply work is essential.

Membership of the Institute of Purchasing and Supply is desirable.

Following consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission there are no restrictions as to who may apply for this post but, other things being equal, preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers.

Further details and application form returnable by 24th May from the Chief Executive (ref. P1), Kent County Council, County Hall, Maidstone ME14 1XQ. Telephone Maidstone (0622) 54321 ext. 513.

CJA

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex No. 887374

A challenging "start up" operation—open to a prime mover—share option scheme

DIRECTOR-CORROSION PREVENTION AND COATINGS CONTRACTS

ARABIAN GULF—DUBAI — £10,000-£16,000 TAX FREE

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY OF A MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CORROSION ENGINEERING AND COATINGS GROUP WITH EXCELLENT TECHNICAL BACKUP

This vacancy occurs from the need of our clients to increase their share of world business in the Middle East. We invite applications from candidates aged 30-40, qualified as civil, structural or mechanical engineers who have acquired at least three years' experience in the Middle East negotiating and managing Capital Project Contracts work in excess of £500,000. The successful candidate will report to the Managing Director in the United Kingdom and be responsible for negotiating profitable contracts and managing them through to successful completion; contracts for coatings for tankers, refineries, tank farms and treatment of industrial plant in need of protection against corrosion, etc. Contracts at the highest level in the Gulf States and the capacity to seek out and manage profitable business is essential. *Initial salary negotiable £10,000-£16,000 tax free plus housing*, contributory pension, free life assurance, home leave passages, educational assistance. Applications in strict confidence under reference DCP 3488/TT, to the Managing Director:

Challenging and remunerative international D.P. management appointments

GENERAL MANAGERS—D P PRODUCTS

U.S.S.R.—E. EUROPE — *c.* £10,000 PLUS ALLOWANCES

EUROPEAN MINI-COMPUTER MANUFACTURER

Our clients have established successful marketing and support operations in Eastern Europe, which are based upon a comprehensive joint co-operation agreement. Resident General Managers will be appointed shortly to develop these activities profitably in the U.S.S.R., and in a group of East European countries; candidates, aged 32-42 with successful main-frame sales and support management experience, will have a facility for languages and must understand the complexities of running an operation in a COMECON country. The successful candidates will report to the director of European Operations; they will be responsible for negotiating at senior level with State and Industry officials, and will control about 25 qualified staff in the short term. Remuneration by base salary negotiable to £8,000, plus bonus, housing, and generous allowances and arrangements to meet family requirements. *Applications in strict confidence under reference GM3494/TT to the Managing Director:*

An attractive position open to an Accountant with strong commercial flair—scope for equity participation in the short term—and opportunity to advance to the position of Chief Executive in the short/medium term.

COMPANY ACCOUNTANT

NORTH KENT — £6,000-£8,500 + CAR

IMPORTERS AND ASSEMBLERS OF CONSUMER DURABLES T/O £2 MILLION + —SUBSIDIARY OF OVERSEAS PUBLIC COMPANY

This vacancy calls for Accountants (C.A., A.C.A., A.C.C.A. or A.C.M.A), aged 30-37, who have acquired at least 2 years' practical experience in commercial/industrial accounting, controlling a staff of not less than 12, in an organisation utilizing modern management control and marketing methods. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Board of the parent company for the further profitable trade up of an organisation which already has a very high profit per employee ratio. *Nevertheless, there is an urgent need to install efficient accounting and modern management* control systems. It is envisaged, realistically, that this company has capacity, and that the market potential exists to increase considerably, the present turnover in the next two years. Initial remuneration negotiable. £6,000-£8,500 + car, by way of high basic salary and profit incentive scheme; contributory pension scheme; assistance with removal expenses if necessary. Applications in strict confidence under reference CA3493/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL JOHNSTON ASSOCIATES (MANAGEMENT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS) LIMITED
35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH. TELEPHONE 01-588 3588 OR 01-588 3576 TELEX 887374.

SUNDERLAND BOROUGH COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF WORKS

Salary—£7,758-£8,388

Applications are invited for the above post from serving local government officers in England and Wales (excluding London), who should be able to offer a wide experience and a proven record of success in all aspects of the construction industry.

The Director of Works will be responsible for the management of a department with an estimated turnover of £11 million per annum and employing over 2,400 operatives. The successful applicant will be responsible for the execution, construction and maintenance of work of a civil engineering nature for which the Council is responsible. He will have a capital works section, under his control, which will from time to time tender in competition with private contractors for capital building schemes being undertaken by the Council. He will also carry out the maintenance, repair and reconstruction of all corporate property, in liaison with the Director of Housing and Estates.

An outline of duties and responsibilities and an application form can be obtained from the District Secretary, Town Hall and Civic Centre, Sunderland (Telephone Sunderland 76181, extensions 52, 53, and 54) to whom completed applications should be sent not later than 31st May, 1974, in envelopes endorsed "CONFIDENTIAL: DIRECTOR OF WORKS".

This advertisement is placed after consultation with the Staff Commission.

L. A. BLOOM, Chief Executive.

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION
HARPENDEN, HERTS, AL5 2JQ

STATION ENGINEER

A Station Engineer is required to head a team of 24 professional and 52 industrial staff providing building, engineering and maintenance services in this agricultural research institute supported by the Agricultural Research Council. There are extensive laboratories, glass houses and other buildings, and further development is imminent. The appointee will be responsible for effective and safe functioning of buildings, installations and services, the planning and execution of new projects, and will act as adviser on engineering and building matters generally. Many of the functions related to buildings will be delegated to the Superintendent of Works and Buildings.

Applicants should have a relevant degree, e.g. in Mechanical, Electrical or Civil Engineering and/or membership of a professional body, e.g. I.Mech.E., I.E.E., I.C.E., I.M.E., or be qualified as a Surveyor, Architect or Clerk of Works. Likely age range 25-55. The appointment (arising from reorganisation and regrading of existing staff structure) is in the grade of Professional and Technology Officer I Scale (under review) £3,276-£4,198 per annum, starting salary according to age, qualifications and experience. Superannuation with 5½% non-pensionable allowance to offset contributions. Five weeks' leave rising to six weeks.

APPLICATIONS QUOTING REF. 225 SHOULD BE MADE IN WRITING BY 12th JUNE, 1974, TO THE SECRETARY, FROM WHOM FURTHER DETAILS MAY BE OBTAINED.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

Work of Unique Interest and Importance for Able Young Lawyers

Parliamentary Counsel are specialists working in Chambers in Whitehall, mainly on the drafting of government bills and related parliamentary business. In the preparation and passing of bills they are responsible for all questions of law and form, and may have to advise on parliamentary procedure. The duties include attendance at sittings of both Houses of Parliament and co-operation with officers of both Houses. Parliamentary Counsel also do similar work for the Law Commission.

The work is demanding, but it is also stimulating and is critical for the processes of law-making and of government. The posts provide a challenging opportunity for those seeking a career calling for a very high level of ability and legal skill.

Candidates, preferably within the age range 25 to 28, must be barristers or solicitors qualified in England, and should normally have had some practical experience, preferably professional, but post-graduate academic experience is acceptable. They should also have a good honours degree (which need not be in law) or show evidence of comparable intellectual ability.

Entry is at Assistant Counsel level at a starting salary of £4,717 at age 25 to £5,151 at 28 rising to scale maximum of £6,475. A really able lawyer can expect promotion within 5-7 years to Senior Assistant Counsel (£6,757-£8,163) and in time to Parliamentary Counsel (scale rising to £10,750). A salary of £16,000 is payable to the First Parliamentary Counsel. Appointments are normally permanent and pensionable but need not be permanent initially.

There will probably be 2 vacancies to be filled. Written details and application forms may be obtained from the *General Council of the Bar*, from the *Law Society's Appointments Registry*, from the *Parliamentary Counsel Office, 36 Whitehall, London SW1 (01-930 1234 Ext 232)*, or from the Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB. (Basingstoke 29222 Ext 500). Any enquiries should be made of the *Parliamentary Counsel Office*. The closing date is 10 June 1974. Reference G/8621/A.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Liverpool

CHAIR OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Clinical Pharmacology which will become vacant on 30 September, 1974, following the retirement of Professor A. Wilson.

The salary of the Professor will be within the range approved for clinical Professorial salaries and initially will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Applications (16 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 3rd June, 1974 by the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Candidates overseas may send one copy only, by airmail. Quote ref. RV/T/276015

H. H. Sutcliffe, Registrar

The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX

University of Southampton

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

PHARMACOLOGY—TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS

Applications are requested from registered medical practitioners or from science graduates with appropriate qualifications for two TEMPORARY LECTURESHIPS IN PHARMACOLOGY on a full or part-time basis for the academic year 1974/75. Experience in teaching medical students an advantage. Salary within range £3,588 to £5,091 (clinical) or £1,905 to £4,548 (non-clinical). Superannuation. Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Secretary. The University, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (seven copies from US applicants and one from others) should be sent not later than 24 May 1974.

University of Aberdeen

RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN BIOCHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for above post to work with Dr. S. B. Wilson on aspects of ion uptake by potato mitochondria. The post is tenable for up to three years from 1st October, 1974. Candidates should have an honours degree in biochemistry or a related subject or be graduating this summer. Suitably qualified candidates may be permitted to register for a higher degree. Salary within scale £1,505 - £3,621 p.a.

Further particulars from the Secretary, The University, Aberdeen, with whom applications (two copies) should be lodged by 22nd June 1974.

University College, Cardiff

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited from candidates with Social Science qualifications for STUDENTSHIPS for RESEARCH IN SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION, SOCIAL WORK or CRIMINOLOGY. Please send full details to Professor Howard Jones, University College, P.O. Box 96, Cardiff, CF1 1XL.

HOTEL AND CATERING INDUSTRY TRAINING BOARD

HCITB

Applications are invited for the new post of

Management Development Manager

who will be responsible for establishing a Management Training and Development team to advise and assist the Hotel & Catering Industry to formulate and implement progressive management development policies and programmes.

Close liaison will be required with industry associations, professional and examining bodies, management centres, colleges and other interested organisations.

The successful candidate will be a graduate with not less than ten years industrial or related experience, five of which will have been spent in management development.

Ability to diagnose management and organisational needs is important, coupled with experience in applying management development techniques at all levels. There must therefore be a corresponding ability to communicate effectively with senior managers, both inside and outside the Board.

The appointment will be based at Wembley, but some travel will be required. A car will be provided.

Salary will be in the range £4,877 to £5,452. There is a contributory pension scheme. Annual leave is 22 days rising to 25 days over three years, in addition to public holidays.

Application forms are available from the Personnel Officer, Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board, Ramsey House, Central Square, Wembley, Middlesex, telephone 01-902 8865, and should be returned by Wednesday, 29th May, 1974, stating clearly Ref. MDM/1.

Conveyancing Solicitor

£5,000

Leading Birmingham Solicitors, with offices in the City centre, seek experienced Conveyancer capable of handling large volume of varied work with minimum supervision and of justifying a salary of up to £5,000.

Application with curriculum vitae to Box 1937 C, The Times.

CITY OF LONDON

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The armchair search for life in outer space

Is there life elsewhere, and if so what does it look like—people, plants or even rocks? In the best traditions of open-mindedness, the Royal Society devoted its symposium recently to "The recognition of alien life". Pearce Wright's report of the occasion (*The Times*, May 3) shows that even enthusiasts such as Professor Carl Sagan of Cornell University are seized of the difficulties of making contact with other life forms.

Two more general questions arise. What importance should be attached to these largely speculative exercises? And is it in the best interests of science that speculations about life elsewhere should be used as they were recently as an umbrella for more tangible lines of investigation which are of great potential importance—the bearing of the microfossils in ancient sedimentary rocks on the origin of life on the earth, for example?

Philosophically, the problem of alien life is intriguing. Cosmologists, from Galileo on, have learned how dangerous it is to attribute uniqueness to the nearby parts of the universe. If life has evolved on the earth, it is prudent to suppose that the conditions that have made this possible also occur elsewhere. In this spirit, it may be reckoned that something like a million (out of 100,000 million) stars in our galaxy are sufficiently like the sun, and may support planetary systems like the solar system, to be candidates for a search for extra-terrestrial life.

The optimists assume that one star in ten, say 100,000 altogether, may support civilisations at some stage of development. Given that our galaxy is one of a multitude, it is plainly wise to suppose that alien life exists.

But where? And how to recognize it? The enthusiasts are probably right in saying that, as things are, the best hope of making contact is by radio-communication. The trouble is that even if there are as many as 100,000 stars in the galaxy with planets supporting life, the nearest of them is likely to be some hundreds of light years away.

Worse still, the difficulties of establishing communication are formidable. Sensitive radiotelescopes have to be dedicated to search of the sky for decades or even centuries on end. And even then, it must be hoped that people elsewhere are not merely much cleverer than we are but sufficently well endowed to have devoted large numbers of radiotelescopes and transmitters to the aimless broadcasting of messages.

What this implies is that we may have to live with the uncomfortable conviction that there is life somewhere else in the universe, and most probably in the galaxy, but that it will not be possible to learn more about it without a radical improvement of our technology.

In the past few years, considerations like these have not deterred those whose hearts have been set on finding civilizations as they are called elsewhere in the galaxy. In the United States, Project Ozma has been used to search for meaningful signals from a few hundred stars in the galaxy. There are plans to use the huge radio-telescope at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, for similar tasks. Even if the galaxy is quite densely populated with other civilizations, successful identification is reckoned to be likely only in a few tens of millions of years. Plainly there is a case for asking that in the interests of taxpayers, exobiology should remain an armchair science.

The same conclusion does not apply to the other topics raised under this umbrella at the Royal Society. As it happens, the past few months have seen exciting developments in the study of microfossils from ancient rocks. For example, there is now good evidence (from dolomites recovered from the Transvaal) that even 2,300 million years ago, there were organisms on the surface of the earth very similar to the blue-green algae widely distributed as water weeds on the surface of the earth.

This discovery is important not merely because the blue-green algae are complicated organisms whose appearance in such early rocks suggest that the pace of evolution was more rapid than previously thought, but also because it has a bearing on how the atmosphere of the earth has changed.

There is also great virtue in the attempts being made to throw light on how inorganic materials such as methane and ammonia, both of them constituents of the primaeval atmosphere of the earth, may be used to produce chemicals of the kind found in things living now. (Hunting for biogenic chemicals on the surface of Mars is probably a less useful occupation.) Whether it is seemly, let alone wise, that these important topics should be subsumed under the banner of exobiology is another matter.

John Maddox

Balancing the books and keeping the balance of power

The Defence Secretary Mr Roy Mason, has personally commissioned an in-depth investigation into the security aspects of Britain's burgeoning offshore oil and gas industries. The Defence Scientific Advisory Council, the five-year-old think tank which is stocked with experts from the universities and industry, is to study the problems arising both in war and peace, and report early next year.

There are now about 25 drilling rigs stretched along the British edge of the continental shelf and the number should have risen to 40 by the end of this year. In addition some 23 production platforms are already pumping natural gas in the direction of people's kitchens, and the first precious trickle of oil should start flowing towards the mainland later this year. With £1,000m already invested in oil exploration in the North and Celtic seas, a number of ministries, including the departments of Energy and of Trade and Industry, have made known their concern about safety precautions in the face of a fairly obvious range of threats.

In peacetime, a threat could come from Arab hijackers or IRA bombers. In war, the kind of threat to such an intrinsic part of a nation's wellbeing is too obvious to need further emphasis. Yet so far no clear ideas have emerged about the kind of precautions which could or should be taken. Oil pipelines are admittedly being buried wherever the nature of the seabed makes it feasible—although the motives involve the wear and tear of the pipeline rather than security. The Royal Navy has made tentative proposals to acquire a modest squadron of converted armed trawlers to cruise around the oil and gas fields on patrol.

The Labour administration, however, might be prepared to invest more substantially in the defence of Britain's increasingly important energy resources if the study of the Defence Scientific Advisory Council suggests that this would be worthwhile—even to the extent to ordering a new class of ships should this prove necessary.

The council's investigation is entirely separate from the more comprehensive defence review which is currently being conducted at the ministry. But it reflects the same desire to take a long, thoughtful look at the balance and purpose of Britain's forces. It also reflects the Government's inclination to give priority to the defence of the British homeland and then Europe, at the expense, perhaps, of more distant, long-standing interests overseas.

This is the sort of priority which Mr Mason will have to explain to his American counterpart Mr James Schlesinger when he flies to Washington at the end of this month—a few days after a similar meeting with Herr Leber, the other member of Nato's big three, in Bonn. No decisions on the defence review will have been reached by then, but Mr Mason will obviously face American pressure to maintain some sort of presence in the Indian Ocean.

Some cuts will be made in defence spending this summer as a result of the £50m saving announced by Mr Healey in his Budget speech. The £178m saving which was decided on by the Conservative Government last year can be met by delaying a number of equipment programmes—a process helped by some inevitable time slippage resulting from the three-day week earlier this year. But the additional £50m means that a number of contracts will now have to be terminated altogether—although I understand that no major programmes are involved.

Consideration of the new long-term, broader ranging decisions to be taken under the defence review is not expected to begin until Parliament has recessed for the summer. Mr Mason and his ministerial colleague have asked for a detailed breakdown of Britain's commitments including the costs of each—and also for several cost-cutting models, each of which will give a sample of the cuts necessary to achieve a certain target. But some of these estimates are not expected to be ready until after the start of the recess. Since the review will be presented to Parliament in the form of a White Paper—which takes time to prepare—it is hard to envisage the operation being completed until the autumn or even perhaps some date nearer to the end of the year.

Everyone at the ministry is being very tight-lipped about possible areas for economy. The simple reason, it is said, is that at this early stage nobody knows. A number of cuts in British commitments appears obvious—including withdrawal from Singapore and even maybe Malta. But the savings from simple withdrawals would be trifling unless the troops concerned were demobilized and the services thus reduced in number.

One possibility must be the disbanding of all or some of the remaining five Gurkha battalions. The Gurkhas are a remarkably cost-efficient component of the Army. There are also strong emotional ties, and any threat to their existence would evoke an even stronger reaction in Royal Berkshire than it would in Nepal. On the other hand, although the Gurkhas have proved themselves in a variety of places and situations, they are very much an east of Suez outfit, and with the future emphasis likely to be placed more than ever on Nato, they could begin to look like an anachronism. Much must depend on the long-term force levels that the Government foresees it necessary to maintain in Hongkong.

A reduction in the number of naval dockyards is one possibility that has been widely canvassed. And whatever cuts are eventually decided upon, they will certainly be accompanied by administrative slimming at the ministry itself.

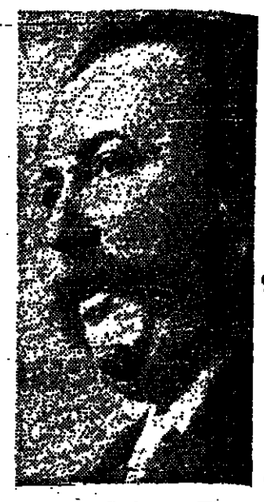
It is certainly time for a fresh look at some of Britain's defence commitments, and the Government's policy so far seems to be the right one. What Mr Mason and his colleagues must bear in mind is that they are concerned in an exercise not in cost-cutting but in cost efficiency—that is, one designed to bring down the costs and to push up the efficiency. If they accomplish both together, they will have earned the thanks of everyone, not just of the Labour left.

Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent



The Gurkhas on parade: Can their retention be justified?

Do we get the postal service we deserve?



Mr Tom Jackson: His u wants more attractive pay.

Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, said yesterday that Britain's postal service was creaking and on the verge of collapse. Few would beg to differ. From all sides there are complaints about the decline in quality of service, the delays in delivery, the ever increasing charges.

The chief complaint is that first-class mail does not reach its destination by the next working day, as the average user believes the Post Office promised its customers when it first introduced the two-tier system in 1968. The Post Office says it made no such promise; it merely set itself a target of delivering 94 per cent of first-class mail within 24 hours.

But even that target is nowhere near reached, according to two week-long surveys carried out by the Post Office Users' National Council. The first, in October, 1971, showed a success rate of 87 per cent and the second, in February, 1972, a success rate of only 84 per cent. The Post Office has, until recently, claimed a 92 per cent success rate, but it has modified this to 88.9 per cent on the basis of its own survey last September.

Given an average of 35,000,000 letters posted every day, of which roughly half are sent first-class, the 11 per cent failure rate admitted by the Post Office means a potential 2,000,000 dissatisfied recipients a day, or more than 600,000,000 every year. From this perspective, the number of complaints actually made is surprising only in being so small.

POUNC dealt with a mere 306 complaints about postal delays last year, but these did account for almost one-third of all complaints made to the council, including those about telecommunications. Those figures are more indicative of the public's lack of awareness of POUNC's existence, however, than of its satisfaction with the postal service or of its unwillingness to complain, though there is certainly an element of the latter.

Lord Peddie, chairman of POUNC, feels that its most important and constructive role is that of an independent body (its members, though appointed by the minister in charge of the Post Office, represent a wide variety of public groups and associations) which the Post Office is required by statute to consult about all major proposals concerning its main services. It is thus able to provide a certain amount of public accountability, and also protect the Post Office itself from excessive pressures rom the Government.

The 1969 Post Office Act made the Post Office an independent corporation, but it is still dependent on the Government for financial help. The Tory Government's decision at the end of last year to cut back sharply on the £4,250m five-year development programme announced in 1972, was greeted with dismay by the Post Office. Talks are now going on with the present Government about the proposed £148m cut for the current financial year.

During the latest year for which there are published accounts, 1972-73, the Post Office made a loss of £64m, its first deficit since 1956-57. The postal service, which is the traditional money-losing side of the Post Office operations, lost a record £42.5m. The total Post Office deficit for the year ended March 31, 1974, is believed to be more than £125m, and this is expected to reach nearly £300m this year unless additional revenue is forthcoming.

Last month the Post Office proposed increases of 1p on first-class mail and ½p on second-class mail, as well as increased telephone and other telecommunication charges, to take effect in June. This, it hopes, would bring in an additional £275m in a full year. The proposals are now being considered by POUNC and by the Price Commission.

Letter post charges went up by ½p last September. If the proposed new charges are brought in, the first-class letter rate will have risen by 50 per cent in less than a year. The Post Office has produced figures, however, which show that we still have the cheapest postal service in the industrialized world. It is also interesting to note that the penny post, introduced in 1840, is equivalent to a 3p cost today. Letter charges have almost exactly kept in step with inflation.

The Post Office also cl
that Britain still has one of
best service networks in
world. Most countries do
have more than one delive
day, while we have two a
from Monday to Friday for t
living in towns, and one or
in rural areas. This has
changed in the past 10 y
except in London, which use
have three deliveries on w
days.

London is also the only
which has fewer collections
a decade ago, when the fi
was ten. Now there are
daily collections in towns
two in rural areas. The n
ber of post boxes has remai
the same, about 100,000,
they are not usually more th
a quarter of a mile apart
in very sparsely populated ar
The number of post offices
declined, but not as drastic
as is usually supposed; there
24,000 now, compared
25,000 in 1964.

The amount of mail hand
has also remained surprisi
static; 10,600,000,000 items
sent by letter post in 1962
compared with 10,790,000,00
1972/73, and the parcel post
from 224,000,000 items
194,000,000. The number
postal staff did not change m
either, rising marginally fr
170,600 in March, 1963,
172,600 last year. But costs m
than doubled, rising from £27
to £604m.

In the past year, the numb
of staff has dropped sharply
17,800 to 154,800. In the coun
as a whole the staff shortage
now 10 per cent of establi
ment, but this disguises h
acute the problem is in certa
areas, like London and the sou
Many London districts are n
20 per cent below strength. T
worst-hit areas are Bu
Wycombe, where the shortage
running at 36.4 per cent, a
Slough with 27 per cent. In so
places, the Post Office adm
second deliveries are having
be abandoned and collecti
cut down.

The postal union says, and
management agrees, that
situation could be eased con
erably if salaries were m
more attractive. A postman e
a basic wage of £27.81 for
four week, a sorter earns ab
£30, and a counter clerk o
25 has an annual salary
£1,882. The average national
dustrial wage is more than £4
week.

Given the staff shortages,
is perhaps surprising that
service is as good as it is. T
11 per cent failure rate for f
class mail of last September
now probably worse. But I
my own miniature survey
March this year, using a vari
of outsize envelopes and a n
ture of stamps to make the P
Office's task more difficult,
out of 17 letters posted to
parts of the country at 6.15
on a Thursday night, only
(sent to Belfast) failed to ar
by the first post the next d
The Post Office's failure r
includes badly and wrongly
dressed letters; 500 man-ho
are lost each year through
Post Office's efforts to trace
intended recipients. Most of
know of at least one exam
of a letter sent from Mongo
addressed simply to Miss M
Snooks, London, which has n
acolously reached its desti
tion. Perhaps, despite our ni
grumbles, we do still have a re
tively cheap, relatively good
vice. But unless a lifeline
thrown quickly that service n
not last much longer.

Diana Gedd

Bernard Levin

South Africa: Evil to those who defeat evil

"Human suffering has its effect even on those who impose it". These words were spoken from the dock in the courtroom of Pretoria by Mr Toivo Ja Toivo, an African from South West Africa, in 1968. He was promptly sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, under retrospective legislation, for offences connected with his and his people's struggle against the illegal annexation and continued occupation by South Africa of the former mandate territory of South West Africa. In the larger, philosophical sense, his words are true as he meant them; but seen through a narrower focus they are true in a more bitter sense. Those who impose unjust suffering, unable to silence the voice of conscience within them, will tend to bate not themselves but their victims, and to increase the suffering accordingly.

Just such victims, of just such people, are Mr Toivo and the other political prisoners on South Africa's Robben Island. Mr Athol Fugard, most distinguished of South African writers, has produced an immensely powerful and moving play called *The Island* (at present to be seen at the Ambassador's Theatre in London) in which the prisoners stage an adaptation of the *Antigone* of Sophocles. Creon speaks:

Take her to a desert island and there wall her up within a cell, with enough food to acquit our hands of the taint of her blood.

The South African authorities now seem determined altogether to destroy their political prisoners as human beings, and I hear that they are considering the complete withdrawal from the prisoners of all facilities for study. (One of the ways—indeed, the chief way—in which a prisoner there tries to keep his sanity and personality intact is to take degrees or other examinations by correspondence.) That it would not be especially surprising if the Vorster regime did take this step, and worse after it, was made clear in a moving article by Miss Mary Benson in *The Observer* a few weeks ago, in which she gave details of the campaign of cruelty waged on Robben Island. But there was one episode, which took place last year, which she did not refer to, and which is so profoundly symbolic of the situation there that I think it is worth recounting.

A case was brought in the South African courts by two Robben Island prisoners, Mr Hassim and Mr Venkatrathnam. It was against South Africa's Commissioner of Prisons and the commandant of Robben Island, as legally responsible for conditions there, and the petitioners asked the court to compel the respondents to restore to the two prisoners their right to study and to have books from the prison library, both of which were denied to them; to order the release from solitary confinement of Mr Hassim, who was in it, and to declare such treatment in his case illegal; to direct the restoration to him of such privileges as smoking, also denied to him; and to enforce the supply to both prisoners of a copy of the prison regulations, which was being withheld, contrary to the provisions of the Prisons Act.

The background to this case was a petition which 49 of the prisoners had drawn up, detailing a list of humiliations, deprivations, abuses and denials of justice to which they had been subjected over a long period, including one serious general assault. From this petition, and from the affidavits in the court proceedings, a picture emerges of the way in which men determined to break the spirit of those helpless in their charge can do so if those in higher authority are willing to allow it. Arbitrary changes in routine, adversely affecting the prisoners, were made; the classes in which literate prisoners taught illiterate ones to read and write were stopped; arbitrary (and illegal) deprivations of meals were ordered; warders would only address the prisoners in Afrikaans, though they knew many of them did not speak or understand it; letters arriving for prisoners were kept back for weeks on end; many other similar practices took place. Most of them (apart from the assault) were trivial, but added up (and there were dozens of them) they provide a fair approximation to hell.

Mr Hassim had drafted the petition (he was alleged in an affidavit by the prison commandant to have delivered it, too, but this was later admitted to be false); following this, and an incident in which he refused to hand over his library books, contending that the order was unlawful, he was put in solitary confinement for six months. Mr Venkatrathnam was not, but was deprived of his right to study for a degree and of his access to the prison library.

The prison authorities contended that the prisoners had no *locus standi*, and could not bring such a case at all. The judge rejected this submission, saying that "There is, in our law, a strong presumption against excluding the power of the Courts to come to the aid of a person who has suffered wrong. . . ." The respondents contended next that there was no legal right on the part of prisoners to study or to have books, and this contention was upheld, the judge declaring that these were privileges, not rights, and that the prison authorities had the legal power to deny them, and that he had no legal power to compel their restoration; he said of the prison authorities, however, that "the reasons which they have advanced for their decision in these two cases are most unconvincing". The respondents then claimed that Mr Hassim had not been sentenced to solitary confinement, though he had been locked up alone all day and night for five months in a cell measuring seven feet by eight feet, and not allowed to work or to have any book but the Bible; this was not "solitary confinement" for punishment, but "segregation" for good order. The judge rejected the sophistry, and he was particularly severe on another statement by the prison commandant that an official card on Mr Hassim's cell door, which stated that he was in solitary confinement, and as punishment, and gave full details, was incorrect and had been given out through the fault of the record clerk. Even a South African judge would have none of that:

"I am unimpressed by this explanation. I am not told where the record clerk got his information from. Did he invent the cause of isolation? Did he guess the date when the sentence was imposed? And how did he establish the date when the sentence expired? These questions are not answered. It also seems to me very strange that the commanding officer or his deputy would have signed a card containing all this incorrect information."

Mr Hassim was ordered released from solitary confinement. Finally, the prison authorities were ordered to supply prisoners with copies of the prison regulations, and the judge declared that they had no right to withhold these. Costs were awarded to both prisoners.

A limited but genuine victory, then. But you do not defeat evil with impunity; mark what follows. Not long ago, a few months after the case, the South African prison regulations were officially amended, to ensure that all access to courses of study, to library books and to work, would thenceforth be formally declared to be at the absolute discretion of the prison authorities. The new regulations also entitle the prison authorities to keep prisoners in a condition of "segregation" indistinguishable in practice from solitary confinement. In other words, Mr Hassim and Mr Venkatrathnam are the last prisoners in South Africa who will ever be able to bring an action against the authorities on such grounds. But the loophole through which the court had been empowered to order the prison authorities to supply prisoners with a copy of the prison regulations could not be stopped up by amending those regulations, because the rule that they must have copies was not a regulation, but part of an Act of Parliament. My information is that the court order in this respect is simply being ignored at Robben Island. As Haemon says to Creon in Sophocles' own version:

To think your own the only wisdom,
And yours the only words, the only will,
Betrays a shallow spirit, an empty heart.

PS: It has nothing to do with the above—except that it has *everything* to do with the above—but I cannot resist passing on the details of an episode which combines lunacy and wickedness in quantities exceptional even for South Africa. Mr Robert Sobukwe was formerly detained on Robben Island. After his release he was "banned"—that is, kept under house arrest. He applied for an exit visa—a one-way passport out of South Africa, which must, by law, be granted if the applicant undertakes never to return. Mr Sobukwe did so undertake, and the application therefore had to be allowed. But the authorities refused to lift the restriction long enough for him to go to the airport and leave; so he stays where he is, contemplating his passport.

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The Times Diary

Affirmations of life and mortality

Michael Leapman reports on a weekend in New York:

When I read in *The New York Times* that the Bronx County Historical Society was organizing a walking tour of Woodlawn Cemetery, I dropped plans to go to the races and reached for my subway map. Woodlawn is, quite appropriately, the last stop on the line and when the train arrived there only I and one other person remained in the carriage.

I asked him whether he was going on the tour and he said he was. A lawyer from Denver, he was a connoisseur of such expeditions. "I've just come from a wine tasting in Harlem", he said. "It was supposed to be a historic buildings tour but we kept stopping at bars and it turned into a wine tasting." To prove his point he stumbled on to the station platform.

"Woodlawn", he explained to me "is the society cemetery. If they drop dead in the bar of the Algonquin then they're buried here. This was confirmed by Carl Stark, the cemetery's sales director, when, speaking through a megaphone, he introduced the tour to the 200 people who had turned up.

"This", he said, "is the place where the rich, the powerful and the famous choose to rest. There are millions of dollars buried in these mausolea. But", he added, in case our democratic sensibilities were affronted, "many ordinary people are also interred here".

It was not, however, the ordinary people who were to concern us on the tour. Starting as he meant to go on, our guide, Lloyd Ultan, president of the Historical Society, showed us first the tomb of Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, once a pillar of wealthy New York society.

It was a huge Gothic structure with a spire. "It is", Ultan explained, "an exact replica of the chapel of St Hubert at the Château of Amboise in France. That is where Leonardo da Vinci is buried."

Woodlawn is a magnificently landscaped cemetery of 400 acres. Its mausolea, many in the style of Ancient Greece, Rome or Egypt, are set on grass among trees and splendid bushes of lilac and azaleas, glowing a dazzling purple in the early summer sunshine. Its well-tended avenues give it the appearance of a lush garden city, but one whose opulent homes are undisturbed by any manifestations of life.

There are miniature replicas of the Parthenon, numerous versions of Cleopatra's Needle and several Celtic crosses. The sarcophagus of a couple named Tedeschi is crowned with a copy of Michelangelo's *pieta*.

Poignant

As we walked past the monuments, Ultan spoke the obituaries of the famous people buried beneath them. It was, in effect, a potted history of New York in the past 100 years, including many names which have become household in America through the commercial empires or the legends they established.

There was Westinghouse, the electrical appliance man, buried close to Bat Masterson, an associate of Wyatt Earp. Masterson was present at the gunfight at OK Coral and later became a sports reporter for a New York newspaper.

There was Frederick Olmstead, who laid out Central Park: Damon Runyon, chronicler of the New York underworld: Fiorello La Gardia, the mayor who had an airport and a musical comedy named after him. There were S. H. Kress, F. W. Woolworth, and J. C. Penney, all better known as chain stores: and the Straus family, who built up Macy's, New York's biggest department store.

We saw monuments to B. Bulova, the watch tycoon: Ralph Bunche of the United Nations: H. O. Armour, the canned meat pioneer: William Ziegler, heir to a baking powder and cream of tartar empire: and John (beta-million) Gates, who made his fortune introducing barbed wire to Texas.

Many of their stories, as told by Ultan, were manifestations of the great American dream. They were men who had started from nothing and worked their way to their right to a mausoleum at Woodlawn.

The New Yorkers on the tour regarded it all with respect for the achievements of the mighty dead, tempered with the cynicism which is typical of the city. A number of funeral processions passed us on our route. "Another one leaving her problems behind her", commented one woman, as a hearse sped by.

The final monument we saw was the grandest and at the same time the most poignant. Another enormous piece of Gothic with stained glass windows, flying buttresses and intricate basreliefs on the iron door. It housed the remains of Mr and Mrs John Harbeck.

"It is like a little cathedral", said Stark. "It cost 700,000 dollars to build more than 40 years ago and it would cost between seven and ten million today. But the funny thing is we don't know exactly who Harbeck was. We think he was in Wall Street but nobody remembers very much about him."

Thus Harbeck's achievements are already forgotten. Future generations will simply know for sure that he was very, very rich.

In Washington, the latest party game is to organize play readings of the Watergate tapes. The best fun is to be had with the "inaudibles" and "deleted expletives".

Poly-ethnic

From intimations of mortality to an affirmation of life and community:

Such is New York's ethnic variety that no matter when you visit here, you stand a good chance of being in time for a festival of some sort. If the poles are not celebrating Pulaski Day, the Italians will be merrymaking over some saint, the Puerto Ricans over being Puerto Rican, the Chinese over the Year of the Water-Rat, the Irish over St Patrick or the Greeks over the day they said No to somebody.

Last weekend saw none of those, but instead there was a festival of Poly-Ethnicism on Ninth Avenue. This Street, although not many steps from Times Square in the middle of Manhattan, has largely escaped redevelopment and skyscrapers. The Avenue and the streets off it are still mostly lined with those five-storey blocks of shops, and flats, in red brick with fire escapes down the front, dating from the early years of the century.

It is the closest equivalent New York has to Soho. On the fringe of the central vice district it is also the centre of multi-national food shopping. Many of its shops are open until the small hours of the morning and sometimes we used to stop there to buy asparagus, artichokes or aubergines on our way home from the theatre, watched blankly by waiting whores. It seemed symbolic of New York, where you can buy almost anything you want almost any time you want it.

In spite of being choked with traffic from the Lincoln Tunnel and the central bus station, it has, its residents say, maintained a sense of community, and the two-day festival was to celebrate this. Shops brought stalls on to the pavement and the air was filled with the smell of souvlaki, chicken biryani, taramasalata,



Mexican chili, lasagne and much else.

New Yorkers love experimenting with food and they were throwing caution to the wind. "I'll have some of that", cries a young man, pointing to a bowl of lime pickle on the chicken biryani stand. Only when the stallholders began ladling it on to a cardboard plate did the customer ask uncertainly: "What is it?"

I think New Yorkers probably like the idea of exotic food rather than the food itself, which explains the notable popularity of recipe books. As part of the festival, cookery writers came to the avenue

I saw Helen Rosenbaum sitting at a table piled with copies of her book *Don't Swallow the Avocado Pit* [stone] *And What to do With the Rest of it*. In front of her was a bowl of mashed avocado, some of which she had been smearing on her face. (Miss Rosenbaum's previous book was called *Everything you Want to Know about Chinese Food*. New Yorkers are specially fond of cookery books with verbose titles.)

Another thing New Yorkers are fond of is being on television. The largest crowd of the afternoon formed round a camera crew.

"I think she's on TV", shouted the wife of the owner of a fruit and vegetable shop, bearing her small daughter in triumph above her head. "Never mind the kid, did he get the strawberries in?" replied her husband, realistically.

Tomorrow: Hamburgers and homosexuals

a Special Report on the regions from the Alps to the Appennines

Northern Italy





Happy-go-lucky young people out for a stroll in the streets of Bologna. Right: gathering fuel in a quiet backwater of the Po valley.

The iron crown of Lombardy symbolizes a remarkable concentration of vigour

Peter Nichols

The iron crown of Lombardy is the obvious symbol of Northern Italy. The north surrounds the peninsula with its industrial strength and its very high standard of living and, if you like, its claim that without the south and centre it would be a marvellous centre of concentrated power.

Take a look at it: the commercial, industrial and financial activities of Milan which for centuries have been of European scope; the manufacturing industries of Turin and the work of Italy's greatest port, Genoa, with its hinterland of the Ligurian Riviera; the marvels of Venice, both human and architectural; the strange, mysterious beauties of the Po delta; the prosperous farms and industries of Emilia and the remarkable new prosperity of the Alpine regions. The north is a remarkable concentration of vigour.

A northerner will be quick to point out that the north has the near monopoly of industrial strength, the best newspapers—the Turin *La Stampa* and the Milan *Corriere della Sera*—a remarkable power of attraction towards writers and painters from the south, a high standard of living and a European outlook.

Lombardy and Piedmont are certainly the richest of the individual regions. Lombardy made its attempt at uniting the country centuries ago and failed: Piedmont followed in the last century and was successful. Every North Italian region has had a profound effect on European development.

Piedmont was for centuries the guardian of the passes through the Alpine chain and the House of Savoy was extremely able in exploiting this advantage. Genoa and Venice not only had long histories as great maritime powers but in the eighteenth century kept alive the republican tradition when absolute monarchy was the fashion.

And that is not enough for either of them. Genoa was outward-looking to the extent of producing Columbus. Venice not only controlled an empire but gave an example of highly efficient administration. All the north has that tradition. Piedmont was based on a hardworking and incorruptible civil service. Lombardy and Venice, after the demise of their own independence, experienced the effective rule of Austria which was foreign rule, certainly, but it functioned well.

It is no coincidence that the best of Italy's postwar prime ministers, Alcide de Gasperi, learnt his parliamentarianism not in Rome but in Vienna. This experience gave him a broader outlook on Europe and perhaps too great an attitude of shrugging the shoulders towards the more indulgent attitude of his southern colleagues.

The traditions of the north are varied. Separate histories have made different societies in the regions of Lombardy, Piedmont, the Venero and Emilia. Liguria has remained very much to itself in its somewhat isolated, mountain-locked position, but it has an identity.

There is no doubt that the highly prosperous area between the Alps and the Appennines, which follows the Po from its source in the Alps, through Turin to the Adriatic, Italy's only navigable river, looks more to central Europe as its spiritual source and less to the Mediterranean as the sea from which its ancestral ideas emerged.

Geographically the idea of a unity is convincing. The north is partially enclosed by the Alps and the Appennines. The international boundary passes largely through uninhabited areas in the high mountains except for three zones: the Riviera, the Swiss Ticino projection and the Trieste-Gorizia demarcation line, about which quarrelling still goes on with Yugoslavia, and for most of its length the boundary follows the watershed.

It is a common idea that Italy consists of a north and south. In fact there is a vertical difference between north and south, but the real way to look at the north is horizontally, not vertically, following the Po in its course between the two sets of mountains, down to the Adriatic.

This North Italian lowland plain is 550 kilometres long and runs from the highly industrialized areas of Turin and Milan to a misty, romantic, but flood-prone delta. This provides the only immediate limiting coastline because, on the other side, the Ligurian coast, however beautiful, is little more than an afterthought beyond the mountains.

That is why Genoa is much more isolated than the other big cities of the north. It lived when it had its own contacts outside the peninsula and now, despite the volume of trade through its port, has difficulty in keeping pace with thinking elsewhere in the industrialized north. Italy is not a geographical expression but geography does have its crucial effect on some of the country's principal cities.

It would be wrong, however, to regard Northern Italy as the prosperous part forced to carry the weight of the underdeveloped south. It is a temptation for northerners to think how prosperous the country would be if somehow it could be cut off north of Rome.

But the south has a stronger tradition of unity than the north. It offers the north not only a still potentially great internal market and pool of manpower but links with a past which the north has not lived and which can only enrich the total contribution of Italy to any European entity.

Italy is the only member of the European Community which has a coastline entirely on the Mediterranean and in its way this link is as essential, or should be regarded as such, as the Italian connexion with the Atlantic. Certainly Columbus would have accepted such a balance of values.

The iron crown is a symbol of Northern Italy in more than one way. To begin with it is not really made of iron: the iron is provided by the metal said to have come from nails from the cross which has been worked into the crown. It is kept at Monza and has something of the same effect as the accoutrements of the Frankish monarchy at Aachen. The iron is less religious in its symbolical value than industrial.

The first industries, except for experimental endeavours in the south, took shape in Milan and Turin and Genoa. After the war, the boom followed the trail already marked out by earlier processes of industrialization.

One of the greatest of Italian industrialists, now dead, used to say that the problem of north and south was that an industrialist could much more easily increase the degree of industrialization where the process had already begun than he could create this process where there was no industrial tradition.

That is one reason why *the north continues to press ahead in comparison with the south; but it would be a pity to regard the north simply as another industrial area of Europe like the Ruhr. The iron may be the most important part of the Lombard Crown but it is not the only part: even without it there would still be a crown.*

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SANT'ANDREA NOVARA

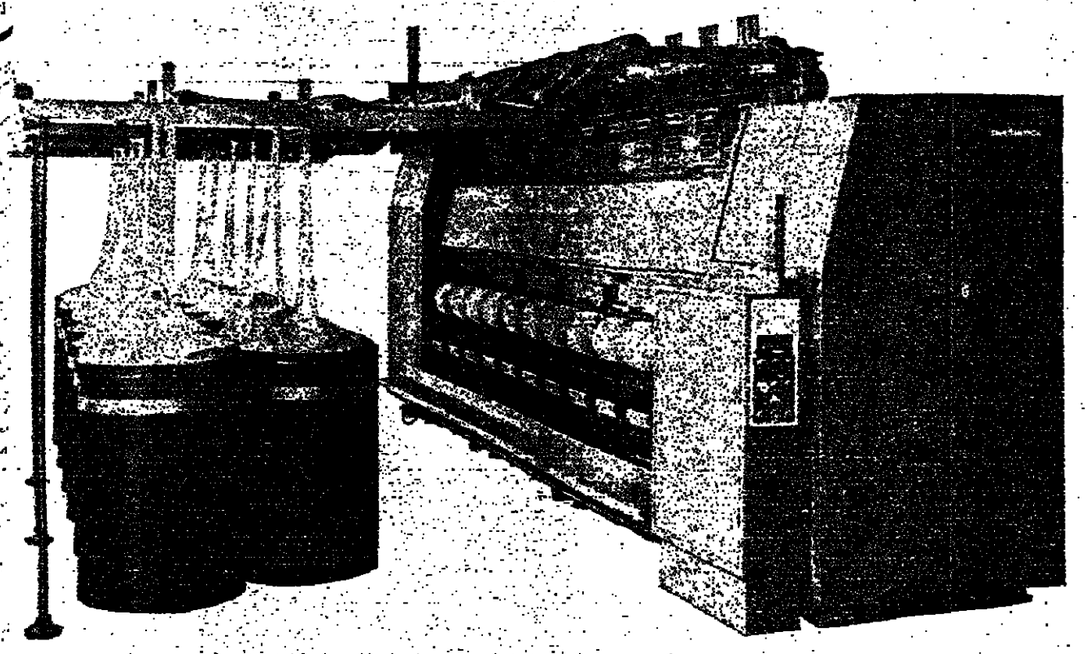
£50 MILLION MACHINERY ORDERS FROM USSR

technological leader in the production of textile machinery, burners and waste disposal equipment

SANT'ANDREA NOVARA, ...ed in Novara about 25 ...es from Milan on the ...an-Turin motorway, ...ted in 1920 as an engin... ...ng maintenance work... ...o for a textile manufac... ...r, although it also built ...appe machines for the ...tment of silk.
...1929, it had become an ...pendent company and ... started manufacturing ...hinery for combing, pre... ...ng and spinning combed ...rs and similar fibres. ...machines were an imme... ...e success and SANT'... ...DREA NOVARA is today ...-word in every combing ... spinning mill in Italy ... abroad. Tens of thou... ...ls of these machines ...e been produced by its ultra-modern workshops over the past five years, a contribution towards world-wide progress in the textile industry. The company places special emphasis on exports, setting up agencies and appointing representatives virtually throughout the world. It now exports more than 60% of its products on average, all manufactured to the design of its engineering department.
This experience helped the company to start work in the new technology of combining chemical fibres with wool and other textile fibres.
In 1956, SANT'ANDREA also started to manufacture fuel oil, gas oil and gas burners by licence, granted by the Swiss firm Oertli of Zurich. It now produces a very extensive range of this kind of equipment, from small domestic boilers to 20,000,000 Kcal/hr furnaces. To supplement its output of thermal engineering plant, it also manufactures boilers and complete units for water heating and central heating.
In 1970, the Italian associate of Roberts Co., Sanford (N. Carolina, USA), "Roberts Italia SpA", of Bergamo (31 miles from Milan) joined the group and helped SANT'ANDREA to enter the field of cotton and cotton/synthetic fibres.
In the international market, some of SANT'ANDREA's largest orders have been from the USSR. The first complete, full-production cycle plants—combed wool, wool/synthetic fibre and pure acrylic—supplied to the Soviet Union by SANT'ANDREA as the main contractor date back to 1965, the year in which its first £4.3 million factory was established in the Republic of Kursk, with a potential of 50,000 spindles. The second was built in the Latvian Republic at Ogre near Riga in 1966 with a 40,000 spindle potential, its value being £4.2 million, while the third, £6.5 million plant, with a 60,000 spindle potential, was supplied to Pinsk in the Byelorussian S.S.R. in 1967. These were followed up by several direct orders for machinery alone. On 22 February last, the chairman of the Soviet body, Technopromimport, and the chairman of SANT'ANDREA NOVARA Ing. Riccardo Parodi Delfino, met in Moscow to sign a contract for a further order for three complete full-cycle wool processing lines with a total potential of 200,000 spindles, to a value of £35 million.
Particularly alert to any new prospects offered by technological advances or in the marketplace, a few years ago SANT'ANDREA decided to diversify still further by branching out into refuse disposal plant. The company has designed, produced and marketed a series of garbage disposers for industrial and domestic use as well as "Shredders".
These machines have proved to be highly practical, sturdy and efficient and have been very well received on European markets, especially Switzerland, Germany and France.
They provide an easy, hygienic and economic solution to the growing problem of disposing of kitchen waste, rubbish and scrap materials in general (packaging materials, used tyres, cans, etc.).
A comprehensive sales network to launch these products is planned in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada and the United States.
SANT'ANDREA NOVARA employs a total of 1,700. Production is at its factories in Novara, Cressa (between Lake Maggiore and Lake d'Orta) and Bergamo.

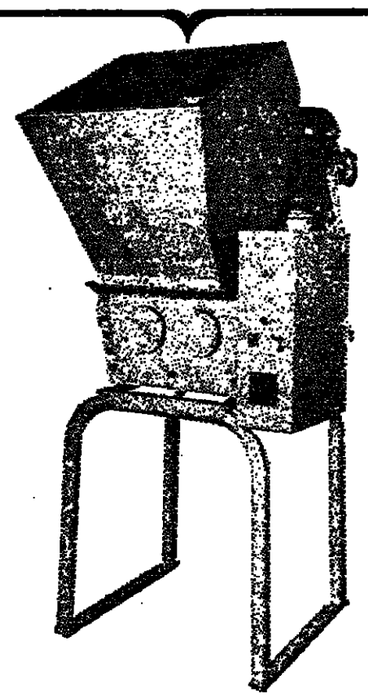


SANT' ANDREA AUTOMATIC RUBBING FINISHER MOD SSR.





GARBAGE DISPOSERS

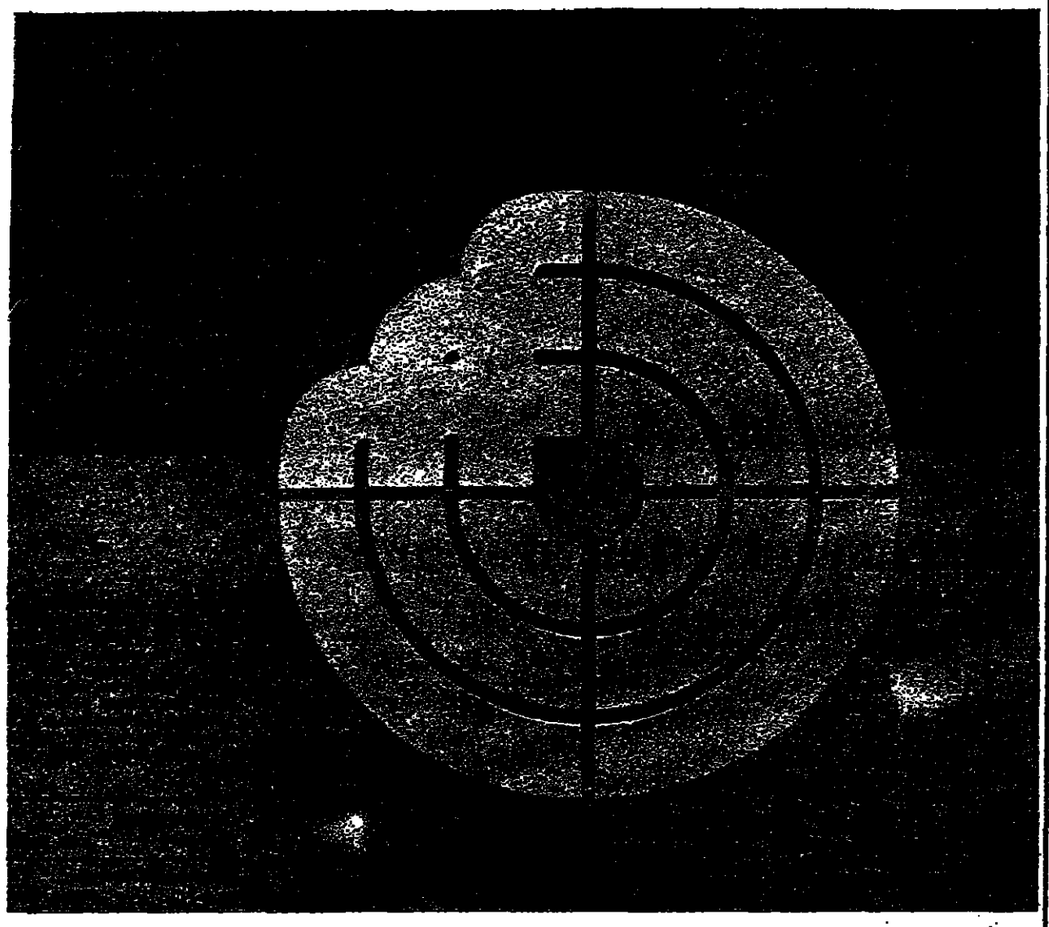


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North's industrial domination remains unbroken

by John Earle

It would be far-fetched to maintain that Admiral Nelson was the cause of the north's predominance in Italy's economic life. But there is a grain of truth in the contention that Napoleonic France, deprived by the naval blockade of trade overseas, had to cultivate economic links with the conquered areas immediately beyond its borders like Northern Italy.

The Cisalpine Republic, later the kingdom of Italy, centred on Milan. It probably enjoyed better civil administration and laws than Italians had known since the Roman Empire. France had an increasing appetite for arms and implements, textiles, leatherwork and the first chemicals such as gunpowder. These factors encouraged the emergence of entrepreneurs more accustomed from the beginning to deal with the non-Italian speaking world rather than with their own south. Italian industry can be said to have been born between 1796 and 1814.

Since then the basic situation has not changed. Economic power is still largely concentrated in the north, particularly in the industrialized triangle of Milan, Turin and Genoa. Arguments rage as to whether the north-south gap is narrowing and whether it will ever be closed. Usually the problem is surveyed from the viewpoint of the Mezzogiorno or south. Instead, it might be useful to turn over the coin and consider why the north has remained where it is.

A local publication in Vercelli, Piedmont, lamented recently that Vercelli province, along with Novara, Turin, Milan and Genoa, was near the bottom of the list of provinces for per capita income growth between 1951 and 1971, implying that the north might be falling back. What puts a different complexion on such statements, however, is the fact that the population of most of these northern industrial provinces has grown because of an influx of immigrants from the south, hence their overall output has also gone ahead.

A study by the private industrialists' confederation, Confindustria, showed that despite generous official incentives, the Mezzogiorno attracted only 31.5 per cent of total capital investment in industry between 1966 and 1970. Northern Italy, with 46.1 per cent of the population, earns 57.8 per cent of the net national income. The richest regions are still Liguria (capital: Genoa), Lombardy (Milan) and Piedmont (Turin), with net per capita annual income about the £1,000 level.

The market leaders almost all come from the north. Piedmont has Fiat's cars in Turin, Olivetti's office machinery in Ivrea, and Ferrero's confectionery in Alba. Montedison's chemicals and Pirelli's tyres are among the countless firms in Milan, while Zanussi's domestic appliances are mostly made at Pordenone in the north-east. The north houses most of shipbuilding, engineering, banking and insurance. Among the few exceptions, the main postwar expansion in petrochemicals has been in the south.

After the seed was planted by Napoleonic France, northern industry grew sturdily in the last century thanks to a series of factors. The kingdom of Piedmont provided the motive force for the achievement of Italian unity. At the Congress of Vienna it was given back the important port of Genoa.

Piedmont had to fight repeated wars for unification, and there is nothing like war to stimulate technical progress. Northern Italy was just over the border for capital investment from France and Germany. Communications with the south were poor—in 1860 the main railway from Milan to the south ended at Bologna. Industrialization was helped by the availability of hydro-electric power in the Alps.

The early years of this century were a period of unprecedented industrial expansion. Taking the average of 1896-1900 as 100, industrial production rose to 183 in 1911-15. Output of electrical energy increased from 45 million kilowatt-hours in 1895 to more than 2,500 million kilowatt-hours on the eve of the First World War. These two decades have been described as those of Italy's industrial takeoff, comparable to 1783-1802 in Britain.

The war further helped industrial progress, particularly for companies engaged in military production, such as Fiat. At the same time, it brought a deliberate attempt to move industries away from the North to regions like Emilia and Tuscany, where factories were farther from possible battle zones and air raids.

Fascism failed to end disparity

Fascism failed to overcome the disparity between north and south. Census statistics for 1937-39 showed that, of the country's 4,200,000 industrial workers, 65.3 per cent lived in the north, 16.3 per cent in the centre, and 18.4 per cent in the south.

The Second World War caused widespread destruction of plant everywhere, but represented a greater economic setback for the more fought-over south.

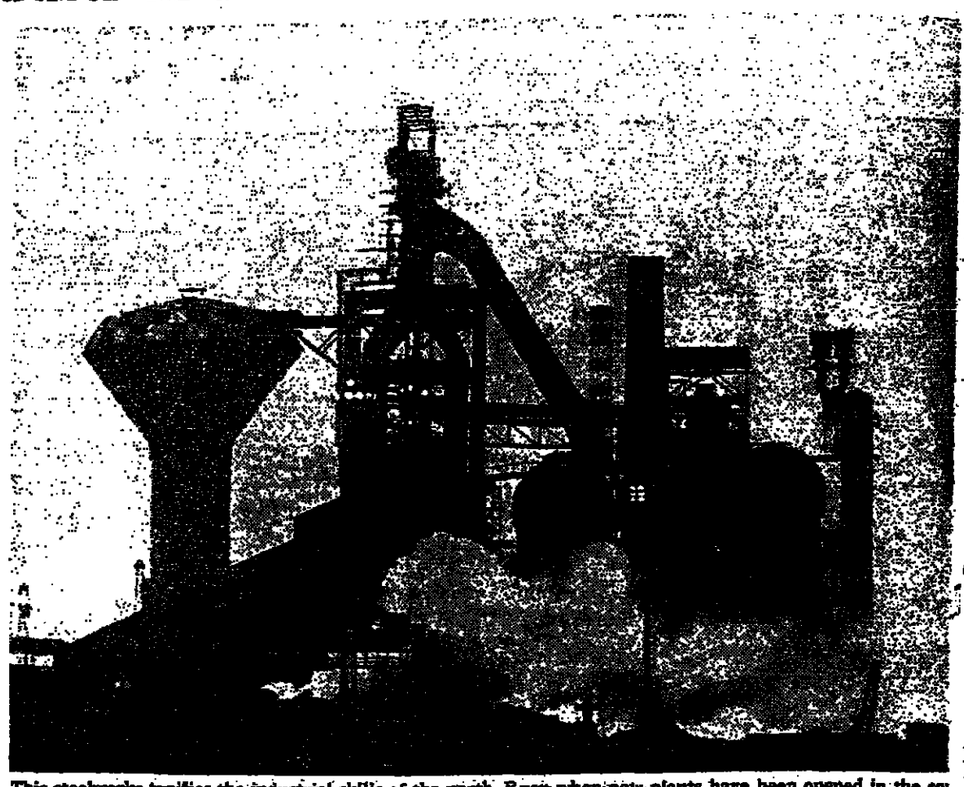
The years since the war have seen a concerted onslaught on diversifying away from the north and promoting the development of the south. Millions of pounds have been poured into the Mezzogiorno. It is deliberate government policy to make the big parastatal corporations like ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) site their major new projects in the Mezzogiorno.

Private industry was at first reluctant to follow suit, but in recent years has increasingly complied, as a result both of government pressure and as the realization that many locations in the north have reached saturation point in housing, social services, communications and environmental safety. Olivetti was one of the first to open a new southern plant, at Pozzuoli near Naples. Now Fiat, Pirelli, Montedison and others have all moved into the south on a substantial scale.

But results have not come up to expectations. Too often these grandiose projects have remained white elephants, cathedrals in the desert, unaccompanied by the churches and chapels of medium and small entrepreneurs. For why should the smaller concerns go south? Even if tempted by the official incentives, they may face a lack of skilled labour, a rudimentary banking network, inadequate power, water or telecommunications services, not to speak of the fear of local Mafia or Camorra influences. As for unskilled labour, there has until now been more than enough in the north thanks to the constant flow of southern immigrants.

In the Mezzogiorno it has frequently been necessary to bring in northern management, knowledge and subcontractors, so that an appreciable share of funds earmarked for the south have in fact ended up in the north. In some cases, unprincipled entrepreneurs have established new ventures in order to obtain the incentives, then bankrupted the southern companies while retaining a portion of the incentives.

Some regional governments in the north, like Lombardy's under Signor Piero Bassetti, the left-wing Christian Democrat Premier, have negotiated arrangements direct with southern regional authorities to promote the transmigration of businesses. But nothing that the national or regional governments do is likely to reduce the north's economic preeminence in the foreseeable future.



This steelworks typifies the industrial skills of the north. Even when new plants have been opened in the south it has often been necessary to bring in northern management.

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PIEDMONT:
A EUROPEAN REGION

If we review the progress that has been achieved by Piedmont over the past twenty years based on the available social and economic statistics, we find that its growth rate has been one of the fastest and most intensive in Europe during the post-war period.
In this area of 25,000 square kilometres, the population has increased by almost a million—from 3,500,000 to 4,500,000—since 1951, an overall rise of 30% in the period. Industrial employment has risen even faster, by 50% : today 940,000 are employed in industry compared with 637,000 in 1951. In the past decade alone, Piedmont's gross internal product has risen by 150% in current figures (L.6,700,000m. in 1973, compared with L.3,433,000m. in 1963), and even when expressed in true terms production has risen by almost 100%.
If, however, we wish to find out the truth about Piedmont today, about the regional community in which we work and the community we should like to create, we must not be content with the figures alone. We should look beyond these to understand the social, economic and territorial processes that have combined to produce this intensive growth and which in turn have been activated and influenced by that growth. In every industrial society, whether it is in the West or in Communist territory, economic growth is a dialectic progress achieved by a greater or less degree of imbalance, but one that is always present. I refer to territorial imbalance between different geographical areas, to sectorial imbalance between industry and agriculture and within industry itself—between technologically advanced branches of industry and the remainder—and to imbalance in the distribution of income or use of resources, in public consumption and private spending, to name only a few of the more relevant cases.
In Italy, these imbalances are associated with the complicated history of our country, which has resulted in a marked division between the North—which participated to some extent in the industrial revolution at the end of the 18th century and early in the 19th—and the South which was quite unaffected by those changes.
Although political unity was later achieved in Italy, it was not sufficient to bring about any degree of economic unification, especially as the protectionist policies adopted by post-unification governments, and later taken up wholeheartedly by the fascist autarchy, worked to the disadvantage of the agricultural economy of the South without providing sufficient incentive for industrialisation.
When Italy's political freedom was regained through the Resistance and with the help of the Allies, a new economic policy was introduced with more liberal trade and adoption of a gradual process of integration with the European Economic Community.
Freedom of trade was an important factor in the growth of our industry, even though it was concentrated mainly in what is known as the "industrial triangle" of Turin-Milan-Genoa, which flourished as a result of the new impetus.
Since the early 1950's, the democratic governments of the Italian Republic started to pave the way for industrialization of the Mezzogiorno by creating a vast network of basic infrastructure and later by action on the part of public bodies. Nevertheless, the gap that had yawned for so long could not be bridged all at once and it is not until now that there are any prospects for independent development of Italy's southern regions.

The new face of Piedmont

In this general context, the economic growth of the North, including Piedmont, attracted a massive flow of migrants towards the industrial cities from the South as well as from the countryside and mountain areas in the northern regions themselves.
The one million increase in the population of Piedmont since 1951 is to be attributed almost entirely to this influx. In addition to migrants from outside the region, however, there was a major shift in population within the Piedmontese region which altered its physiognomy and its social and territorial structure almost out of recognition, especially because of the trends that had been growing up in the siting of industry.
Piedmont's industry had first grown up in the 19th and in the early 20th centuries along two basic axes : the arc formed by the valley at the foot of the Alps with textiles and minor iron and steel industry, and the area around Turin with engineering and car production in particular. While there has been a sharp rise in the fortunes of the engineering sector, the textile industry has been gradually declining and iron and steel works on the side of the mountains have been disappearing altogether.
This two-fold process of development and decline has had substantial effects in purely economic terms and in terms of population and territory.
Today, engineering provides more than 33% of the jobs in manufacturing in Piedmont (compared with 26.5% in 1951). The car sector alone—which has engineering and non-engineering offshoots—provides about 50% of our industrial employment, directly or indirectly : while 26.6% of the labour force worked in the textile industry in 1951, today that figure is no more than 8.9%.
The rise in industrial employment, therefore, has been generated above all by growth in the car production industry and by large companies, while small and medium-scale concerns have not been expanding so rapidly. In 1955, 55% of jobs were provided by concerns employing fewer than 500, 45% by companies with a labour force of more than 500. Today the situation is exactly the opposite, with the large factories absorbing 55% of the pool of labour (34% by the FIAT group alone).
Most of these companies are concentrated in the area of Turin and the massive flow of labour from the South and from other parts of the region has been towards that area.
At the turn of the century, 10% of the people of Piedmont lived in Turin. Today the figure is 26%. The conurbation of Turin (the city itself and the 52 municipal areas on its outskirts) now has a population of 1,850,000, 41% of all the inhabitants of the region. The province of Turin alone has a larger population than the five remaining provinces of Piedmont together. The rate of population growth has been very low in these provinces, and in some cases population has in fact fallen.
In 1951 the provinces of Alessandria, Asti, Cuneo, Novara and Vercelli numbered 70% of the inhabitants of Piedmont, while 30% lived in the province of Turin. By the end of 1973, the ratio had become 52% for the province of Turin and 48% for the other five provinces.
The process of urbanization has meant the depopulation of the countryside. In 1951, we had 560,000 working on the land, now only slightly more than 200,000. This is a feature of industrialized economies and to an extent it is necessary, but it is one that calls for guidance and control if we are to avoid serious social and even economic consequences.
It should be borne in mind that more than 600,000 people are still living in mountain areas, and in Piedmont more than half of the territory consists of mountains. These contribute greatly to its landscape and its cultural wealth, although the price paid by those who live there and create that wealth without enjoying the same level of services as in urban areas is often too high.
The purpose of this rather lengthy introduction is to clarify the nature of the problems to which the development of Piedmont has given rise and the role that Piedmont should assume as a regional authority in administering the regional community.

The role of the Regional Authority

The Italian Republic is divided into twenty regions, of which fifteen have a "standard" statute and five enjoy a specific form of autonomy because of their special nature. These are Sicily, Sardinia and three frontier areas inhabited by sizable ethnic minorities.
Italy is not a federal state, but regional authority is a basic concept in our Constitution and in the organization of our public, political and administrative affairs, an expression of the plurality of a democracy founded mainly on local power.
The Italian Constitution gives the Regions specific legislative powers in matters of great importance ranging from territorial organization to agriculture, from health schemes to social security, from arts and crafts to vocational training. In other fields, the Regions may act only when powers are delegated by the state.
The Region, therefore, is a purely political rather than an administrative body. The role of the Region is to plan, coordinate and promote within the regional community, reconciling the need for greater efficiency of the public system and the need for broader democratic participation in evolving guidelines for administration.
The Regions with a special statute (except Friuli-Venezia Giulia) were created immediately after the second world war. The Regions with an ordinary statute, on the other hand, were established only in 1970 and it was not until April 1972 that they acquired full powers. They have had too little time as yet to be truly confident of their precise function and role.
These first few years of regional life have called above all for massive efforts in creating the institutions of the regional body—every region has its own statute—and in setting up its relationships with the state, a task that has not always been easy because of resistance on the part of the centralized powers to any reduction in their centre of endeavour, as well as in organizing the functions and operations of the regional administrative structure. This preliminary phase, during which the first regional governments have had to devote most of their energies to creating the institutions, is not quite complete but satisfactory progress has been made. The government of the Piedmont Region was elected in December last and is based on cooperation between the four centre-left parties : the Christian Democrats, the PSI (Socialists), the PSDI (Democratic Socialists) and the Republican party. While it is resolute on bringing the preliminary insitutional and organizational work to a satisfactory conclusion, its main aim is to take active steps towards wide-scale planning for regional development, as it considers sound planning to be the foundation for any government action.

Guidelines for regional planning

I have already outlined the nature of Piedmont's growth over the past twenty years against the general background of Italian development as a whole.
In view of the problems that this rapid and intensive expansion has created or aggravated, the main objective of our efforts is to build up a new mechanism for development on a national level to bridge the great gap that still exists between the North and the South, thus contributing to the civil, social and economic liberation of the South.
On the purely regional level, the targets that we have set ourselves in our planning policy may be summarized as follows :
a) Restoration of territorial equilibrium. The mushrooming of the Turin area, a contributory factor being the cumulative process of urbanization and industrialization, must be slowed down and encouragement must be given to more sustained growth in the less favoured areas where the former social and economic fabric is crumbling.
b) Diversification in production. We must provide incentives for many different new forms of development to avoid absolute dependence upon car production. Special emphasis should be placed on branches of industry based on advanced technology which will have a magnetic effect on the production apparatus as a whole and make the Piedmontese economy highly competitive on international markets without giving rise to a further inflow of emigrants. At the same time, radical changes should be made to the agricultural structure with a two-fold aim: to increase productivity—the Italian balance of payments has a substantial deficit due to shortcomings in its trade in farming and food products—and to guarantee comparable earnings for farm workers and industrial workers.
c) Modernization and development of productive structures. The aim must be to consolidate and expand small and medium-sized undertakings which constitute the connective tissue of our industrial economy. The distribution system must also be rationalized and the more advanced portion of the service sector must be reinforced. More modern and efficient farming structures must be created in the agricultural sector.
Finally, we should add one last objective of a more general nature, since it involves not only our own region but the nation as a whole. Indeed, it arises from a problem common to all industrial societies. It is :
d) Improving the quality of living by increased public spending and by increasing income. In other words, greater attention should be paid to the qualitative as well as to the quantitative aspects of development. We must have rational and coherent policies for our towns, we must deal with desertification and congestion of metropolitan areas, we must extend and improve our social services (health, safety, schools, transport, etc.), we must protect our environment and see to it that economic processes and territorial movements comply the human and social scale.
There will be the objectives of the regional development plan which we expect to draw up by the end of the year.

The regional development plan

The plan will be based on well-documented analysis of the true situation in Piedmont. Most of the research has already been completed, but some is still under way and will be available within the next few months.
The Region has a valuable instrument to provide assistance in this preliminary and exploratory phase : IRES (Istituto di ricerche economiche e sociali), the first regional planning research institute to have been established in Italy. This was set up between 1969 and 1973 by the province of Turin, later joined by the other provinces of Piedmont, and it has now become a regional body.
Over the past year, the research findings and recommendations of IRES have been the subject of full consultation with all the Region's 1,209 local authorities, the unions, economic bodies and associations most representative of the Piedmontese community. We are now in a position to start drafting the plan, which will incorporate information acquired through these contacts and discussions. As a result, our planning policy will have been evolved by a process of truly democratic participation.
At the same time, we are making ready the instruments we need to administer the plan. One of these, the "Ente di sviluppo agricolo" or agricultural development board, is already being set up, one of the first major achievements of the new regional government. The Regional Council is now reviewing proposed legislation on a "regional financing company" and on industrial areas which will probably play a vital part in creating the basic infrastructure for territorial development and in providing incentives for small and medium-scale companies.
There will also be a "crafts development board", the "Ente per lo sviluppo dell'artigianato" to promote modernization and the reinforcement of a sector which employs about 120,000 in manufacturing activities alone.
With this in mind, the centre-left regional government has recently drafted a law granting low-interest loans to firms of craftsmen, the main intention being to encourage technological development and cooperation between artisans.
Once it has all the working instruments it needs, the plan will lay down guidelines for the Region over the five year period 1974/1978 and at the same time it will state more general objectives to govern the actions of all bodies operating in Piedmont, in both the public and private sector.
The plan will help the Region to extend to the unions its capacity for political initiative, promotion and guidance, establishing a consistent line of communication to the leading social and economic forces.
In this area, a dialogue and a constant meeting point have been created with the union movement—of special significance in a region such as Piedmont with its great democratic traditions and its record of workers' movements—and with the leading industrial groups, especially FIAT, the largest manufacturing concern in Piedmont.
In our planning policy, there must also be provisions for measures to deal with the shorter term economic problems that may arise in addition to structural action. This makes it especially necessary to allow for continuous "planned negotiations" with companies. This sector of activity has been intensified in the past few months, during which the effects of the energy crisis have been felt very keenly by our region ; our contacts with FIAT have been particularly close.
The gradual saturation of the international market for cars was already reducing the growth potential of the car industry before the onset of the energy crisis, which itself has had a depressive effect on this key sector. Car production, however, is still the mainstay of our economic system.
As a result, there must be no further delay in diversifying production activity in the Piedmontese economy. With this in mind, we are consulting FIAT as to its plans and potential so that our regional planning objectives can be as realistic as possible.
In the course of action, we believe that we are facing a problem that relates not only to Piedmont but to the Italian economy as a whole. In all our efforts, it is our intention to discard any form of parochialism and to adopt the farsighted view in evolving policies to cope with the facts, policies that are right in the Italian and in the European context.

A regional policy against the background of Europe

In so doing, it is our avowed political objective not to use the Regions as an avenue to separate different social and economic areas but to make regionalization a factor in increasing national and international integration, a function that is in itself an integral part of the cultural identity of Piedmont, which has throughout history been a political and cultural linking point between Italy and the rest of Europe.
We for our part have always looked on European integration as a vital process for our own region, both socially and culturally as well as economically. Some of the major works of infrastructure in our area have contributed towards this objective : the Mont Blanc and St. Bernard tunnels, the tunnel about to be started at Frejus and the motorway from Genoa to Simplon. The Piedmontese also see the future Channel tunnel as a further step towards Anglo-Italian friendship.
In these difficult times that Europe is now facing, the work of the regions and the local authorities may be a highly significant, if not the determining factor, in overcoming obstacles and dispelling misunderstandings. It may not be too bold an assumption to believe that European unity will not take the form of a Europe of Nations, nor of a Europe of Peoples, but will take shape in the form of a Europe of Regions, a unified Europe of Communities.
This is not merely a pious hope. It is a commitment towards which we believe we should devote ourselves.

Gianni Oberto

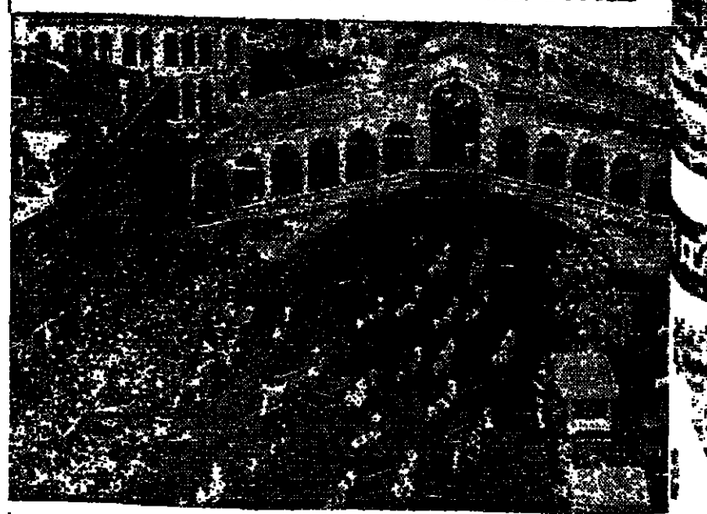
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In this page and the following two pages are portraits of outstanding personalities in the region

'ormidable figure in Catholicism seen as possible future Pope

Cardinal-Archbishop of
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leading prelates of the north, the most tiresome to vested interests and a formidable figure in Italian Catholicism, so much so that some people regard him—somewhat tenuously perhaps—as a possible future pope.

Some of his statements could scarcely do less than anger the proud industrialists of the north : "The man commonly called in labour relations the employer is no more than an equal with whom the worker has stipulated a contract".

In a homily addressed to workers, he said : "To be aware of your vocation as workers means to take account of the rights which are due to you". This is not the stuff to enchant the Fiat management—and indeed it has not had this effect—any more than are his frequent denunciations of the "abuse of economic power". Nor are his allegations of dishonesty in the way that the tenets of the consumer society are sometimes applied : "... instead of seeking man's advantage, offering what would truly serve his real necessities and development, society seeks only to exploit him for the benefit of production and of capital, threatening his liberty and undermining the genuinely human basis of life".

He is equally rigorous in judging the proper behaviour of the church, in particular where money and pride are involved : "... The search for the economic means necessary to pastoral action must never lead to compromises with any form of power—one is thinking naturally of political power and economic power—which in any way would place in danger the full liberty of the church and prevent the church from acting according to the spirit of the gospel". His own preference for a simple title is another aspect of this outlook of the need for complete freedom for pastoral action.

The Archbishop is Piedmontese : he was born 71 years ago in Cerzallo, near Cuneo, in the diocese of Fossano. He has been Archbishop of Turin since November, 1965, and one reason for the shock his arrival caused was not just that he is strongminded in his convictions but that his predecessor had long been ailing.

His main inheritance was threefold : first an archbishopric which required to be put in order ; second, a tradition of Piedmontese Catholicism dating largely from the last century which is energetic and above all practical—the tradition of St John Bosco, who founded the famous hospital in Turin for the maimed, the incurable in body and mind.

The third element in this inheritance was a city—indeed a whole region—deeply feeling the effects of immigration, not only from the local countryside to the cities but also from the deep south, and a host of new social problems from schooling to housing that came in the wake of industrial development carried out in conditions "of a capitalist's dream". These conditions were not Cardinal Pellegrino's dream. Less than six months after his arrival in his archdiocese he was publicly telling the workers that the country's economic and social structures must be reformed.

In February, 1972, he wrote an appeal for houses for the poor and ordered that it be read in every church throughout the diocese. He called on all those in positions of authority to place the needs of the poor above any other consideration : "Such an effort must be considered no less important than the defence of property and the condemnation of violence".

He condemned a situation in which expensive flats stood empty while the poor were without adequate housing : "While it is fully legitimate to possess a home in which to live, after having bought it sometimes at the cost of much labour and much sacrifice, it is inadmissible that apartments remain empty while many people are forced to live in habitations which are absolutely inadequate".

The Cardinal does not seek to make light of the difficulties which face him after nine years in Turin. The bulk of the working class remains outside the church, he says. Television advertisements are the Bible of many of them. There is a shortage of vocations to the priesthood and many priests are discouraged by the size of the problem with which they are faced in an industrial society.

The grim nature of work in the factories, the serious shortcomings in social justice and the values of the consumer society are all placing great obstacles in the way of a more human approach. Even when a certain level of prosperity has been reached, sensibility is not necessarily increased. When a priest attempted to make contact with a family in a newly built villa, he received the reply: "Leave us in peace", an example which could be repeated, the Cardinal says bitterly, many times over.

Nevertheless, despite the disappointments and the conflicts with other interests in Turin, the archbishopric under Cardinal Pellegrino is providing one of the most enlightening experiences anywhere in Italy of an attempt by a mild-mannered but strong-minded prelate with pronounced views on social justice to give the church a promoting role in modern society.

Peter Nichols



Cardinal Pellegrino : "The search for the economic means necessary to pastoral action must never lead to compromises with any form of power."

'olitician's outward-looking approach

ccident of birth,
anni Malagodi,
man of the Liberal
and past Minister of
reasury, is a Londoner.
as born there in
ber, 1904, but that
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esentative of Northern
's political life.
ore to the point is that
father was of an old
al family from Cento,
Ferrara, and his
er from Turin, so that his parentage can be said to have embraced the whole valley of the Po, which essentially is what Northern Italy means. His father, Olindo, was a writer and journalist who in 1921 was made senator. Malagodi's own degree thesis was on the subject of political ideologies and he himself still makes no secret of the fact that he loves politics.

Hence, his credentials to be a leading representative in political terms of Northern Italy are immaculate. About 40 years ago he bought a farm in Tuscany. He knew then that whatever he did in life, he would spend most of his time in Milan or in Rome and so placed his roots midway between the two.

Much of his life has also been devoted to finance and banking. He had reached a lofty executive position with the Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan by 1937 when he had to leave the country. He took up the post of Director-General of the Banco Francese ed Italiana for South America first in Paris and then in Buenos Aires.

From 1947 until 1953 he was Italian delegate at many international conferences and an adviser on economic and financial matters to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was elected to Parliament for the Milan-Pavia constituency in 1953 after having prepared an economic programme for the Liberals which was unanimously accepted by the party's National Congress.

This familiarity with financial problems adds to his credentials as a prominent northerner in Italy's political life. For centuries Milan has been a leading commercial and financial centre. Malagodi speaks of an eighth-century document attesting to the commercial importance of Milan even at a time when the Lombard kings ruled from Pavia. Lombard Street testifies still further to this financial capacity of the Milanese as does the word "to Lombard" in German which, he points out, means to give something as a pledge.

Malagodi's familiarity with languages—he speaks perfect English, French, Spanish, German and probably others—underlines an outward-looking mentality that is another marked feature of the north.

He sees a certain connexion between Lombardy and the string of economic centres that moves *southward from Amsterdam* through Düsseldorf and Cologne to Frankfurt and Zurich, a connexion that could never be supposed to exist once one was south of the Appennines.

But that is by no means the only way he looks at the north. He believes that the northern regions have a character of their own and that a change really does occur when one crosses the Appennines. But even the north has its marked differences : taking two leading seaports, he points out that the Venetians are well-known for their kindly disposition while the Genoese are regarded as being dour. Politically, there is a strong difference between the northern banks of the Lower Po, with its heavy Christian Democrat tendencies, and the south bank, which delineates the beginning of Italy's main communist stronghold.

This assured sense of identity of the north does not, he maintains, distract his attention from the national aspect of Italy's political life. "I do not share", he says, "a certain contempt and reluctance to mingle with people from the South". He ascribes this outlook in part to the fact that early in his career he worked with the late Bruno Martioli, former chairman of the Banca Commerciale Italiana, who was a southerner and was generally looked on as one of the outstanding figures in Italian public life.

He rejects the view that southern politicians have in recent years taken over an unduly large proportion of the country's political life. He says that, in political life, the point whether a colleague is a southerner or a northerner simply does not arise. And even when looking at the country's economic problems, there can be no question of looking only at the north : the less developed south offers a substantial market and is a great purveyor of manpower.

However, he points out that the bureaucracy is *almost entirely southern*. When he was at the Treasury, he had one head of department from Piedmont and one from the Abruzzi : all the rest were southerners.

He does not, however, feel that this is particularly important. North and south brought different characteristics to the country's unity. The differences are now somewhat less than they were because of the internal migrations and social changes. But they still exist, particularly in Venice, as a result of its millennium of self-government which produces, apart from everything else, a "political masterwork". Lombardy itself under the Visconti tried and only narrowly failed to unite Italy, a task which fell in the last century to Piedmont.

P.N.



Giovanni Malagodi : "I do not share a certain contempt and reluctance to mingle with people from the South".

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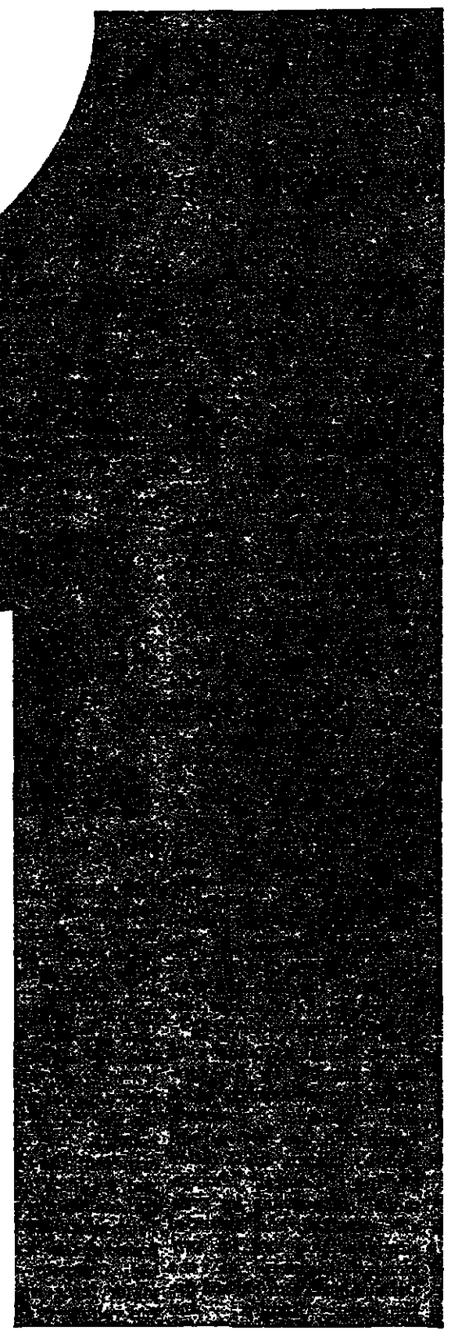
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Montedison chief wields power from the shadow

Eugenio Cefis, chairman of the chemicals and fibres giant Montedison, gets a bad press. He has been given a suspended prison sentence of three months, 20 days for polluting the sea near Corsica with "red mud" effluent from a chemical plant in Tuscany. His firm's "black funds", secret accounts running into billions of lire, used for financing political and pressure groups, have been up before Parliament's Anti-Corruption Commission.

In the scandal over reported payoffs to politicians by the oil companies, the central witness before the commission has been Vincenzo Cazzaniga, a close associate and until recently a member of the Montedison board. In recent weeks Cefis's name has appeared in the press in connexion with backstage schemes to gain control over newspapers, and with alleged machinations to the detriment of Italian democracy in alliance with Professor Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the Christian Democrat Party.

The adverse publicity is largely Cefis's own fault. He prefers to remain in the shadows. His public relations staff operate under different criteria than in the Anglo-Saxon world, and are not even free to distribute his photograph.

The casual newspaper reader might not realize that Cefis was in the dock over the "red mud" purely because of his ultimate responsibility as chairman of the group, or that the probe into the "black funds" related principally to events before his time. Even enemies admit that, whatever his faults, Cefis has shown remarkable determination and powers of leadership in rescuing Montedison from virtual bankruptcy.

Cefis has loved secrecy since the September, 1943, armistice when, as a young regular officer, he took to the Alpine foothills near Lake Maggiore and became a Roman Catholic partisan commander. His power is now such that, at least from the viewpoint of public opinion, secrecy is becoming a liability. For, if only half of what is written is true, the air of mystery merely stimulates public curiosity.

Cefis was born in 1921, the eldest of a building contractor's large family in the Friuli town of Cividale, near the present Yugoslav border. He was destined for a military career and was commissioned into the Sardinian Grenadiers, which took only tall men—he is 6ft 2in. Cefis married young, in 1943, into a prosperous Milanese business family, and he has always paid attention to cultivating his personal business interests.

Leading a partisan band gave him experience in command over men, a quality he subsequently applied in industry. It also brought him into contact with the late Enrico Mattei, then a member of the Committee of Liberation for Northern Italy. Though Cefis's career was to resemble in many ways that of Mattei, and to be equally controversial, he differed in one important respect. He appears to lack the ideological motivation which governed Mattei's drive to provide Italy with an independent energy base.

Mattei called Cefis to assist him when he decided, instead of liquidating the prewar Agip state petroleum corporation as ordered, to exploit the natural gas deposits of the Po Valley. Cefis occupied several important posts after Agip gave birth to the ENI group. But, for reasons which have never been clarified, Cefis parted company from Mattei at the beginning of 1962, and left to devote himself to his private affairs.

He was on his plantation in Tanzania when Mattei died in an air crash in 1962. Hurrying back to Rome, he succeeded—thanks to the influence, it is related, of Professor Fanfani, a friend since a brief involvement in Christian Democrat Party politics in Milan—in gaining the deputy chairmanship of ENI, under a largely figurehead chairman, Professor Marcello Boldrini. Appointment to the chairmanship came in 1967.

His sights were soon set on Montedison, second in size only to Fiat as a private group, whose affairs were heading towards trouble, though the public did not know it—Cefis obtained Government authorization for the parastatal ENI to buy, without publicity, enough shares to emerge in 1968 as the strongest individual shareholder. In spring 1971 Cefis changed horses, moving to the chairmanship of Montedison.

Cefis applied drastic medicine, closing down or selling off unproductive companies and writing off obsolete plant. This was reflected in a loss of 195,422m lire (£130m) in 1971 and of no less than 458,541m lire (£305m) in 1972.

Production was rationalized into four main branches of chemicals, fibres, retailing and food. Latterly increasing attention has been paid to banking and financial dealings on domestic and foreign markets. Montedison is consequently now back in the black. Although various criticisms have been made of the rescue operation, Montedison's turnround was spectacular.

Cefis thus sits in a seat of power, astride public and private enterprise. Formally he is answerable to a controlling shareholders' syndicate, half from the public sector and half from the private, but little has been heard of it recently. He pulls political strings like the head of a big public corporation, yet is not subject to the Minister of State Industry. In private industry he is a strong enough force to take on the Agnelli brothers of Fiat, and his friendships range from right-wing industrialists like Attilio Monti or Carlo Pesenti to Guido Carli of the Bank of Italy, through a broad spectrum of politicians extending to Senator Gastone Nencioni, a Milanese leader of the neo-fascist MSI.

Cefis's motives and ambitions are frequently debated in the press. Piero Bassetti, Christian Democrat Premier of Lombardy, said recently that if Montedison was to be increasingly involved in the [illegible] political game, the Montedison serves[illegible] Italy, nor Lombard[illegible] Europe". Senator [illegible] Merzagora, former [illegible] of the Senate who [illegible] briefly a stopgap ch[illegible] of Montedison, said in an interview wit[illegible] *l'Espresso* magazin[illegible] Cefis was amassing power with Fanfan[illegible] "one cannot see wh[illegible] able to stop them".



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The "Generali" ("The General Insurance Co. of Trieste and Venice") is the leading insurance company on the Italian market, one of the largest in Europe and a company that has expanded throughout the world.

The parent company heads a group of 31 affiliated companies operating in 36 countries, in addition to 24 associate companies, bringing the total number of territories in which the Generali Group operates to 45.

The Company, which will be celebrating the 150th year of its outstanding and uninterrupted history in a few years' time, was founded in 1831 in Trieste, when that city served as the port of the great Hapsburg empire. A brief description of the European insurance world of the time may be of interest.



Senator Cesare Merzagora, Generali President

The "Generali" was created by the efforts of an enterprising group of businessmen on 26 December 1831.

In those years—as increasingly large insurance companies were growing up on the continent with ever greater assets—there was a need on the Trieste market, then enjoying a flourishing period, for a body with a sound financial structure capable of handling all known branches of insurance.

There were already about twenty companies in Trieste but they operated solely in the sector of sea, river and land transit insurance, while only one company dealt with fire insurance. There was a definite requirement for a more comprehensive company and this was met by businessmen and industrialists concerned with asserting Trieste's international role.

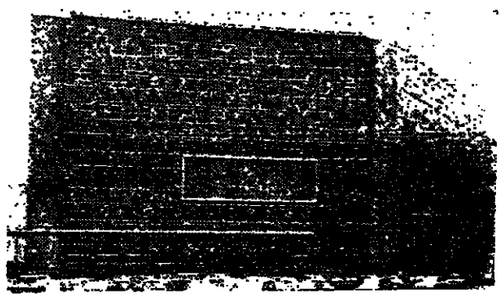
The initial capital of the company was 2 million florins, a substantial sum at the time. The company was named "Assicurazioni Generali Austro-Italiche", the word "Generali" in its title reflecting the intention that its business should extend to *all* types of insurance, one of the company's objects embodied in its articles of association.

The objective was a far broader territory than was covered by the other Trieste companies, extending beyond the frontiers of the Austro-Hungarian empire to the states into which Italy was divided at the time and even further, to the countries east of Italy and the Near East.

These ambitious plans were made feasible by the company's organisational, social and financial structure, based as it was in two focal points: Trieste, the location of the "Central Management", responsible for overall industrial and financial administration and for promoting business in the Danube basin and beyond the Hapsburg Empire; and Venice, where the "Venice Head Office" was established to organise operations in Lombardy, Venetia and the rest of Italy.

The Trieste office was in the direct mainstream of traffic to Central Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, while Venice watched over the Italian market and carried on the time-honoured mercantile tradition of that city.

Only six months after its foundation, the Generali already had 21 agencies in the main cities of the Hapsburg empire, from Vienna to Prague and Budapest, and of Italy, from Genoa to Catania. The Company continued to expand without a break: by 1837 it had opened an agency in Hamburg, a gateway for trade in Northern Europe. Later, about 1845, the Company started up in Prussia and Central Germany and by opening an agency in Warsaw, it gained a foothold in Russo-Polish territory where it offered fire and life insurance cover.



Central Head Office building, Trieste

By the end of its first half century, the Company had achieved the objectives it had set itself at the time of its foundation.

From the 1880's until the outbreak of the first world war, the Company—by now a major force with a substantial volume of business to its credit—continued to establish insurance companies in Italy, Hungary, France, Austria and Romania, thus laying the foundations for the future multinational insurance group.

After world war 1, the Hapsburg empire collapsed and Trieste, the Company's home city, was annexed to Italy. In this new political and economic context, the Generali obviously faced many problems, leading to the establishment of new organisational and financial structures.

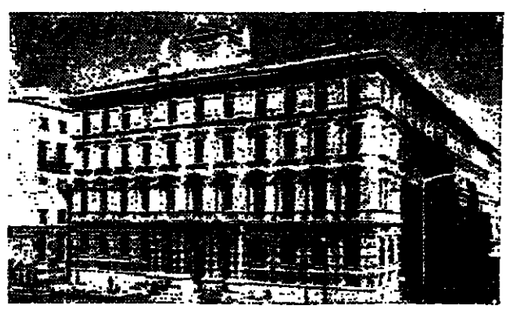
Having successfully passed through these difficult years, the Company and the Group continued to expand and consolidate, helping to set up several companies and purchasing shareholdings in many others inside and outside Italy. By 1939, on the eve of the second world war, the "Generali" had a direct or indirect interest in about sixty companies, more than 40 of them in Europe.

The aftermath of the second world war caused many setbacks for the Company, as for all other European financial concerns: the Generali had to withdraw from all Eastern European countries which had formerly provided their main field of expansion, the subsidiary companies operating in those states being nationalised.

To offset these losses (the Generali Group had no less than 14 affiliated companies and large property holdings in Eastern Europe), It strengthened its position in the West and created new, promising bases in territories where its operations had previously been fairly restricted, such as the United States, Latin America, South Africa and Australia.

In the space of a few years, the Company gained a firm foothold in the new markets and established many local subsidiaries, or acquired sizeable holdings in local companies, thus broadening the Group's activities to every continent.

The Group has set up a particularly comprehensive network in Latin America and only a few months ago Generali's interests in Brazil were reorganized by creating the affiliated company, "Generali do Brasil". A representative office has been set up in the United States for liaison and promotion with regard to international business, as well as a Branch writing reinsurance business. In South Africa and Australia, the decision was reached to work through local companies, in view of the special nature of these two markets, and a majority holding was acquired in two well-known companies to this end.



Milan Head Office

The Company's international expansion was further strengthened by means of an international "mutual cooperation" agreement in 1965 with the leading American multi-line group, "Aetna Life and Casualty". In 1968, this agreement was reinforced by the purchase of a joint holding in a further Australian company, operating in the Life sector.

Further important cooperation agreements have been concluded more recently with leading international companies, the latest being with the Japanese "Mitsui Mutual Life" of Tokyo.

In 1971, in conjunction with "Aetna", the Group opened the "Generali European Marketing Office" in Brussels, an original venture in the European insurance world that foreshadows similar developments in the European Community. This office provides its insurance clients with the two-fold advantages of centralised management and prompt and expert service such as only an insurer firmly rooted in its own community can offer.

In the EEC context, the "Generali" — multinational in spirit from its very earliest days—has been taking active steps in different places to build up a single European insurance market, a project rendered feasible by the free circulation of capital and services.

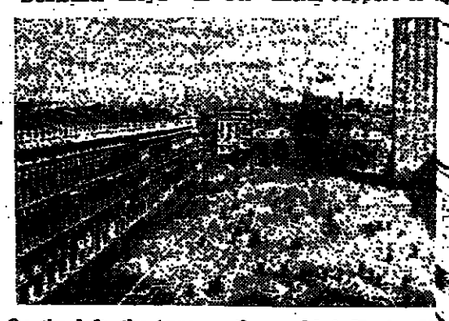
A brief review of the current position of the Company and the Group will give some idea of the international nature of its work.

In Italy, in addition to the head office in Venice a head office was established in Milan since the end of the second world war. The latter was created by the amalgamation of two long-established companies operating in the Accident sector in the capital of Lombardy. These two offices direct operations in Italy, the Venice seat in particular having organisational responsibility. It is housed in the historic "Procuratie Vecchie" building, owned by the Company, that forms one side of the incomparable Piazza San Marco.

In Europe, the Company is represented by its head offices in Austria, Belgium, Germany and Spain, as well as having representative offices, branches and agencies in Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Malta, Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

On the London market, the "Generali" operates through its U.K. Branch, which incorporates both a Life and a non-Life Department. Bearing in mind the spirit of European cooperation, the Group's policy is one of balanced expansion of its activities in the U.K.

A picture of the extensive interests of the Company will be provided by the following facts. While it operates in its own name in a total of 23 countries, the Group also works through member companies in others, some of these being among the foremost concerns in their own "Alleanza Assicurazioni" in Italy, the leading private company writing Life business, and "Erste Allgemeine", the largest company in the Austrian market whose Germany and Holland. In France, mention could be radius of action extends to made of the "Concorde" with a foreign agency network that includes many French-speaking African states, and "Generali France", one of the most prominent private companies operating in the Life sector. In Belgium, there is "Concorde Belge", "De Nederlanden van 1870" in Holland, "Deutscher Lloyd" in Germany and "Caja de Previsión y Socorro" and "Covadonga" in Spain. Central and Southern America have already been mentioned. The Group operates in South Africa through "Standard General" and in Australia and New Zealand through "Vanguard", and also "Aetna Life of Australia and New Zealand".



On the left, the 'procuratie vecchie', Venice H[illegible] of the Company

A clear picture of the Generali Group's interests is provided by its consolidated Balance Sheet. In 1972, total premiums written exceeded Lire 742 milliards (Lire 1,000 milliards if associated as well as affiliated companies are included). Balance sheet assets amount to Lire 1,387 milliards and almost Lire 1,322 milliards has been allocated towards "mathematical reserves" as a guarantee fund to the group's clients. Its fixed assets have been assessed at Lire 470 milliards, while its "securities and guaranteed loans" amount to Lire 843 milliards. Sums insured in the Life department amount to Lire 8,354 milliards.

Of the Company's new ventures in the financial sector, of special note is the establishment of "Gefi[illegible] erali Partecipazio[illegible] arie ed Assicura[illegible] "Gefina Inter[illegible] which provide val[illegible] ancial support to [illegible]

in its insurance b[illegible] the property field, has also set up [illegible] cola" to operat[illegible] farming sector, [illegible] "Generali" can cl[illegible] standing experien[illegible] neering reclamatio[illegible] since the mid-1880.

The Chairman [illegible] rali" is Life Sena[illegible] Merzagora, a lead[illegible] in the world of p[illegible] finance and a for[illegible] dent of the Italia[illegible] The Vice-Chairmen[illegible] Carlo Faina, Fra[illegible] nozzi, Managing Di[illegible] Fabio Padoa, [illegible] Director. The Gen[illegible] gers are Eugenio [illegible] Canzano, Emilio Di[illegible] Randone and [illegible] Zanardi. The memb[illegible] General Council [illegible] Board of Directo[illegible] prominent person[illegible] the world of in[illegible] finance.

GENERALI GROUP

Editor's independent policy boosts sales but earns 'red' label

Then, in November 1973, the editor of the *Corriere della Sera*, Piero Ottone, was awarded the Palazzi Prize for Journalism—an Italian equivalent of the Pulitzer Prize — the Milanese establishment was horrified.

To the Milanese businessman, with his box at La Scala, his yacht moored at Santa Margherita or Rapallo, his money safely invested in Switzerland or in Liechtenstein, Ottone appeared as a communist fellow traveller who, in less than two years, had turned the *Corriere*—once such comfortable, safe reading—into a Communist propaganda sheet.

Ottone smiles his gentle, ironic smile when people ascribe him or his paper as "red". He thinks of himself as liberal who believes in modern capitalism, free initiative, parliamentary democracy and individual freedom. But then makes him appear as a revolutionary in the eyes of the Milanese upper classes?

His answer is: the attempt to make the *Corriere* a modern newspaper, objective in reporting, independent in judgment.

Piero Ottone (his family name is Mignanego, but he is known by his mother's name which he uses as a pen name) was born at Genoa on August 3, 1924. He was barely 20 years old and still an undergraduate when he entered the journalistic career as a sub-editor on the Genoa *Corriere della Liguria* which was published by the psychological warfare branch under the Allied Military Government.

Ottone still remembers with affection Geoffrey Holmes, who was in charge of the news room and who taught him the iron rule of the three separate stages through which the news must go: reporting, analysis, comment. It was from him that Ottone received his first praise and encouragement.

After a short apprenticeship with Captain Holmes, Ottone joined the Turin *Gazzetta del Popolo* and in 1948—having meanwhile graduated in law—was sent to London as their correspondent. In 1950 he was transferred to Bonn but returned to London in 1953 as correspondent of the *Corriere d'Informazione* part of the *Corriere della Sera* publishing company.

Two years later the *Corriere della Sera*, after he had been on a brief and successful assignment in Algiers, posted him to Moscow, the first Italian correspondent to be admitted there. His reports from the Soviet capital gave the Italian public for the first time a fair and objective picture of Soviet society.

In 1956 he was back in London as correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*. London is the town where he lived longest since his boyhood in Genoa, altogether about 10 years. Besides the doctrine of the three stages, he derived from his English experience his love for weekends in the open air and for golf that, together with yachting, are his main hobbies.

In 1962 Ottone returned to Italy with his Danish wife, whom he had met in Moscow, and his two children, and settled in Milan as special correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera*. In those years he published most of his books, including *A Russia Revisited*, a penetrating analysis of the changes that had occurred in Soviet society since his first stay there 10 years before.

In December 1968, Ottone was appointed editor of the Genoa *Secolo XIX*. There he could first test his conception of a newspaper based on thorough, independent reporting rather than literary excellence. The Genoa shipowners did not like it, but the circulation rose from 95,000 to 140,000, a high figure for an Italian provincial paper.

It was mainly for this reason that in March, 1972, the owners of the *Corriere della Sera*—which was beginning to experience financial difficulties—wanted him back as editor.

In two years Ottone transformed the *Corriere della Sera* from a newspaper well written, with an excellent literary page but rather conformist and respectful of economic and political power, into a truly independent paper in which good reporting is at a premium over literary essays.

As a result its circulation increased to 800,000 copies, with peaks of 890,000. Ottone is planning to have a Rome edition published, which should bring circulation to about one million. In spite of this—or perhaps because of this—Ottone has not had an easy life as editor of the *Corriere*.

Bombs were thrown at the newspaper building a few months after he took over. A right-wing organization that purports to speak on behalf of the so-called silent majority once covered Milan with posters inciting the readers of the *Corriere* to boycott their paper. Ottone also had to face internal opposition led by one of the most brilliant Italian columnists—a master of the Italian traditional style of journalism—Indro Montanelli.

For years a kingmaker at the *Corriere*, Indro Montanelli was incensed at not being consulted when Ottone was appointed. Some months ago he resigned and is now preparing to launch a new daily newspaper that will be called *Il Giornale* and is expected to appear in Milan in the autumn under his editorship. He has already persuaded a number of journalists of the *Corriere* to follow him in this new venture.

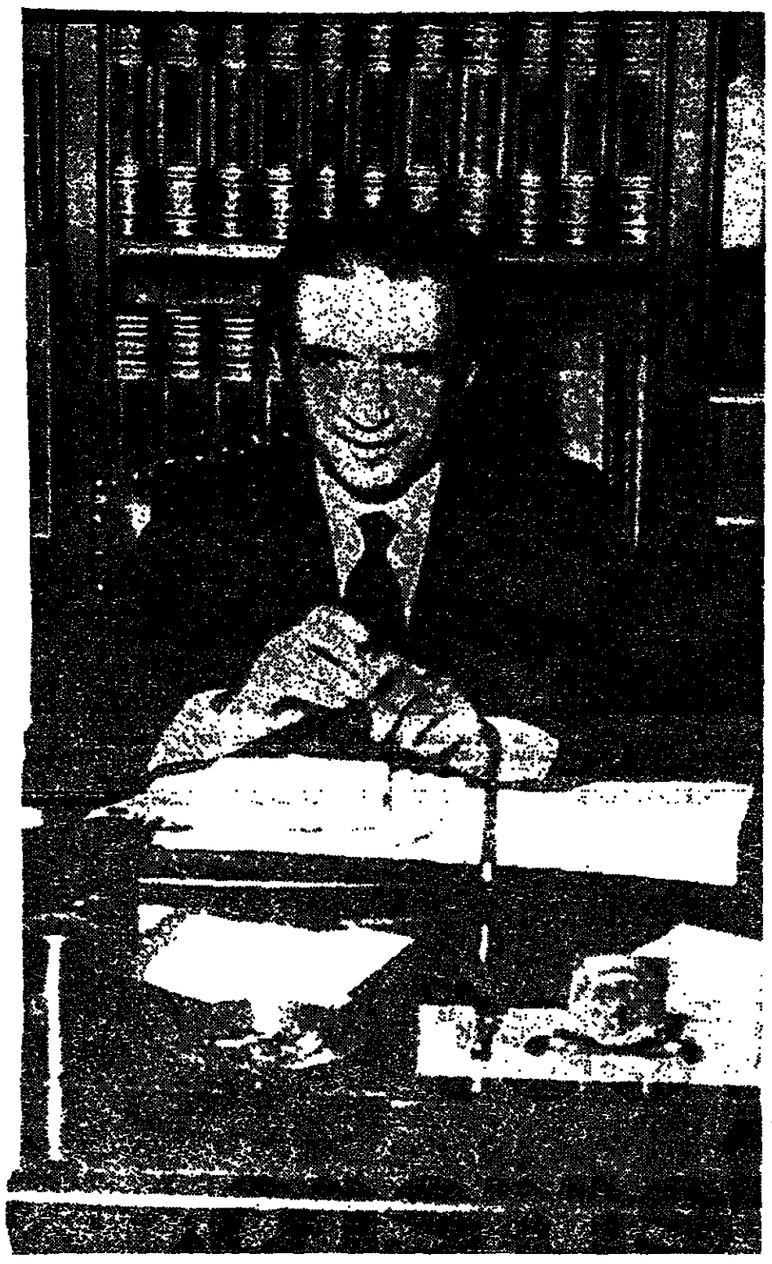
Il Giornale has huge financial means at its disposal: where they come from is not clear. Indro Montanelli says the newspaper will be owned by a cooperative of journalists like *Le Monde*, but this is inconsistent with the high salaries that are being paid to those won over from the *Corriere*.

The founding of the new paper is seen here as part of a drive by powerful economic interests in Milan, allied with the Christian Democratic leadership in Rome, to gain control of the Italian press. The ultimate aim may be to weaken the *Corriere* and induce the present owners to sell.

"The *Corriere*", Ottone says, "is like a free city placed in the middle of a hostile dukedom." He does not mention the name of the duke but everybody knows it is Eugenio Cefis, the powerful head of Montedison.

To stop the expension of the Cefis empire, the Fiat president, Gianni Agnelli, backed by a Milanese oil man, Angelo Moratti, a year ago bought a controlling interest in the *Corriere* but the recent agreement reached between Agnelli and Cefis about the leadership of the Confindustria—the Italian industrialists' federation—indicates that a truce has been signed between the two. It is a dark omen for the survival of the free city of the *Corriere*.

Giorgio Borsa



Piero Ottone: "The Corriere is like a free city placed in the middle of a hostile dukedom."

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Motorways excel, rail suffices, but urban transport lags

by Andrew Hale

Northern Italy is criss-crossed by one of the finest networks of motorways in Europe. The completion in the next few weeks of the last two miles of the motorway leading to the Brenner pass means that it will soon be possible to drive without leaving a motorway from Hamburg to Reggio di Calabria in the extreme south of the Italian peninsula.

The opening of the Brenner motorway will greatly facilitate the flow of goods between Italy, Austria and Germany; it is also bound to give a boost to the Italian tourist industry. Entry into Italy from France is also far easier than it was a few years ago. The Mont Blanc and St Bernard passes rarely offer the motorist difficulties at any time of the year, while the Ventimiglia-Genoa *autostrada*, which now extends as far south as Leghorn, gives vehicles easy access from the French Riviera. Transit from Switzerland has also been improved with the recent opening of new customs posts.

The main motorway in Northern Italy remains the Autostrada del Sole, which runs from Milan across the Po valley to Bologna before turning across the Appennines to reach Florence. The other principal motorways are those which link Turin, Milan and Genoa, and the Serenissima, which goes eastwards from Milan to Venice. In the past five years other motorways have been added to this list and there is no town of importance which is not served by one or more.

In Northern Italy all motorways—those managed by the state corporation IRI and by private consortia—are operated under a toll system with either a flat rate or a differential system of payment depending on the engine size of the car. Northern Italy has almost reached saturation point for motorways, and for the first time there has been resistance to new projects, in particular the planned Trento-Vicenza-Rovigo motorway in the Veneto region.

Not surprisingly road transport accounts for three quarters of the goods carried in Italy, and the railways carry virtually the rest. This is principally because of the pressures exerted by the motor industry to expand sales and construct motorways, and partly because of the lack of a similar policy to promote rail transport. Although efforts to modernize the railway system have been made—especially in the renewal of rolling stock—there has been a serious lack of development, above all in the urban sector serving the commuters of Milan and Turin.

Milan is the only city in Northern Italy to have an underground system, but although this has been extended in recent years it is still inadequate. The same can be said for all the public transport arrangements in major northern cities, with the possible exception of Bologna. The recent oil crisis and the ban on Sunday driving made these deficiencies more obvious. A major effort to reorganize municipal transport and expand the fleet of buses is being undertaken. Reorganization of Northern Italy's main ports, Genoa, Venice, Trieste, La Spezia and Ravenna, is also under way. The main problem for Genoa is lack of space, and despite the opening of a container terminal four years ago the flow of incoming and outgoing commercial goods has not expanded as much as had been hoped. Trieste, which also has space problems, faces strong competition from the neighbouring Yugoslav port of Rijeka, and has not become the major commercial port of the Adriatic to the extent that was expected.

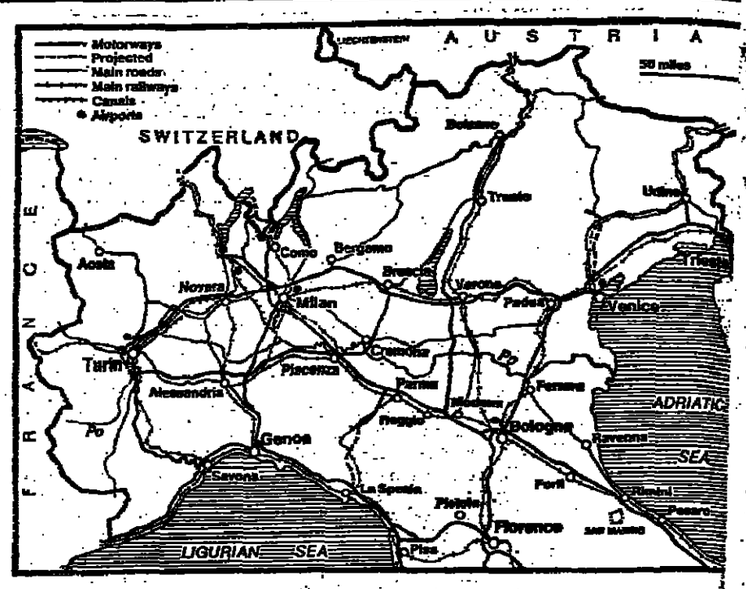
This role may be assumed in the future by Venice, which is expected to become a focal point of regional commercial traffic if the expected shift from petrochemicals to light industry takes place at Porto Marghera. The importance of Venice, on the northern end of the Po valley, is also expected to be enhanced as the development of navigable inland waterways goes ahead.

The Po is at present navigable as far as Cremona. In the whole of Italy only just over 220 miles of waterways are navigable by standard European barges of 1,350 tons. The canal between Cremona and Milan now being built, the almost completed Padua-Venice waterway, and the project for the waterway between Ferrara and Porto Garibaldi will make the Po valley an important commercial inland waterway by the end of the decade.

Domestic and international airlines in Northern Italy have their principal terminii at the two Milan airports of Malpensa and Linate. There are also direct flights from Britain to Venice, Pisa, Genoa and Turin. Internal flights serve most other important cities in the area including Trieste, Verona, Bologna, Bergamo and Rimini. The main problem for many of these airports is that in winter they have to be closed often because of the heavy fog.

Taken together Northern Italy is provided with one of the best inter-city communications networks in Europe. Excellent motorways and good secondary roads are the backbone of the system, and the railways and commercial flights are adequate. The major unresolved problems are the huge deficiencies in public transport within the cities and relatively undeveloped port systems.

Within the next 10 years the inland waterways—the Po river and the network of canals in the Po valley—could, if given priority in the allocation of government resources, make a major contribution to the transport of goods and relieve the burden of traffic on the already overcrowded important motorways. The Government has begun tackling the problem of public transport in the major cities, and here, too, improvements in the underground, bus and commuter railway systems can be expected.



Counteracting mass migration from the mountains

by Patricia Clough

Signor Rossi and his wife have given in. For years they have struggled to run their farm high in an alpine valley while they steadily became poorer, while their children and neighbours left to seek a better life in the cities, and the world seemed to have forgotten them.

Now, old and unable to cope any longer, they have had to admit defeat, sell their remaining animals, pack up their few belongings and go to live with their son and his family in a soulless, treeless suburb of Milan, far from their beloved mountains.

Soon the fields their family has worked for generations will become overgrown, their house will fall into ruin, and slowly the forest will cover the land, as it did before men came to cultivate it hundreds of years ago.

Every year many thousands of people, some young and hopeful, others old and bitter, abandon their homes in the Italian Alps and move into the valleys. In the past 10 years the population of mountainous areas in Italy has decreased by nearly 9 per cent, but in some individual areas the drop has been 30, 40 and even 50 per cent.

These are hard times for farmers everywhere in Italy, with agriculture in its present crisis, but in the mountains farmers have to work much harder than others to produce the same small income.

This is due partly to obvious geographical drawbacks, partly to the break-up of the old patriarchal families, who constituted a large workforce on a relatively large expanse of land. Now, divided and subdivided among children and children's children, the plots have become so small as to be quite uneconomical. More than half the mountain farms are less than five acres.

Often a farmer finds himself with several tiny pieces of land dotted over a considerable area—so much so that in one part of the Alps a survey found that an average farmer spends a third of his entire working hours in transit from one part of his property to another.

As the lowland communities flourished and their own poverty increased, the mountain people began to feel themselves the outcasts of modern society. The comforts, easy life and relative wealth of the cities became increasingly tempting.

Industry has provided little relief. Lack of space and skilled labour, transport problems, and distance from the markets have discouraged investors, and the existing textile mills in the Piedmont valleys, old-fashioned and uncompetitive, are in difficulties.

It would seem then that tourism would be a heaven-sent solution to the *montanaro's* problems. But that has not been so. Development has been concentrated in certain centres—Cervinia and Cortina d'Ampezzo are examples—while others have remained untouched.

The money to build hotels, ski lifts and so on has come from the lowlands—wealthy financiers or companies in the cities—and the profits go back to these outsiders. While a number of mountain folk have found employment, sometimes seasonal, as waiters, chambermaids or ski instructors, and many rent flats or houses to visitors, tourism has so far been of little benefit to the mountain society or its economy as a whole.

Wholesale building speculation has often eaten up precious farming land and ruined the scenery, while deforestation to create ski runs or cableways has upset the natural drainage system, bringing the danger of floods, landslides and avalanches.

New roads, theoretically a boon to the mountain dwellers as well as tourists, have done as much harm as good, however well planned. A new road frequently alters the natural flow of rainwater, which leads to landslides, which in turn can block mountain streams, causing flooding and more landslides. Traffic frightens away wild animals and upsets their natural movement from one pasture or hunting ground to another. It brings tourists with transistor radios, litter and cigarette ends into the heart of unspoilt forest, and huntsmen and poachers closer to their ever rarer prey.

Ecologists are divided about the probable effects of depopulation on the balance of nature in the mountains. One school holds that it will probably do little harm, the present ecological imbalances there, such as the big increase in numbers among vipers and mice, is due not to the disappearance of humans but to the fact that their other natural enemies—birds of prey, foxes and wildcats—have been thoughtlessly killed off. Others believe that the presence of man is essential to maintain a balance that he himself has created over the centuries, particularly in soil conservation.

Perhaps the most tragic aspect of the impoverishment of the mountain districts is the gradual disappearance of the ethnic minorities, the Provencal communities in Piedmont, the German-speaking Cimbri, the Ladini and the Slovenes in the Veneto and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, with their languages, customs, culture and traditions that go back thousands of years.

These communities are fighting a desperate battle to preserve their identity and dignity against the steamroller effect of the modern, materialistic mass culture, intolerant of ways that are old-fashioned or different.

Clearly the main problem is to infuse new life into mountain society and encourage mountain folk to stay or to come back. There is no doubt that many who have left would return immediately if they could be assured of a decent standard of living.

A valuable step in this direction has been the creation during the past three years of mountain communes, groupings of neighbouring towns and villages whose task it is to plan development in their area so as to provide work, social services and cultural advantages which are lacking. These communes will have the advantage of more psychological weight and bargaining power than individual villages, which frequently found themselves ignored.

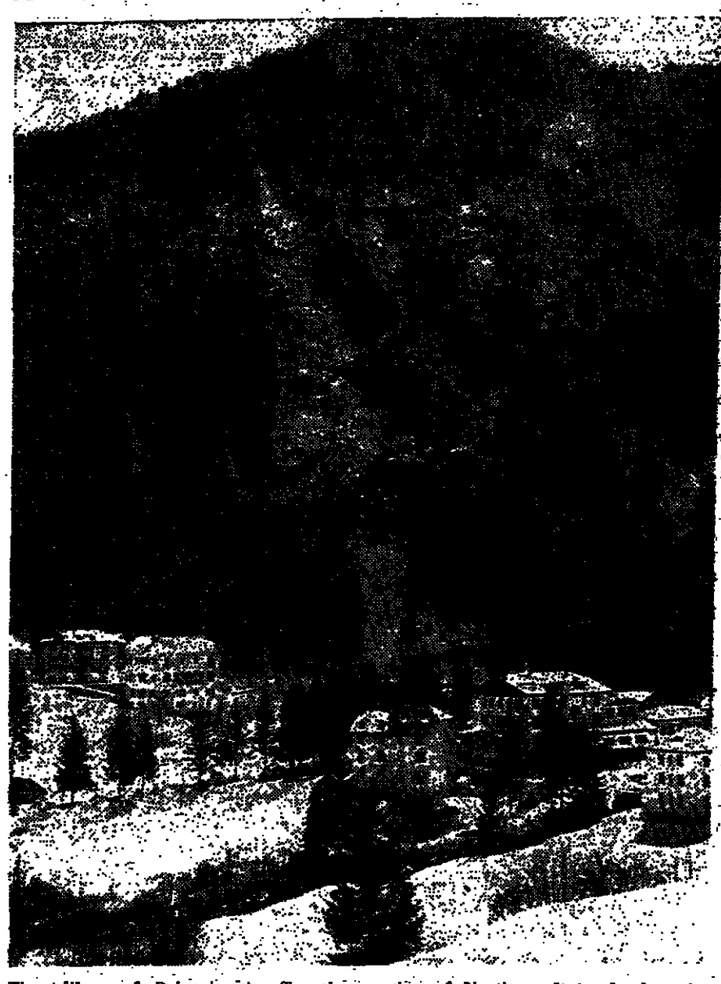
A major problem is to enable mountain farmers to make a reasonable living from the land, by subsidies, by ensuring them fair prices for their produce, by helping them to mechanize as far as is possible in the mountains, and by providing basic necessities such as electricity, medical services, schools, training and so on. One big difficulty is to encourage farming on a bigger scale, or at least to introduce cooperative methods, among the intensively individualistic *montanari*.

The communes hope to encourage small industries, free from pollution, that fit in with the local landscape and economy, and the less destructive forms of tourism such as mountain climbing, hiking, long-distance skiing, nature studies and so on. "We must overcome the harmful tendency to regard as a tourist attraction only what can be reached by motor vehicles", one expert said recently.

A main concern of nature and conservation societies, like the Italian Alpine Club and the World Wildlife Fund, is to have large sections of the mountains declared national or regional parks and given full protection, while other parts can be left free for development.

The problems of the Italian side of the Alps are shared in varying degrees by all the other alpine countries, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany, France and Yugoslavia. Any questions such as ecological problems and possible joint natural parks, can only be solved together.

The first international conference of these alpine countries, to be held in Trento from August 31 to September 6, is expected to produce a valuable exchange of ideas and to stimulate the authorities of each country to take action before it is too late.



The village of Peio, in the Trentino region of Northern Italy dominated grandeur of the Alps, includes some hotels, but tourism has so far been of little fit to the mountain society or its economy as a whole.

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...RSES AND SPECIAL CASES

...o wonder that the nurses ...r their case to Mrs Castle ...y have adopted a new militancy in their cam... higher wages. Quiet ...fice never got them far, ...e statutory measures ...nflation, which tend to ...low-paid most. They ...workers in other fields ...radition of service has ...militant action, such as ...and the Civil Service, ...e of the methods which ...ffectively advanced the ...of the powerful indus...ons. Their claim for ...atment is a strong one, ...pect of fair recompense ...ous job, and in respect ...d to maintain staffing ...standards.

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The problem is often less one of recruitment than of getting the recruits to stay. Partly this is because a secretary these days can earn more than a nurse without the mess or the responsibility. It is also because of overstarchy hospital discipline, which is changing, but not as rapidly as young women's attitudes. In addition, there is the problem of forming an appropriate career structure in a profession largely filled by women, many of whom leave after a few years to get married.

The Salmon committee's reforms, introduced in 1968, were intended to meet this difficulty, but these created a system whereby a nurse could only gain higher rewards by turning from nursing to administration. It created the impression that nursing itself was regarded as having a lower status. Last week's special awards to nurses who have teaching responsibilities (about one in three) were an attempt to redress this source of discontent, but in the circumstances they did not get the welcome they deserved.

In London, and to a lesser extent elsewhere, hospitals short of staff have been hiring nurses from private agencies. Nurses who feel underpaid and hemmed in by old-fashioned rules are naturally exasperated to find themselves working beside others who may be earning almost twice as much, and can come and go much more freely. There have been moves to have them banned partially or completely, but they do often play a useful role. The hospital service has still not altogether solved the problem of fitting in former nurses who want to come back on a part-time basis, and many agency nurses are in this position. When paid holidays and other benefits are taken into account, their hourly earnings are not very different from regular NHS rates, but that is not how the NHS nurse sees it.

However badly off nurses may be, physiotherapists, technicians and other hospital workers are in much the same plight. Outside the hospital service there are many other badly paid groups seeking recognition as special cases. Not many of them can command a similar measure of popular sympathy. Mr Foot's refusal last week to make any general concession even to the nurses at this stage, and the indecisive meeting with Mrs Castle yesterday, show how concerned the Government are to make full use of Phase Three for as long as that weapon remains in their hands. The claims that Mr Foot has allowed are rigorously chosen; special cases within categories that can claim to be special cases all through—some nurses, some teachers, and half a promise to some Post Office workers, whose leader, Mr Jackson, warned yesterday that unless recruitment was encouraged the whole service might collapse. Mr Jackson knows very well the cost of a strike to a union with insufficient bargaining power to gain its point, during a wages free-for-all.

If Phase Three is wound up this summer, as the Government expect, there is not very much time left to settle with the TUC what machinery of voluntary restraint is to be put in its place. The statutory system, failing to take due account of relativities until too late, brought little enough satisfaction to the nurses, whose pay revaluation claim of January 1972 was caught up in successive Phases and still awaits negotiation. The voluntary system may provide far less protection: Mr Wilson warns us that it will not be "copper-bottomed" and that some unions may break it. They will be the ones that are strong enough. But whatever criteria the proposed standing royal commission on incomes applies, its success will be judged partly on its capacity to improve the actual relative position of low-paid workers as against those who are able to look after themselves. Statutory or voluntary an incomes policy must include acceptable procedures for changing the relative pay of different groups.

...JGAL'S LOOSENING GRIP ON AFRICA

...f decolonization in ...frican territories has ...kened remarkably even in ...few weeks since the Junta ... over. It can hardly slow ... under the provisional ...rnment to be unveiled by ...dent (as he will be) Spinola ... this week, especially if ...nunists as well as socialists ... places in it.

Guinea the new governor, ...nel Fabião, has announced ..."africanization must con... at an ever increasing rate ... complete, real and genuine ...lonization is achieved—...ialism dies the moment the ...ized attain the same level ...he colonizers". There is ...y a trace of Portugal's once...d dogma that Guinea like ...rest of her dependencies ... an "overseas province" ...rally part of the unitary ...guese state. The governor ...ies that Guinea is a colony ...ned for independence, which ...nts to a plea to the PAIGC ...nalists to come in and take ... the administration peace... It only falls short of the ...iliating admission that Portu... is illegally occupying an ...pendent state which PAIGC ...nds.

In Mozambique, the new governor has asked that Frelimo should lay down its arms and become the constitutional party of full independence, promising that the guerrillas will be received with a soldierly embrace as worthy foemen. The aim, evidently urgent, is a cease-fire. The Portuguese will hardly object if Frelimo keeps its arms and organization in the bush while organizing in the towns as a party. It is recognized that Frelimo is likely to emerge as the dominant force after elections on anything like adult franchise. Other "Afro-Portuguese" parties would, as has happened elsewhere, merely brake the impetus. Even in fully Portuguese held areas Frelimo seems to be the party Africans will mostly back—and the more strongly as white settlers demonstrate against it.

For the settlers it is a moment broadly comparable with that in the Kenya Highlands in 1960 or in Rhodesia in 1964. The Kenyan settlers saw that they could not fight on their own, gave in and—mostly—got out. The Rhodesians had always manned their own forces and declared independence. In Mozambique the whites depend for security on the Portuguese army, which (being half black) could even turn against them, and they can only hope for eventualities that would allow them to in turn join forces with South Africa and Rhodesia.

Frelimo intransigence might cause the army to fight on, with shortened lines, in which case the area south of the Zambezi could perhaps become an adjunct of South Africa. But Lisbon's anxiety to end the fighting, and looming international complications, may prevent any such development. As General Gomes suggested in Beira yesterday the whites may well simmer down and cooperate with the inevitable like colons elsewhere.

Angola is another matter. The provisional government will soon realize that its wealth is or can be the mainstay of Portugal's economy and standard of life. Unhindered by old theories of integral Portugal, the new men could consider schemes, colonial, neo-colonial or neo-Brazilian, for holding on to Portugal's real overseas asset in some form. Angola is under no such pressure as Mozambique and events elsewhere might reanimate Portuguese will to keep it longer. Much will depend on the way Frelimo behaves on the other side of Africa.

...O REFUGE IN SUBSIDY

...use the price of a joint of ... is no longer an almost ...cessible luxury for families ... a modest income, farmers all ... Europe have been complain... ...of being on the brink of ruin... demanding government ...stance. The EEC cold stores ...rammed to capacity with car... ...es bought to keep the price ...which have somehow got to be ...aded at a loss in a rather more ...ful way than the butter sur... ...s was disposed of. The beef ...is has hit British farmers ...er late; in fact the March stock figures from the Minis... of Agriculture show a con...ued expansion in beef cow ...bers at the expense of the ...y herd and those with the ...resources are already think... of ways to exploit the situa... at a rather lower consumer ...e level. There will certainly ...no shortage of beef in Britain ... year, though one would be ...h to guess at what may happen ...t.

...ar more likely is a shortfall ...ore very long in the supply ...pigmeat. The March figures disclose—not unexpectedly—a significant drop in the number of breeding sows and a still more significant drop in the number of young females coming into the breeding herd. The farming press is full of horror stories of these animals being sacrificed with their unborn young for lack of buyers. Though the Ministry of Agriculture claims that a temporary subsidy has slowed down the slaughter of breeding stock, it has not stopped it.

A grass-eating beast can be accommodated during the summer for no more than the rent of the land it grazes, but not the pig. The producer of pigmeat is at the mercy of the international grain and protein market, where relatively small changes in the balance of supply and demand can produce disproportionate price swings. Between the start of 1972 and January this year, for instance, grain went up nearly three times. Though they have since fallen prices are still dear—too dear for many livestock producers. The position is worse for those with finished stock to sell, whether it be pigs or beef cattle. It is this that has led to continuing demands for a fresh subsidy on beef similar to that temporarily given for pigs.

The difficulties with livestock are by no means confined to British agriculture, which means that there is little chance of picking up in any quantity bargains from outside. The position must be accepted that long-term supplies of food have to be paid for at prices which meet producers' costs and leave some margin for future investment. It may be considered politically expedient to transfer some of this cost from the consumer to the national or the supra-national taxpayer, but it does not avoid the necessity of paying it. The indirect method has the particular disadvantage that control is much more difficult, as the mounting cost of the consumer subsidy on bread has shown. Sooner or later there has to be some return to the economics of the market, however painful and politically embarrassing this may be.

...id Hess know?

...m Mr Donald Edgar

...I would refer to the review by ...holas Bethell in the issue of ...y 2 of *The Loneliest Man in the ...rld*, by Colonel Eugene Bird, ...mer director of Spandau Prison. ... quotes Colonel Bird, "I never ...lly felt that Hess knew about the ...ack"—the impending attack on ...viet Russia.

As a British p.o.w. I was working ... Kalisch, occupied Poland, during ...e winter of 1940-41 and the spring ... 1941. The railway links towards ...e east are quite important. From early 1941 supply trains filled the lines day and night. The town's roads were filled every day with columns marching east.

Our Polish friends were soon telling us of an attack by the Germans. German guards would mutter that something was "los im Osten". An intelligent German guard, who told me he was a member of the Communist Party, told me with joy that soon the Soviet would be involved.

A Roman Catholic priest—arrayed in full German uniform—a rare privilege in Hitler's Germany—came to give mass and communion to our Catholic comrades. I acted as interpreter. He told me afterwards, "My son, the war will soon be spreading to the east. Only God can foresee the end of this terrible war".

Slight pieces of evidence, maybe. But, I assure you that even humble p.o.w.s knew early in 1941 that war was likely. You simply cannot move millions of men and their equipment without it being known. And yet we are asked to believe that Rudolf Hess, the deputy of Adolf Hitler, knew nothing about it. It strains credulity to breaking point.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD EDGAR,
Flat 7, 28 Elm Park Gardens,
Chelsea, SW10.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The causes of corruption in public affairs today

From Mr Geoffrey Goodman

Sir, The claim (in Saturday's *Times*) that you have "not been unduly censorious about the recent cases of scandal or pseudo-scandal that have arisen in political life" is, I am afraid, belied by the very editorial in which the assertion was made.

I can imagine few more censorious and intellectually flatulent editorials on the subject of corruption than one which suggests—as yours did—that corruption and socialism are natural bedfellows. Presumably your intended inference was that capitalism produces the opposite effect; that it raises and sustains moral standards; that it reduces the impulse for one individual to corrupt another for personal and private gain; that capitalism, although based on the excitement of the individual competitive instinct, is somehow above the demoralizing processes which you ascribe to socialism. I do not need to pursue this line or argument to illustrate the absurdity and indeed the intellectual dishonesty of your proposition.

Of course it would be possible to argue, with rather stronger evidence, that the reverse of your case is true. But the truth is that no political system and no political philosophy can honestly claim a monopoly of moral rectitude. Morality does not have a set of absolute and unchanging conditions. I would simply suggest that the evidence of history—including much of contemporary affairs—seems to indicate that it is where the pursuit of individual wealth and competition is at its height, often regardless of its effect on the communal interest, that corruption is at its greatest.

British society, I would submit, is not nearly as barren of idealism and selflessness as you would seem to believe. There has probably been no previous period when so many people—socialists and non-socialists—have been ready to offer, and to respond to, acts of selfless social behaviour.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY GOODMAN,
Nuffield College,
Oxford.
May 12.

From Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Conservative MP for City of London and Westminster, South

Sir, It is of course quite right that we should be deeply concerned about corruption and undesirable influences in public life. But we should also maintain a sense of historical perspective. To describe this as "an age of looser morality and softer disciplines", or to talk of "the deterioration of standards" as you did in your leader of May 11 is surely incorrect.

Before the First World War the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George, and the Attorney General, Rufus Isaacs, were deeply involved in the Marconi scandal, and yet went on to become Prime Minister and Lord Chief Justice respectively. In the 1930s Sir Samuel Hoare, as a leading Cabinet minister, accepted a confidential and substantial private income from Lord Beaverbrook.

It is precisely because the standards of public life are now so high that we are rightly worried about conduct which in the past would not have provoked so much anxiety.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT,
House of Commons.
May 11.

From Mr Clive Irving

Sir, Seen against the criteria of your past editorials on the ethics of public life, your latest (May 11) seems suddenly defeatist and even cynical. This is out of character. You suppose that old values can no longer be expected because we live in "a period propitious to corruption".

But do we? Disciplines are certainly laxer, but this is a part of a moral consensus. This does not lead automatically to greater corruption. Take, for example, Walpole. He engaged in unscrupulous and highly profitable speculation in the South Sea Bubble. He also led a substantial advance in our political system—presenting a nice dilemma to the moralist. His private ethics would be intolerable now, but within the moral consensus of his time they were unexceptionable.

Do you really believe that the blights of today are worse than rotten boroughs, jobbery and trading in honours? We have, as you say, modern devices which need new restraints, like the monolithic and impersonal state. But to describe socialism as "a financial attack on the individual" seems to be the paranoia of the plutocrat. Nothing has discoloured the temper of society more than episodes like Lonrho and property speculation, in which a few scandalize the general integrity of the majority—and invite reprisal.

This sense of reprisal can sometimes be rashly personalized, but Mr Healey's bite is already noticeably more restrained than his bark. Authentic social grievances are exacerbated by inflation, and sectional appetites have been over-stimulated, but you confuse cupidity and venality. One is an excess of appetite, the other a knowing corruption.

There was more corruption as a result of nineteenth-century capitalism seeking to live with its own wealth (and creating harsh inequalities) than from our current curse of inflation. What has changed is visibility: concealment is more difficult; corruption is less privileged.

What seems implicit in your editorial is that we are visited by an irretrievable decline in values. To accept this would be in itself a fatal moral lapse. The only novelty we face is the collapse of hypocrisy, and that cannot be bad.

Yours sincerely,
CLIVE IRVING,
10 Rock Hill, SE26.
May 12.

From Lord De L'Isle, VC

Sir, In your leading article today (May 11) you have very clearly analysed the forces which "have undermined the honesty of society", naming socialism and inflation as amongst the most potent.

It is fair to deduce from your words that you, Sir, are opposed to these evils. So after today's noteworthy declaration it is inconceivable that you will acquiesce in philosophies and policies which you have so plainly identified as "demoralizing to the individual" and thus to society as a whole.

We shall henceforward rely on your consistent opposition to both these destructive elements in the body politic. History will support you and so will a multitude of your obliged readers.

Yours faithfully,
DE L'ISLE,
Penshurst Place,
Tonbridge,
Kent.
May 11.

From Lord Coleraine

Sir, In your compulsive discussion paper on inflation (May 1) and your leading article 10 days later "The Causes of Corruption", you say that the maintenance of the value of her currency is Britain's overriding objective to which all else, even full employment, must be subordinated, and that there can be no solution to any of our problems, political, social, moral or economic, unless first of all we master inflation. Without this, there can only be falling standards of life, industrial relations under increasing strain, and ultimately a fatal erosion of those rules of conduct which have so far shored up the frail fabric of Western civilization.

Now everyone, except for the politicians, is beginning to understand these things. The present government, even more than its predecessor, is stoking the fires of inflation and, at the same time, relates all its policies, abroad as much as at home, to the next election campaign. The Opposition, for its part, makes no attempt to hide the fact—indeed it boasts of it—that its main concern is to find a fresh image to present to the electorate; but there is nothing in any report that I have seen of Mr Heath's Iain Macleod memorial lecture, for instance, with its "challenging declaration of a charter for the people" (*The Times*, May 10), which even suggests that there is such a phenomenon as inflation, let alone that it is a continuing and increasing threat to our survival.

There is no hope at all in party government because, as you, Sir, have said, "economic management is subordinated to the need to win elections" in a democracy. The kind of decisions that must be taken could not in any case be taken by a party government: the odium would have to be shared. Is a coalition government under Mr Wilson or Mr Heath even conceivable, and would it command confidence if it were? If not, where is leadership to be found? Or is it perhaps the case that we will have to learn the truth about inflation the hard way, the way the Germans learned it? There is nothing that I know of that exempts God's Englishmen from the pressures of economic law.

Yours faithfully,
COLERAINE,
House of Lords.

From Mr James Stevens Curl

Sir, Your wise leader in *The Times* of today (May 11) touched upon certain fundamental dilemmas of contemporary society. You state that socialism tends to be demoralizing to the individual not only through the increased power of the state but because of the financial demands a socialist state makes upon the individual. I submit that there may be other aspects of demoralization, not least of which is the creeping unwillingness of bureaucracies to accept responsibility, either collectively or by individual bureaucrats. If mistakes are made, smokescreens are easily raised to cloud issues, but if the mistakes continue to be obvious, then scapegoats are available.

The entire system, therefore, like large monopolies, encourages lack of initiative, lethargy, inefficiency, and hierarchies of persons intent on preserving their prospects rather than contributing to the improvement of society at large. The honest worker is taxed heavily to support vast unproductive socialist bureaucracies that are essentially parasitic, self-perpetuating, and expansionist. Endeavour is thus prohibited, and idle self-seeking becomes the creed of the new socialist age.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES STEVENS CURL,
52 Kingsborough Gardens,
Glasgow.
May 11.

From Mr Arthur J. Keefe

Sir, The implication of your leader (May 11) that corruption is the natural issue of socialism would seem to be confounded by the example of the United States where socialism as we understand it has not been tried but whose long history of corrupt practice has ignited the present conflagration.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. KEEFE,
88 Wyndcliff Road, SE7.
May 11.

From the Reverend Mark Wells

Sir, Thank you for your editorial leader "The Causes of Corruption" on Saturday. Now we know. "Socialism tends to be demoralizing to the individual". "Socialism is also a financial attack on the individual". The newspaper top people read because it is independent and objective has finally decided that socialism must be condemned.

"The qualities on which society depends" you say "are essentially work and thrift". The founder of the religion from which our society still claims to derive its ethical principles would have put compassion and justice before these, but evidently you have decided these are now secondary. Or are they luxuries thrift cannot afford in a time of inflation?

To climb into your pulpit and preach such claptrap to the nation in order to avoid answering Mr Edward Short's letter is hardly worthy of a great newspaper.

Yours faithfully,
MARK WELLS,
Rural Dean of Hadleigh,
The Vicarage,
Stoke-by-Nayland,
Suffolk.
May 11.

Theologians and the faithful

From the Rev Derek Stanesby

Sir, Professor Hanson's main thesis, in his article on May 11, appears to be that the vast majority of clergy do not question the conventional view of the literal interpretation of the Bible, especially the gospels, and ignore the discourse of learned theologians like himself.

To the extent that there is a gulf between the "faithful Christian" and the "expert theologian", it is no more than that which exists between the practising scientist and the philosopher of science. Many good scientists entertain a most naive view of the theory of their methodology.

But the people in the pews are not nearly as naive as the professor suggests. It is fairly common knowledge that St John's Gospel, for instance, was the last of the gospels to be written and that it is more of a theological treatise than a biographical account. What is more, Professor Hanson states that the conventional view of Christianity is founded on a literal interpretation of the gospels, and he cites St John's Gospel as an example. But this is not so and one need only to quote John Austin Baker in his book *The Foolishness of God* to reveal the professor's error. "If it could be proved that the Gospels consisted throughout of completely accurate material for a biography of Jesus, the traditional Christian faith would collapse in ruins" (p 137).

The gulf between the theologian and the faithful is far narrower than Professor Hanson suggests. We are not all fundamentalists and Professor Hanson would not have to look far in the diocese in which he serves to find many parochial clergy, patiently, and often with immense resource and imagination, helping people to understand more intelligently and more accurately the origins and implications of their religion. The parochial clergy, of whom he is so critical, are also theologians. The "experts", as he calls them, are not parochial clergy. I am of the opinion that sound and relevant theology is done among the people; it must not be confined to the cloisters and libraries of our universities.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK STANESBY,
St Chad's Rectory,
1 St Chad's Road,
Manchester.

From Miss H. E. Georgiadis

Sir, Professor R. P. C. Hanson (who wrote the Saturday article on religion) need not be disheartened: the revolution in Biblical studies has had a marked effect on the pews of churches and chapels. Many of the Christians in them have been so impressed by the achievements of modern professional theologians that they have gone elsewhere in search of God, or have abandoned hope of finding him.

It is odd that, with all the paraphernalia of modern "discipline of historical study", the theologians whom he represents have not yet discovered that any sensible person who becomes convinced of their teaching would find sitting in a pew an absurd waste of time.

Many of those who remain in the pews do so not in ignorance of modern theology, but because they have rejected it as incompatible with their own faith. This faith includes the Gospel message that much which remains hidden to the wise is revealed to the simple. Professor Hanson's casual dismissal of the Gospel account of the birth of Jesus as a kind of fairy tale which "fits in beautifully with the Christmas tree" does indeed demonstrate how wide has become "the abyss which yawns today between the experts on the one hand and the faithful on the other".

But has it not occurred to him that the function of a bridge—which he urges us all to build—is merely to enable people to pass from one side of the abyss to the other? Traffic across a bridge would lead to some regrouping of people, but polarization between "the faithful" in the pews and "the experts" will not be altered.

Yours faithfully,
H. E. GEORGIADIS,
40 Thirlmere Road, N16.

Shared schools in Ulster

From Mrs Mary McEntagart

Sir, Mr Michael Headen (May 7) writes that "Due to the very high proportion of Catholics in the population (Southern Ireland) the Catholic schooling system is to all intents and purposes the state schooling system". May I hasten to correct this statement. All primary schools here are strictly denominational and this situation is supported by the state and by all the Christian churches in Ireland. In fact, recent requests to set up a multi-denominational primary school in Dalkey, an area near Dublin, where there is a strong demand from parents for such a school, have been refused by the Minister of Education.

The vast majority of secondary schools are segregated on a denominational basis leaving only the vocational schools as multi-denominational.

I fully support the rest of Mr Headen's letter. Shared education in the North would be a tremendous step forward. Should we in the South start by making it a reality here first?

Yours faithfully,
MARY McENTAGART,
Eversley, Military Road,
Killiney, co Dublin.

Wrapped up in The Times

From Mr John Edmondson

Sir, The usefulness of the airmail edition of *The Times* does not end with wrapping archaeological specimens (as Mr James Spriggs pointed out on May 1), since it has long been of value to systematic botany. On plant collecting expeditions abroad, nothing can touch the airmail *Times* as a flimsy folder for preserving plants in good condition during the process of pressing and drying specimens for the herbarium. Furthermore, it almost exactly matches the size of the plant press.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
University of Leicester,
School of Biological Sciences,
Botanical Laboratories,
Adrian Building, University Road,
Leicester.

Reforming the bail system

From Chief Judge David B. Jacobs

Sir, In two articles which appeared in *The Times* (May 3), one by Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent (at page 4), and an editorial (page 19) entitled, "Reforming the Bail System", the working party recommended a new offence—absconding while on bail—should be incorporated into the British penal system. "It [the working party] believes that the present system of recognizances is not effective in ensuring that the defendant attends court when required, because he has little to lose if he fails to turn up. It [the working party] feels that a defendant would think again about jumping bail if he knew that, when apprehended, he would be liable to a sentence of imprisonment, and not merely suffer the loss of a small sum of money."

I may venture to say that perhaps the working party might learn something of the pretrial procedural devices now used in the Connecticut Circuit Court system. The state is geographically divided into 18 circuits, each circuit staffed with one or more so-called "bail commissioners". The bail commissioners, appointed by the Judges and therefore responsible to the Judges for the faithful discharge of their duties, conduct interviews with criminal defendants to determine the defendant's roots in the community, his background, criminal record (if any), employment record, etc. A systematic development of the underlying facts is made to determine whether an accused may be released without bail. Based upon the development and presentation of such factual material, the bail commissioner makes his recommendation to the presiding Judge as to whether or not the accused may be released upon his own recognizance or the posting of a non-surety bond or upon his written promise to appear or whether bail should be fixed; and, if so, in what amount. The presiding Judge is not bound by the bail commissioner's recommendation; however, as a general rule, especially where the state's prosecutor has no objection, the recommendation is usually followed.

We recognize that the consequences of pretrial detention are grave. Defendants presumed innocent are subjected to the psychological and physical deprivations of jail life, usually under more onerous conditions than are imposed upon convicted defendants.

Where the defendant fails to appear on the date fixed for the hearing, the bail commissioner may be ordered to send the defendant a written notice and a new date is set for the hearing. In other words, we give a defendant every reasonable opportunity to avail himself of the beneficent pretrial devices.

If the accused still fails to appear in Court after receiving the bail commissioner's notice of the new trial date, a re-arrest warrant is ordered and a bond (usually cash or surety bond) is fixed by the Judge. The accused is also charged, apart from the substantive crime, with a violation of Section 53a-173 of the Penal Code which provides in effect that any person who wilfully fails to appear when legally called, is guilty of failure to appear, a class A misdemeanor which carries a maximum authorized penalty of not more than one year in a state correctional institution.

It would be presumptuous on my part to make an assessment or evaluation as to whether or not our system of pretrial release would work (or even be considered) in Britain. We have learned much from our Mother Country; perhaps Britain may learn something from her offspring.

I recognize the magnitude of the problem, the difficulties in predicting criminal behaviour in the immediate future and the fact that measures short of detention are of comparatively recent origin. Moreover, the measures we have adopted raise the most difficult kind of legal policy questions which the English Bar and public should seriously consider.

I should add that in Connecticut only 2½ per cent of those released before trial failed to appear; consequently, I believe our system is working out extremely well.

Respectfully submitted,
DAVID H. JACOBS, Chief Judge,
Connecticut Circuit Court,
127 Lambert Avenue,
Meriden, Conn, USA, 06450.
May 8.

Inter-City tea

From Mr W. J. Currie

Sir, Your correspondent Mr Clancy Sigal in his letter (*The Times*, May 9) states that he thinks British Rail specially employ a little man in a dark office to think up ways of torturing passengers. He is entitled to his corny old music hall joke.

For a long time Travellers-Fare has been supplying hot tea in buffets in double-wall safety cups and has provided a brown sealing lid for the convenience of people wishing to take tea back to their seat in the train without burning their fingers.

The firm through which we were supplied with the double-walled cup—the only makers—recently decided to discontinue manufacturing because of the high cost of replacing life-expired machinery. This decision I am glad to say, has been reversed, and double walled cups, and lids, will be available again in September.

In the meantime, after trying out several alternatives which proved unsuitable, we are having to make do with EPS (expanded polystyrene) cups which the brown lids do not fit properly and, in the interests of safety, instructions have been given that the lids should not be used on trains. This may seem barmy to some people but not to us—with a responsibility to the public.

To fill the gap between now and September we have arranged for lids which will fit the EPS cups to be manufactured in Britain and they will be in our buffets towards the end of May.

Yours faithfully,
W. J. CURRIE, Director,
Travellers-Fare,
St Pancras Chambers,
Euston Road, NW1.
May 10.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 13: The Queen was present this evening at a Reception given by the Royal Humane Society at Haberdashers' Hall to mark the Society's 200th Anniversary.

Her Majesty was received by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Hugh Wontner).

The Lady Margaret Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon Sir Martin Charteris and Squadron Leader Peter Beer were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, as Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this afternoon opened the Diamond Riding Centre at Carshalton, Surrey.

Miss Rowena Brassey was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 13: The Duchess of Kent, as Patron, this afternoon visited the offices of The British Epilepsy Association, Alfred Place, WC1.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

Major B. J. Herman, Royal Marines, has been appointed private secretary to Princess Anne. He has been equerry-in-waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh since June, 1971.

A memorial service for General Lord Robertson of Oakridge will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Thursday, June 13. Those intending to be present are asked to kindly notify Mr George Dodson-Wells at The Chapter Office, 21 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA (in writing please, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope) by not later than June 3 to enable the appropriate seating arrangements to be made.

A memorial service for the Hon Mrs Arthur Strutt will be held at St Mary's, Bryanston Square, at noon tomorrow.

Birthdays today

Mr Eric W. Cheadle, 66; Mr G. R. Chetwynd, 58; Sir Goronwy Edwards, 83; Canon S. L. Greenslade, 69; Right Rev R. H. Moberly, 90.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh as patron, attends cocktail party given by Transport Trust, Guildhall, 5.50; as a member, attends anniversary awards banquet of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain, Royal Lancaster Hotel, 7.30.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Westminster attend Evensong, Westminster Abbey, 4.

Display of costumes used in the BBC television series, *Elizabeth R*, 2, King's Wine Cellar, Hampton Court Palace, 9.30-5.30.

Lunch-hour dialogue: Lady Astor with the Rev Joseph McCulloch, St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

GLC meeting, County Hall, 2.30.

Forces appointments

The Army

Major-General A. J. Wilson, Vice-Adjutant-General Ministry of Defence, to be General Officer Commanding South East District in the rank of lieutenant-general in December, succeeding Lieutenant-General Sir Terence McMeekan, who is to retire.

Major-General C. W. B. Perdon, General Officer Commanding North West District, to be General Officer Commanding New East Land Forces in December, succeeding Major-General E. F. G. Butler.

Major-General M. E. Tickell, Engineer-in-Chief (Army), to be Commandant Royal Military College of Science in April, succeeding Major-General F. W. J. Cowpan, who is to retire.

Brigadier G. H. Mills, Divisional Brigadier, The Light Division, to be Director of Manning (Army), in the rank of Major-General, in September, succeeding Major-General J. M. W. Baldock.

Brigadier J. H. Foster to be Engineer-in-Chief (Army), in the rank of Major-General, in March, 1975, succeeding Major-General M. E. Tickell.

25 years ago

From The Times of Friday, May 13, 1949

Cautious Berlin

From Our Own Correspondent

Berlin, May 12.—Berliners, after a day of celebrations, are tonight reflecting in the same quiet mood which they have maintained throughout the long crisis, on their release from the Russian blockade. The party leaders in the western sectors have spoken with wise restraint; for as Dr Adenauer, the president of the Bonn Parliamentary Council, said today, it is still not clear whether or not the lifting of the blockade means more than a breathing-space. The general disposition is to await the outcome of the Paris conference before indulging in jubilation.

The arrangements for restoring the conditions which obtained before the imposition of the blockade seem to be working well. The Russians are not just cooperative, but actually effusive in their friendliness.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. N. D. Maitland and Miss S. M. F. Hill

The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Air Vice-Marshal P. E. Maitland, CB, CBE, MVO, AFC, and Mrs Maitland, of 14 Merrick Square, London, SE1, and Susan, eldest daughter of the late Mr Francis Hill, and of Mrs Hill, of The Manor House, Tytherington, near Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. G. Bell and Mlle P. J. Boehm

The marriage will take place on Saturday, June 1, in Sussex, between Michael Godfrey, son of the Rev C. G. and Mrs Bell, of the Manor Oast, Horam, Heathfield, Sussex, and Pascal Jeanne, daughter of M and Mme Robert Boehm, of 10 rue Edouard Nortier, Neuilly 92, France.

Mr C. J. Brougham and Miss M. O. Corker

The engagement is announced between Christopher John, elder son of Lieutenant-Commander P. Brougham, of Guildford, and of Mrs E. A. Brougham, of 26 Eldon Road, Kensington, and Mary Olwen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs T. T. Corker, of 19 Park Square East, Regent's Park.

Major E. F. T. Cookson and Miss G. D. Carter

The engagement is announced between Major Edmund Cookson, Royal Artillery, of Shoeburyness, youngest son of the late Dr and Mrs R. G. Cookson, of Clifton, Bristol, and Georgina, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. A. E. Carter, of Thorpe Bay, Essex.

Mr W. C. F. Eaton and Fraulein A. Schoenmann

The engagement is announced between William, only son of Mr and Mrs S. W. Eaton, of Jersey, Channel Isles, and Anita, younger daughter of Herr and Frau K. S. Schoenmann, of Bern, Switzerland.

Mr J. W. Garrick and Miss J. M. Young

The engagement is announced between John William, son of Group Captain A. F. Garrick, of Durban, and the late Mrs Garrick, and Jane Montgomery, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Hilary Young, of Blackmoor, Four Elms, Edenbridge, Kent.

Mr S. J. B. Hanley and Miss E. L. Hunter

The engagement is announced between Steven James Banigan, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs J. H. Hanley, formerly of Queen Anne's House, Taplow, Buckinghamshire, and now of 463 Denslow Avenue, Los Angeles, California, United States, and Elizabeth Louise, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert E. Hunter, of 3799 Washington Street, San Francisco, California, United States.

Mr R. G. Hawksley and Miss A. V. S. Durand

The engagement is announced between Richard George, elder son of the late Mr R. G. Hawksley and Mrs Hawksley, of Devonshire Close, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, and Angela Victoria Susan, daughter of Mr Victor Durand, QC, and Mrs Durand, of The Temple, London, EC4.

Mr R. C. Mitchell and Miss E. M. Howard

The engagement is announced between Robert Charles, son of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Mitchell, of Pavenham, Bedford, and Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Sir John and Lady Howard, of Crossland Fosse, Box End, Bedford.

Mr R. S. Moffett and Miss M. Jones

Cyhoeddir dyweddiad Simon, mab Mr a Mrs Robert Moffett, Emsworth, Swydd Hampshire, a Mererid, merch ieuengaf y diweddar Dr Islwyn Jones a Mrs Ena Jones, Nelson, Morgannwg.

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Robert Moffett, Emsworth, Hampshire, and Mererid, younger daughter of the late Dr Islwyn Jones and Mrs Ena Jones, Nelson, Glamorgan.

Mr E. J. Royden and Miss S. V. Adams

The engagement is announced between Ernest Jerome Royden, of Montreal, only son of Mr Thomas Royden and the late Mrs Catherine Mary Royden, of Florida, and Suzanne Vivienne, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ernest Adams, of Plymouth, Devon.

Marriage

Mr T. M. Raikes and Miss H. M. Campbell-Preston

The marriage took place yesterday at St James's, Piccadilly, of Mr Timothy Raikes, son of Mr and Mrs George Raikes, of The Ridge, Coleman's Hatch, Sussex, and Miss Helen Campbell-Preston, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Campbell-Preston and Mrs Campbell-Preston, of Inverawe, Taynuilt, Argyll. The Bishop of Argyll and The Isles and the Rev William Baddeley took part in the service.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Robert Campbell-Preston, wore a gown of white organza with a veil held in place by a diamond tiara. Her bouquet was of white flowers.

Luncheon

HM Government

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was host yesterday at a luncheon at Admiralty House in honour of the President of the European Communities. Among those present were:

Mr F. Noel, M. F. P. Wellesley, Master of Rugmore, M. P. De Margerie, Mr Ehe Vercy, MP, Mr Esmond Dr... MP, Sir Michael Palliser, Mr P. D. Nairne, Mr J. O. Wright, Mr R. Denman, Mr F. R. Barnes, Mr J. Carter, Mr T. MacCaffrey, Mr T. McNeill and Mr M. O'D. B. Alexander.

Receptions

Mrs Wilson

The Prime Minister and Mrs Wilson gave a reception at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of delegates from overseas branches of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

Royal Humane Society

The Queen attended a reception given by the chairman of the Royal Humane Society, Mr R. T. Hawes, at Haberdashers' Hall yesterday, to mark the society's 200th anniversary. Among the guests were:

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs and their ladies; the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Viscount and Viscountess Samuon, Marshal of the RAF Lord and Lady Elworthy, the Hon E. L. and Mrs Redlich, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, MP, and Mrs Thorpe, Sir Cullum and Lady Welch, Mr Richard and Lady Jenks, Sir Ian and the Hon Lady Bowyer, Field Marshal Sir Gerald and Lady Templer, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Peterson, Major Sir Reginald and Lady Mundalay, Sir John and Lady Donaldson, Major-General Sir John Winterton, General Sir Richard and Lady Wood, Major Sir Michael and Lady Hawkins, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Gretton, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter and Lady Compston, Sir Mackay and Lady Greene, Sir Murray and Lady Porter, Major-General and Mrs P. B. Gillett, Major-General R. R. Gordon, Mr J. N. O. Curle, Mr and Mrs W. R. Cummings, Mr and Mrs D. Campbell, Mr G. T. Bentley, Mr C. V. Peterson, Captain M. Hodges, Mr F. Dilley, Mr G. A. Loveday, Dr Bernard Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. C. Gurton, and representative bravery award holders.

Dinners

Army Board

The Army Board gave a dinner at Lancaster House last night in honour of General Creighton Abrams, Chief of Staff, United States Army. Others present included:

The Archbishop of York, Lord Barnby, General Sir Peter Hunt, Lieutenant-General Sir George Lea, Sir James D'Avigdor-Goldsmid, General Sir Cecil Blacker, Air Marshal Sir Augustus Walker, General Sir William Jackson, the Ven J. R. Young, General Sir John Gibbon, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Denning, Professor R. H. S. Thompson, Dr W. H. Penley, Colonel J. McGarity, Major-General P. L. de C. Martin, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Lawrence Pattinson, Major-General J. A. Armer, Mr D. V. Russell, Mr J. M. Rankin, Major D. J. Reitmer, Brigadier H. C. Woods, and Mr R. C. Kent.

Air Force Board

Mr Brynmor John, Under-Secretary of State for Defence for the Royal Air Force, presided last night at a dinner given by the Air Force Board at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. Among those present were:

Sir Thomas Brimelow, Viscount Caldecote, Sir Eric Drake, Mr Mervyn Wilson, Sir Arthur Norman, Major-General Brian Forrester, USAF, Sir Roy Shaw, Professor Sir Michael Swann, Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey and Sir Anthony Heward, Air Marshal Sir Harold Martin and Sir Reuben Wade, Mr F. Brundrett and Sir W. Charnley.

HM Government

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held at the Savoy Hotel last night in honour of the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Trade.

Anglo-American Sporting Club

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, MP, was one of the speakers at a boxing dinner evening of the Anglo-American Sporting Club at the Hilton hotel last night. Sir Donald Bradman was guest of honour and the Earl of Westmorland, president of the club, was in the chair. Mr Tommy Trinder and Mr Neil Durden-Smith also spoke. Among those present were:

The Ambassador for the Republic of South Africa, the High Commissioner for Australia, Lieutenant-General Sir Cameron Lord Cassels, Sir Leonard Hutton, Sir Terence Rattigan, Rear-Admiral Sir Anthony Miers, VC, Sir John Packer, Mr Denis Howell, MP, Mr G. G. Allen, Mr S. C. Griffith, and Mr Colin Cowdrey.

Farmers' Company

The annual livery dinner of the Farmers' Company was held yesterday at Clothworkers' Hall. The Master, the Earl of Lonsdale, was in the chair, assisted by the Wardens, and the other speakers were Mr William Whitelaw, MP, and Sir Percy Rugg. Among those present were:

The Marquess of Abergavenny, Viscount Hanworth, Lord Swaythling, Lord Sandford, Captain the Hon A. G. Lowther, Sir John Arbuthnot, Sir Edward Howard, Alderman Sir Bernard Waley-Cohen, Colonel Sir Douglas Scott, Simon Vice-Admiral Sir Eric Bradbury, Sir Henry Plumb, Mr Nigel Strutt, Lieutenant-General Sir Geoffrey Goodwin, the Masters of the Bakers', Fruiterers', Innholders', Poulters' and Wheelwrights' companies, the Dean of St Paul's, Professor Thomas, Mr J. G. Quilter, Alderman G. B. Graham, QC, Professor A. Spicer and Alderman M. Harris.

Furniture Makers' Company

The Lord Mayor was one of the speakers at the annual installation dinner of the Furniture Makers' Company held at the Mansion House last night. The Master, Mr Frank Austin, presided and the other speakers were Sir Seymour Karminski, Brigadier A. L. W. Newth and Mr D. B. Ercolani.

University news

Oxford

Elections:
CHRIST CHURCH: [illegible] J. Barton, fellow of St Cross College, theology; Dr A. B. Wilson, fellow of St Edmund Hall, modern history; E. S. C. Weaver, student of Christ Church, history.

Exhibitions: A. P. J. Cleaver and P. C. Mitchell, both engineering. Casberd scholarships: R. Preston, Keble School; Shelton memorial exhibition: G. Cox, Trinidad School. Dr. Pendlebury, Wellington exhibitioner, has been recommended for election to a Wellington fellowship.

Keele

A. L. F. Rose, master of Rowland-Hill studies at the university, has been appointed to a personal chair in Roman provincial studies from October 1.

Newcastle upon Tyne

Appointments:
CHAIR OF GERMAN: Dr Alan Montgomery, senior lecturer, when Professor D. M. Mennie retires on September 30.

Personal readerships in child psychiatry: Israel Kolvin, BA (S Africa), MD, DCH (Rand), from August 1.

Professor R. G. Ironside, of Alberta University, visiting professorship in the faculty of science for academic year 1974-5.

A. M. De-Beattie, BL (Natal), PhD (Natal) and Mrs. Science Research Council senior visiting fellow in the group of mathematics for one year. Clare E. Stansfield, BA (Oxon), Sir James Knott fellow in the department of history and religious studies. A. P. Wale, BA (Cantab), Sir James Knott fellow in the department of politics. D. S. Brown, BSc (London), Wilfred Hall fellow in the department of zoology. J. V. Bennett, BA (Lancs), Lord Adams fellow in the department of history.

Promotions:
Lecturers to senior lecturerships, from August 1: Dr E. Ashton (physiology), Dr J. M. Bell (surgery), Dr Jean Faulconbridge, R. N. Bailey (Eastern), Dr J. F. A. Sawyer (religious studies), Dr D. J. Sykes (French studies), H. Wharfe (archaeology), Dr R. J. Stoodley (organic chemistry), Dr R. E. Stoddart (zoology), Dr D. J. Tranter (physics), Dr K. S. Mann (accountancy), P. Wilkes (applied mathematics), Dr J. M. Jones (zoology), J. L. Sharp (accountancy), Dr A. M. Martin (chemical engineering), A. F. B. Mortat (civil engineering), T. H. Frost (mechanical engineering), J. H. Bercony (industrial management), Dr W. S. F. Pickering (social studies), I. S. Nicholson (law), Dr R. J. Selmad (agricultural zoology), F. Blackburn (plant science).

Meeting

Association of International Accountants

Mr Ben Ford, MP, was the guest of honour at a meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Members' Committee of the Association of International Accountants held at St Ermin's Hotel, Caxton Street, Westminster on May 9. Mr S. J. Neol-Brown was in the chair and committee members attending included senior executives of national and international companies.

Goldsmiths' Company

Sir William Mullens has been elected Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, and will hold office for one year from tomorrow.



A recent photograph of Princess Anne and Doublet, the horse which was destroyed yesterday after breaking a leg while cantering at Windsor.

Russian icons, art works fetch very high prices

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Russian icons and works of art fetched exceptionally high prices at Sotheby's yesterday. A large and grandiose (nine inches) silver and enamel *kovsh* or jug by Ovtchinnikov reached £5,800. A cloisonné enamel Easter egg by Fedor Ruckert made £5,200 (Bischampour); Fabergé eggs are always popular, but this was set with no precious stones.

A cloisonné enamel seven piece tea service by Ivan Saltykov realized £5,000 (Bischanpour). Two urns with cast ormolu griffin handles made £5,200 (Mansour Gallery). Standing a foot high, they were dated from the period of Alexander I.

The icons also made far more than expected. There were no great treasures, but more modest icons fetched very high prices. An icon of the archangel Michael, catalogued as Moscow school, early seventeenth century, went for £2,000. The Temple Gallery paid £1,600 for a central Russian icon of St Nicholas attributed to the sixteenth century. An icon of the Presentation in the Temple, described as central Russian provincial, seventeenth century, made £1,300 (Arete).

The prices for decorative nineteenth century icons were outstanding. There are more of them about than anything else, Novo-Export, the official export agency of the Soviet Union, concentrates its sales in the West on such icons.

An unusual Palekh school icon of the "Mother of God: The joy of all that grieve", made £1,200.

A Russian icon of the Annunciation, catalogued as provincial North Russian, nineteenth century, in sixteenth-century style, made £2,000 (Kourd). The sale of Russian works of art totalled £118,860.

The sale of atlases and illustrated books at Sotheby's also brought very high prices. Pretty plates seem to be so popular that anyone with indifferent copies of older illustrated works would be wise to sell now. The sale had one distinguished rarity, the full 11-volume Blaeu atlas finely coloured throughout by a contemporary hand of 1662. It reached £25,000 (W. F. Hammond), an easy auction record for a Blaeu.

There were a couple of Gould bird books; the five volume *Humming-Birds* reached £12,000, a top price at auction and particularly remarkable in that the supplement was missing. *The Birds of Great Britain*, which has been seen too often at auction recently, made £9,000, a little less than it made last week. The book sale totalled £140,206.

At Christie's yesterday, a sale of English porcelain made £18,219. There was a large Spode iron-stone dinner service with transfer printed and painted oriental-style decoration at £2,205. A pair of Minton baluster pot-pourri vases, 18¾ inches, elaborately decorated with putti and flowers, made £632.50 (Nyman). A smaller pair (12¾ inches) of Coalbrookdale vases with similar applied decoration reached £378 (Grosvenor Antiques).

Kirk's structure said to inhibit creative leaders

From Our Correspondent
Edinburgh

The present structure of the Church of Scotland does not encourage creative leadership according to the report of the Kirk's Committee of Forty to this year's general assembly. It says the organization of the Kirk is better at sustaining what has been established than releasing new potential.

The committee asks if the time is not right for a review of the whole structure of general assembly committees and departments and questions whether the general assembly has not become "a ponderous body, with a large tail, unfitted to give a dynamic lead or initiate flexible policies".

Plea for iron curtain Christians

The persecution of Christians in Eastern Europe should be debated more by the British Council of Churches, the Archdeacon of Canterbury, the Ven Bernard Pawley, says.

He writes in *Temple*, published by the William Temple Association: "In the debates of the British Council of Churches about the restriction of liberties the fullest glare is constantly turned upon the colonels of Greece and apartheid in South Africa.

"Without abating their indignation towards these two corrupt regimes one is sometimes tempted to wish that a proportionate invective could be turned towards the persecuted Christians of Eastern Europe."

He says that east of the iron curtain "our fellow Christians live in varying degrees of disability, from the comparative ease of Yugoslavia to the more stringent conditions of East Germany and Poland".

Latest Wills

Residue left to three charities

Mrs Rosie Downing, of Bayswater, left £138,571 net (duty paid, £30,966). After personal legacies she left the residue equally between the National Institute for the Blind, the National Spastics Society, and the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association.

Other estates include (net, before duty paid; further duty may be payable on some estates):

Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fabie QC, of Salisbury, former Chief Justice of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland (duty paid, £2,175) .. £18,715

Coker, Miss Mary Aubrey, of Mayfield, Sussex (duty paid, £37,462) .. £118,871

Purkiss, Mr John Herman, of Southend-on-Sea (duty paid, £11,581) .. £90,024

Cornish, Mr Edward, of Southend-on-Sea, brickmaker (duty paid, £31,267) .. £82,084

Morgan, Mrs Ellen Joyce, of Binfield (duty paid, £13,281) £87,828

White, Miss Violet Nellie Aylif, of Henley-on-Thames (duty paid, £15,707) .. £80,397

Heyes, Mr John, of Bickerstaffe (duty paid, £20,460) .. £108,254

Hutchings, Mr Alec Ralph, of Yeovil (duty paid, £19,475) £93,381

Pearson, Mr Leslie Bernard, of Watford (no duty shown) £82,134

Salvation Army picks new leader

By Martin Huckerby

The new General-elect of the Salvation Army is a Canadian, Commissioner Clarence Wiseman. He was chosen as leader by its High Council yesterday.

The conclave of commissioners and territorial commanders, meeting at Sunbury Court in Surrey, took two ballots to decide between the four officers nominated: two Canadians, one American and one Briton.

General-elect Wiseman, aged 66, is only the second foreigner to become head of the Salvation Army, which has 2,500,000 members. He will take over in July from the first non-Briton to hold the post, General Erik Wickberg, of Sweden.

After the voting, which was carried out in the sort of secrecy that might be expected at the Vatican, but without the puffs of white smoke, the general-elect emerged to the applause of Salvation Army members.

He said: "I have, in the quietness of that room, pledged myself to serve God and the Army with all the powers I possess." And he called out, in a stentorian voice, "May God bless the Salvation Army."

Later he said that he was keen to emphasize the organization's youth work. He wanted to see "an army of young people, marching through the world, telling other young people about Jesus".

He believed that the Army had to be very responsive to changes in the world, but he made clear that he is no revolutionary and wants to uphold traditions. He pointed out that there was a tremendous demand for the Army to deal with social and missionary problems. "The whole world is asking us to do more than we can afford."

The new leader is the son of Army officers. He joined the organization in 1927 at Guelph, Ontario, where he played the French horn in a Salvation Army band. In 1939 he became a chaplain with the Canadian Army and was stationed in Britain until 1942, when he took over responsibility for Salvation Army work with the Canadian forces in Europe, the Middle East and India.

By 1960 he had become territorial commander of the Army in East Africa. Two years later he returned to Britain as principal of the Army's training college at Denmark Hill, London, and then in 1967 he went back to take command of the Army in Canada. With his wife, Janet, he will now be living in London.

While the new general may not be a revolutionary, he said he hoped in his work to help inspire young people. "Our Salvationist young people are more aware today than in the past", he said, adding: "They realize that society is bankrupt."



Commissioner Wiseman, General-elect of the Salvation Army.

New Archbishop of Glasgow

The new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Glasgow is to be Mgr Thomas Winning, auxiliary bishop of the archdiocese since 1971. The announcement was made yesterday by the Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, Archbishop Bruno Heim, at a meeting of clergy at Notre Dame College of Education, Glasgow.

Pope Paul VI has accepted the resignation of the Most Rev J. D. Scanlan, aged 75, who has been in charge of the archdiocese since 1964 and has been in poor health for some time. Mgr Winning, who is 48, is the youngest member of the Scottish hierarchy.

Lord Mackie of Benshie

The life peerage conferred on Mr G. Y. Mackie has been gazetted by the name, style and title of Baron Mackie of Benshie, of Kirriemuir in the county of Angus.

OBITUARY

MISS ELEANOR TENN

Coach of lawn tennis champ

Miss Eleanor "Teach" Tennant, who coached both lawn tennis stars and film stars at the Beverly Hills Hotel, died in La Jolla, California, on Saturday at the age of 79.

In her day she had coached several Wimbledon champions, among them Maureen Connolly, Alice Marble and Bobby Riggs. She had also taught the rudiments of tennis to such film stars as Groucho Marx, Bing Crosby, Charlie Chaplin, Joan Crawford and Marlene Dietrich.

Miss Tennant was born in San Francisco, but went to live at the Beverly Hills Hotel after winning the Los Angeles championship. She made teaching and was nickname "Teach" Lombard, one of th she coached. She Marble develop game very unlike slugging technique mark of Helen Wi ing woman player

She told Maure to sharpen her ser ing a baseball. Mi practised with pitcher, and later "You'd be surprise similarity there throwing a baseb a tennis ball."

SIR DONALD FINNEMOR

R.K.B. writes:

Some years before I was privileged to be his pupil in the law I saw and heard Donald Finnemore at a public meeting at which David Lloyd George was the speaker.

It is a measure of his force of personality that even set against the talents of the Welsh Wizard; there remains to this day a clear picture of a very tall, dignified man who held his audience spellbound. The melancholy timbre of his voice was forgotten in the impact of the logic and the common sense. It was the gift of cutting through cant and verbiage to disclose the fundamental truth that was perhaps his greatest attribute on the judicial bench. At times he appeared remote and almost indolent, but his humanity and humility were allied to an intellect of great power. His reasoning and his judgment always seemed to be right.

Throughout his life, he retained, without the vices, all the virtues of th tradition in which tured. An integrity set in a firm Ch was so free of hypocrisy that an approach was neve by those he orde posed. As an exam to act as his adjuta members of the B from all over the on the playing fi was willingly obeye extent of putting planned family Boys' Brigade grew and effectiveness his selfless dedicat as any other reason

After the Bible reading was Bunyan's *Progress*, much o knew by heart. He liked to have kno former pupil was the only one who the very pattern of for-Truth for whom day that he must come . . . the trum on the other side".

BRIG DUDLEY CLARKE

R. M. H. writes:

Dudley Clarke's book *Seven Assignments* covered only the first year of the war. In the last paragraph he referred to the eighth assignment as the longest and most satisfying of all. In fact it lasted until the end of the war.

It was no ordinary man whom Field-Marshal Wavell sent for and coupled with Orde Wingate as "vital and original" officers; no ordinary man whom Field-Marshal Alexander publicly stated had done as much to win the war as any other one officer; nor an ordinary man whose citation for the United States Legion of Merit originated in the White House and was personally signed by the President.

Clarke never wrote an "Eighth Assignment" and it is perhaps the best evidence of his modest, loyal and proud character that, in the days when members of "private armies" by the dozen were publishing their stories, both with and without regard to the Official Secrets Act, nothing about "A" Force ever appeared from him or with his approval.

Nor would he have wished anything to be written now, although official sanction to Sir John Masterman's *The Double Cross System* must make it legitimate to say that the Thirty Committee in Cairo at least matched the successes of the Twenty Committee in London. The diminishing band of those who served in the dingy but exciting headquarters of "A" Force in Sharia Kasr-el-Nil cannot let his death pass without paying tribute to the energy (displayed at such unorthodox hours), the imagination (brightest as he pondered his plans in the loneliness of a crowded cinema), and the meticulous professionalism of his staff-work which made the most successfully secret of the "secret organizations" in Cairo exercise such a powerful influence not only on Peter Fleming's sister organization in South East Asia but also on the nominal parent in Storey's Gate.

Whimsical, witty, rar-sighted and always optimistic Clarke was a leader to admire then—and after 30 years.

Major-General Ronald Albert Bramwell Davis, CB, DSO, GOC Aldershot District 1957-60 and formerly Colonel of The Highland Light Infantry and The Royal Highland Fusiliers, died on Sunday. He was 68.

The Rt Rev Monsignor Charles Tindall, sometime headmaster of St Bedes Grammar School, Bradford, and spiritual director of Ushaw College, died on Saturday at the age of 92.

Lady Caldecott, widow of Sir Andrew Caldecott, GCMG, died on Sunday at the age of 96. She was Evelyn May, daughter of Canon H. Palmer and she married Sir Andrew Caldecott in 1946. He died in 1951.

MR. L. T. C

R. A. Buchanan w

Tom Rolt will membered for his contribution to th engineering and te possessed a rare genius for com mechanical expert imaginative literar felicity in the English language. nation of qualities outstandingly well the task he under creating the care great nineteenth-c neers. He was in t latter-day Samu although greater because his under his subjects was le and didactic and n in its emphasis.

But there was an Tom Rolt's work serves to be record his time unstintin service of preserv ties, committees cor conservation in n and to the rapidly study of industrial which his own writ much to stimulate. many years a men Council for British Research Committe trial Archaeology its chairman, and first president of th ciation for Industri ogy. Industrial ar will feel his loss gri Tom was a regular conferences, hav present with his wif of Man conference ber when the AIA lished. His last pu ment was to presid angural meeting of tion at Imperial March, and even friends were alarme physical toll which exacting on him, remember with gr courage and indom of the man who was to perform this las the cause.

MR T. F. D

Mr Thomas Fred who died on Friday of 83, was a M Magistrate from 194

He was educated College, London, a vice in the First W the East Surrey Re RFC and the RAF. E wounded. He was c Bar by the Middle 1921.

He was twice mar

Mrs Margaret Ad ton-Ward, widow Barrington-Ward. Ed *Times* from 1941 to on Saturday at the She was the daught Radice, CIE, ICS, a married in 1926. H died in 1948.

Science report

Medicine: Muscular dystrophy debate

The controversy over the causes of muscular dystrophy continues. In a recent Science Report, experiments were described that suggested strongly that in mice, at least, the disease is based in the nerves and not in the muscles as previously thought. Now there is new evidence that supports the original theory that in humans the most severe form of the disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, is in fact caused by a defect in the muscles.

Many people dispute whether the disease in mice, on which most studies are based, is really identical with the Duchenne dystrophy in humans. So the only way to resolve the question was to work with the human disease. Dr Thomson, Dr Sweetin and Dr Eiton, of the Knightswood Hospital and medical virology unit in Glasgow, examined patients suffering from Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The disease is caused by a gene located on the X chromosome. As men have only one X chromosome and no counteracting gene on the accompanying Y chromosome, they are affected much more often than women, who must have the defective gene on both their X chromosomes before the disease shows itself.

Men with this disease usually die between the ages of 20 and 30. A sign of the muscle degeneration is the unusually high concentration of a certain enzyme, creatine kinase, in the blood. There is a great deal of creatine kinase in muscle, which leaks out into the blood as the muscle degenerates. The levels of the enzyme are very high in the blood of young patients, but as less and less muscle is left to be destroyed, the levels of the enzyme become lower, until between the ages of 25 and 30 they are normal.

Dr Thomson and his colleagues also measured the amounts of creatine kinase in the blood of the mothers and sisters of boys with muscular dystrophy.

All the women they chose had one X chromosome with the gene for muscular dystrophy and one normal X chromosome. These "carriers" of the disease appeared healthy and had a normal lifespan.

In each set of female chromosomes, one of the two X chromosomes is inactivated randomly very early in life. Since each nerve cell contains one set of chromosomes and each muscle fibre contains several, the effect of X inactivation is different in the two tissues. Dr Thomson and his colleagues were thus able to deduce what they should expect to see in carriers if the disease were based in nerve or muscle.

If the disease originated in nerves, random X chromosome inactivation would mean that about half the nerves of carriers would be affected. About half their muscle fibres—all those supplied by the affected nerves—would degenerate and the remaining muscles would be normal. Creatine kinase levels in the blood would be high at first, but normal by the age of about 30, when all the affected muscle had degenerated.

But if the disease originated in muscle, only a few would contain no normal X chromosomes since each muscle contains several sets of chromosomes. So the amount of creatine kinase in the blood would be slightly above normal. Fibres containing some muscular dystrophy genes and some normal genes would probably be intermediate in stability between normal and dystrophic fibres, so degeneration of those fibres would continue after the age of 30.

That is exactly what Dr Thomson and his colleagues found. The amount of creatine kinase in the blood of the female "carriers" was slightly higher than normal and continued to decrease slowly throughout their life, with no levelling off at the age of 30.

So it seems that the search for a common cause of all the different forms of muscular dystrophy has not been satisfied yet, and that doctors are coming round to the idea that muscular dystrophy is really a symptom with different underlying causes.

Source: *Nature*, May 10 (249, 151; 1974).

Church news

Father Eric Simmons, aged 43, has been elected Superior of the Community of the Resurrection, an Anglican foundation based at Mirfield, Yorkshire, and engaged in evangelistic and teaching work. He replaces Father Hugh Bishop, who resigned in January after nine years.

Appointments:

The Rev A. C. Boult, Rector of St Giles', Reading, diocese of Oxford, to be also Rural Dean of Reading, same diocese.

The Rev J. R. J. Dilcock, curate of Sneyd Brace, diocese of Lichfield, to be priest-in-charge of Stamford Christ Church, diocese of Lincoln.

The Rev R. Ellis, Vicar of Southam Prior, Wisbech, same diocese, to be Vicar of St Augustine's, Bilton, same diocese.

The Rev S. J. Hill, Vicar of Wembdon, diocese of Bath and Wells, to be Commonwealth and Continental Church Society Chaplain at Chantilly, Rouen and Le Havre, France.

The Rev L. D. T. Kelly, Vicar of St John-the-Divine, Fairfield, diocese of Liverpool, to be Vicar of Poor-Shrigley, diocese of Chester.

The Rev J. G. Lyner, Vicar of Bringhurst with Great Easton, diocese of Leicester, to be Rector of Stoney Stanton, same diocese.

The Rev C. J. Mansfield, Vicar of Luton also Rural Dean of Luton, same diocese, to be Rural Dean of St Albans.

The Rev G. Reid, editorial secretary of the United Society for Christian Literature, Church Pastoral Aid Society, to be secretary for evangelism with the Church Pastoral Aid Society.

The Rev J. F. Sadgrove, Rector of Hawkchurch with Fishpond and Stockland-Bristol, diocese of Salisbury, to be priest-in-charge of Poldon and Great and Little Wittenham, same diocese.

The Rev W. J. Taylor, Vicar of St Mark's, Millfield, Sunderland, diocese of Durham, to be Rector of St John's, Gateshead Fell, same diocese.

The Rev J. S. Wiseman, Chaplain of Liverpool University, diocese of Liverpool, to be priest-in-charge of Holbrook and Little Eaton, diocese of Derby.

The Rev W. D. C. Williams, Rector of Denton, diocese of Salisbury, to be a non-Residentiary Canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

Diocese of Canterbury

The Rev D. A. Ridley, Vicar of Otterden with Eastchurch, to be also priest-in-charge of Warehorne.

The Rev A. Towse, Vicar of Hawkhurst with Stone-in-Oxney and Ebony, diocese of Canterbury, to be also priest-in-charge of Rolvenden.

The Rev J. Wade, Vicar of Wade and priest-in-charge of Reculver, to be Vicar of St Ja Heath.

Diocese of London

The Rev G. P. Brown, curate of Woodford, diocese of Chel Anglican Chaplain to Westfie Colleges.

The Rev J. Davies, curate of and All Saints, Sydney, A Chaplain to Queen Mary C

The Rev M. B. Fullbrook, Keble Church, Mill Hill, to Little St Peter Conventional D stead.

The Rev K. Leech, Tutor at College, Canterbury, to be united benefice of St Matthew, The Rev B. Minter, Vicar Southall, to be Vicar of Evangelist, Wembley.

Diocese of Southwark

The Rev R. D. W. Hawkins, Merton, Mitcham, to be Vic Thorpe, Rochdale.

The Rev B. F. Mobbs, curate Ham's, Purley, to be vicar Southwark ordination course.

Diocese of Norwich

The Rev F. J. T. Hall, Vicar diocese of London, to be pri Deopham.

The Rev J. F. McGinley, Lawrence's, Morden, diocese to be Vicar of Christ Church.

The Rev J. E. Postill, curate Bowling, diocese of Bradford, Vicar in the Wheatsheaf area

The Rev P. R. Seabo, Jun the staff of Aylesborough Paris special responsibility for Bembarpe.

Diocese of York

The Rev K. Allison, Vicar to be Vicar of Appleton Aesthorpe.

The Rev W. K. Henderson, Saviour's, Nottingham, diocese to be Vicar of Alne with Ali

Resignations:

The Rev O. Binns, Vicar Pennel, diocese of Chelmsford

The Rev A. L. S. Hopkins, Bramley, with Grafty, Church and Newal

hp means ball and roller bearings

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

GRIMA

CBI planning a committee to advise president on policy matters

Malcolm Brown

Senior officials of the Confederation of British Industry understood to have agreed in principle to the establishment of a special high-level committee to advise the CBI president on policy matters. Membership and nature for such a committee was revealed in *The Times* on May 11.

The newly-decided its establishment is to be joined by the confederation's grand council, the committee would be non-executive and would consist possibly of 10 or 12 members.

Several past-presidents will probably be invited to sit on the panel, but membership will be wide-ranging, taking in representatives from large and small companies, the City and the wholesale and retail trades.

The setting up of a presidential advisory committee underlines the seriousness with which the confederation headquarters staff is treating criticism from rank-and-file members that the CBI is losing touch with grassroots opinion.

Officials say that the idea of such a committee has been discussed on several occasions, usually as a result of crisis, but has always been rejected.

Although the proposed committee would have non-executive status the breadth of its membership and the standing of the individual members would be likely to produce a strong caucus within the confederation which neither the president nor the director-general could ignore.

There is growing concern among members not only that grassroots opinion is being ignored but that the confederation is making serious tactical errors in its discussions with the new Government.

In talks with at least two Cabinet Ministers—Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary—the CBI leadership has been practically ignored.

After the close relationships which they developed with the Conservative Government, CBI leaders appear to be totally bemused by their treatment at the hands of the Labour Cabinet.

Expressions of discontent are likely to be voiced vociferously at the May meeting of the Grand Council tomorrow.

Mr Ralph Bateman, the new president, who will be formally elected at the confederation's annual general meeting a few hours earlier, will be asked by council members what the CBI proposes to do to counter the Government's industrial policy.

There are fears that the confederation has again misjudged the situation. In the early weeks of the new Government, CBI leaders were confident that the minority Labour administration could do little to step up industrial intervention by Whitehall.

In recent weeks, however, it has become plain that Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for Industry, is at an advanced stage in the preparation of wide-ranging plans for state participation.

Farmers and butchers want subsidy for beef

By Hugh Clayton

Farmers, wholesalers and butchers joined yesterday in calling for a subsidy to hold up the price paid to farmers for beef cattle. They estimated that this would cost £10m a year at present market prices, but could rise to an annual rate of £50m later in the year.

Sir Henry Plumb, president of the National Farmers' Union, said farmers could not endure a slide in livestock prices. They needed a guaranteed £19.25 a live hundredweight instead of the present level of less than £19. This could fall well below £18 in the autumn.

Farmers were "angry, frustrated and disillusioned", Sir Henry said, "because nothing was being done to stabilize the beef market. He had asked to meet the Prime Minister and had seen Mr Heath, Leader of the Opposition, yesterday.

Mr Colin Cullimore, managing director of the Dewhurst chain of butchers, said meat producers and distributors had to work together to persuade consumers that if beef prices were allowed to fall because of heavy slaughtering now, there would be a shortage and a steep rise in prices next year.

"Somehow we have got to persuade housewives that 42p stewing steak this year and 46p next year is better than 38p this year and 54p next year", he said. "There is nothing more calculated to kill consumption than a dramatic rise in prices."

Mr Anson Payne, executive chairman of FMC, said wholesalers supported the views of Sir Henry and Mr Cullimore. The three were speaking at a Dewhurst lunch at Butchers' Hall, City.

Leading article, page 17

New York bank chiefs replaced in shake-up after fears of $25m loss

From Frank Vogl
Washington, May 13

Sweeping management changes were made today at the Franklin New York Corporation and at its subsidiary, the Franklin National Bank, which is the 20th largest in the United States, as rumours multiplied about serious financial problems at the bank. The company had earlier requested the Securities and Exchange Commission to halt trading in its shares.

The corporation announced that it faced possible losses in its foreign exchange business of up to $25m (£10.1m) for the period since March 31 this year.

But it was broader financial problems that have evidently led to the replacement of Mr Paul Luftig, president of both the parent company and the bank.

Mr Harold Gleason, chairman of the parent concern and the bank, said he would take on the presidency of both companies on a temporary basis. He also announced that Mr Peter Shaddick had resigned as both executive vice-chairman and director of the organization.

According to one report, Mr Shaddick said he was resigning because the foreign exchange losses occurred in his department and he accepted responsibility, even though the losses had been concealed from him by a subordinate.

Mr George Mitchell, vice-chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, yesterday stated: "The bank may experience some unusual liquidity pressures in the period ahead".

Rumours have abounded for some time about management difficulties at the bank, but no doubt was left in anyone's mind about the seriousness of the situation when, for the first time, the bank disclosed that no dividend would be paid for the first quarter either on its holding company's common or preferred stock.

This revelation saw the company's shares take a sharp fall on Friday, with the common stock closing at $8.75 against the day's high of $11.25, and the preferred stock closing at $10 from $19.

The bank's directors announced this morning that because of a foreign exchange trader operating beyond his authority "losses on foreign currency business since March 31 could total $25m".

But these losses are quite clearly only a part of Franklin's problems. The bank's first-quarter earnings slumped by 83 per cent to $582,000. It also has capital problems and plans were announced at the weekend to raise more cash by two consecutive rights issues totalling $50m.

Chief shareholder in the bank, the Italian financier, Signor Michaele Sindona, who owns 21 per cent of the shares, said he would personally buy any unsubscribed stock from the rights issues.

In his statement Mr Mitchell noted that the Federal Reserve was "assured by the Comptroller of the Currency that Franklin National Bank is solvent". The Comptroller has, in fact, been investigating the bank's affairs for the past four months.

Mr Mitchell added, without giving details, that "the Federal Reserve System stands prepared to advance funds to this bank as needed, within the limits of the collateral that can be supplied".

Further, he pointed out that the New York Federal Reserve Board had established that the bank had plenty of collateral available.

The Franklin National Bank had plans rejected by the Fed very recently to take over one of the country's largest factoring companies, the Talcott National Corporation. This blow has clearly not improved the bank's prospects.

There is much talk now of one of the major New York banks seeking to take over Franklin. It is significant that one of the reasons the Fed gave for rejecting the takeover of Talcott by Franklin was that the move would place too great a strain on Franklin's management at this time.

US Treasury official dampens European hopes on gold issue

Hot Springs, Virginia, May 13.—Mr Jack Bennett, Under-Secretary of the Treasury, said the Committee of 20 finance ministers' meeting in Washington next month would not be the place to resolve the gold price issue.

Mr Bennett, recently nominated to take over as Treasury under-secretary for Monetary Affairs when Mr Paul Volcker vacates the post next month, declared: "You cannot discuss such a major policy issue in such a big crowd."

Mr Bennett said the United States remained opposed to any change in the gold price or gold policy—moves which might place gold near the centre of a reformed international monetary system when the majority of members of the Committee of 20 had agreed that its role should be diminished.

This remained the case after the talks last week between Mr Volcker and Mr Willem Duisenberg, the Dutch Finance Minister. Mr Duisenberg, representing the EEC finance ministers, gave the United States Treasury official details of the ministers' agreement reached at Zeist, in Holland, last month.

That agreement reportedly covered an understanding that central banks should be allowed to buy gold as well as sell it on the free market. It also resulted in an agreement that central banks should be able to settle debts among themselves at a market-related price.

Washington, May 13.—The Treasury today issued a vaguely worded statement on what was called "exploratory discussions" between Mr Duisenberg and Mr William Simon, the Treasury Secretary on the future role of gold in international monetary arrangements.

Basle, May 13.—Central bankers today discussed the recent poor performance of the dollar against European currencies—principally the mark and the Swiss franc—but apparently took no action to stem the dollar's fall, informed sources said. No communiqué is expected.—Reuter.

Retail sales remain depressed in April

Tim Congdon

Retail spending was depressed in April, according to provisional figures released yesterday by the Department of Industry. It was £1.8 per cent down on the March total, which is itself considered low and indicative of weak domestic demand.

Some reduction in spending had been expected because the five-day week caused a drop in earnings. However, the five-day week ended early in March and the continuing impact into April is longer than had been expected.

The Department of Industry refers to some pre-Budget spending in March. The effect of this, it suggests, would be to increase a reduction in spending in April, as consumers compensated for the previous above-average spending.

But the March figure was no better than the February figure and there was very little speculation before the budget that VAT would be increased on a wide range of commodities.

The breakdown of retail sales by durable and non-durable items has not been made, but may show that spending on durables has been more severely affected than most other categories, the traditional pattern when income growth is interrupted. The decrease in building activity, with fewer houses being set up, may also have been a depressing factor.

In the first quarter of 1974 retail sales were 1½ per cent higher on average than in the second half of 1973. But in March they were even lower than in the average of the first quarter. The importance of this for overall demand management is that domestic demand may be rather less in 1974 than had been thought likely.

In the immediate future this will be considered welcome as there is substantial stockbuilding to be completed in order to make good the effects of the three-day week on production. But in the autumn and early winter weak demand might cause an increase in unemployment.

RETAIL SALES AND HP

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for the volume of retail sales and the value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Industry. The table shows the provisional estimate for retail sales in April, published yesterday:

	Sales by volume 1971=100	New credit extended £m
1972	105.8	2,497
1972 Q1	102.1	575
Q2	104.6	612
Q3	107.2	640
Q4	109.5	670
1973	110.7	2,873
1973 Q1	111.8	759
Q2	108.0	668
Q3	110.5	721
Q4	112.3	715
1974 Q1	110.1 •	581
January	109.5	198
February	110.3	188
March	110.4	195
April*	108.5	

*Provisional.

Akroyd boost profits to £2.36m

By Our Financial Staff

Akroyd & Smithers, the second largest jobbing firm on the stock exchange, has turned in handsomely higher first half profits despite the sharp collapse in the fortunes of the stock market.

In the 25 weeks up to March 22, profits reached £2.36m compared to £906,000 in the same period of the previous year and £2.29m in the whole of the 1972-73 financial year. Turnover, which is measured as the total value of sold bargains, rose by 10 per cent from the first half of last year to £3,769m.

The figures stand in sharp contrast to those announced earlier this month by the City's biggest jobber, Wedd Durlacher Mordaunt. After an exceptional loss of £1.5m, Wedd turned in a 12-month loss to mid-January of £398,000.

Both firms, however, experienced relatively brisk business when prices in both the gilt-edged market—Akroyd's particular strength—and the equity market were tumbling. Towards the end of Akroyd's half year there was some help from a high volume of "bed and breakfast" deals to take advantage of tax losses.

Mr Hugh Merriman, the chairman, said yesterday that turnover in some markets had been well up on the equivalent period of a year ago and conditions for profitable jobbing were somewhat easier.

GKN chief cautious on second half profits

By Our Financial Staff

Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds came through the first quarter of the current year with United Kingdom profits only marginally lower and overall group profits running ahead of the same period of 1973.

The group intends to apply for a listing on the stock exchanges of Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt.

Sir Raymond Brookes, writing his last annual report as chairman of the group, predicts that results for the full year will be significantly better than some in present circumstances would care to predict, though he does not offer the expectation of the group equalling the 1973 performance.

Expanding on this yesterday, Sir Raymond said that although the group was doing well at the moment, and he hoped for progressive recovery in the United Kingdom as the year unfolded, there was still considerable concern about the domestic economy in the second half of the year. It might be that the last quarter of 1974 would see the economy sliding into recession, he said.

In its usual forthright way, Sir Raymond's annual statement sets out to pinpoint the basis of the nation's problems. So long, it states, as the majority of responsible people in the trade union movement continue passively disinterested in elections and decision-making, there can be no democratic solution to Britain's fundamental economic and social problems.

He says all political parties, and both employers and unions, are culpable of neglect in their failure to repel the menace to our society arising from the manoeuvres of extremists infiltrated into trades unions, schools, universities and communications media.

Yet the average man continues apparently disinterested in the threat to his freedom and, of greater importance, equally disinterested in the need to defend the inherent right of his children to live in a society where thought, speech, education, literature, and the arts and sciences are not shackled by single party dictatorship.

Attacking government restrictions on the amount of higher wage awards which can be passed on in higher prices, Sir Raymond states that because the interpretation of "costs" is also based upon a presumed intensive and therefore questionably maintainable level of asset utilization, this inequity is nothing other than a politically expedient levy on profits.

Financial Editor, page 21

Prime rate moves up to a record

From Our US Economics Correspondent
Washington, May 13

A record prime lending rate of 11.4 per cent was set today by one of America's largest banks, the First National Bank of Chicago.

The 11.25 per cent level had become firmly established throughout the country by the end of last week, but the move by First Chicago has increased expectations that an 11½ per cent rate will be seen before long.

Mr Roy Ash, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, said here that the budget deficit for the 1974 fiscal year was now likely to be $1,000m (nearly £412m) less than was forecast in the budget message in February, at $3,500m.

In giving testimony to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr Ash noted that spending for fiscal 1975 was likely to be up by $1,000m from the February forecast of $305,500m.

Mr Paul Volcker, Under-Secretary for Monetary Affairs at the Treasury, told the committee that the Treasury was now operating with an unusually low cash balance, and requested an increase in the present Federal debt ceiling for the 12 months to June 30, 1975, from the present $475,700m to $505,000m.

MP angry at lack of insurance details

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr Ray Carter, Labour MP for Northfield, Birmingham, protested yesterday about the refusal of the Department of Trade to give more information about 49 insurance companies which have been ordered to hand over their affairs to trustees.

Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for Trade, had told Mr Carter in a letter that the action, taken under the Insurance Companies (Amendment) Act 1973, was for the benefit of policy holders. Much of what was done was preventive: some was remedial, designed to correct situations that might cause anxiety before they became serious.

"In order to avoid unnecessary misgivings and alarm that could precipitate the very situation which the legislation is designed to avoid, it is accordingly, important that undue significance should not be attached to the department's requirements, many of which are of a routine nature", Mr Shore said.

"Therefore, it is the practice not to publish supervisory requirements except insofar as this is required under the Insurance Companies Acts.

A notice is placed on the company file at Companies House when assets are required to be placed in trust for the reason that such assets cannot effectively be mortgaged, or charged.

"The notice is, therefore, for the information of prospective lenders to the company. I do not think it would be helpful to issue a list of companies where trustee arrangements apply as the significance of inclusion could be misunderstood by less well-informed persons and cause unnecessary concern.

"The contractual relationship between the policyholder and the insurance company is not altered by assets being placed in trust. Similarly, the financial position of the company is not altered, but a restriction is imposed on the disposal of assets."

Mr Carter said last night that he was not satisfied with the reply, which left many questions unanswered.

"Whilst I recognize that publicity might well worsen the position of the 49 companies, why should potential lenders to the companies be given greater knowledge of the financial position than those who are potential policyholders, or who may have money invested in them?", he asked.

"Clearly these companies are in desperate economic difficulties and the prompt action the Government has taken is in stark contrast to that of the previous Tory administration which simply stood by and saw one failure after another without intervening", Mr Carter said.

He also said he would write to Mr Shore asking him if it was the Government's intention, should any company look like failing, to take it into public ownership

Mr Carter, in his original request had asked for: names of the companies; why it was thought necessary in each case, for assets to be put in trust; what were the likely financial and economic consequences of the change; and what changes had resulted to the position of the policyholders concerned in law.

Dollar falls to seven-month low

The United States dollar continued to fall sharply against Continental currencies on the world exchanges yesterday.

It ended the day at its weakest level for seven months, dropping 2½ pfennings against the mark, at 2.3940 and 5½ centimes against the Swiss franc, to 2.8225. Dealers reported sizable and sustained selling of the United States currency. They attributed its weakness partly to the intensifying Watergate crisis and the difficulties of the Franklin National Bank.

In addition, there is widespread speculation about a fresh realignment of European currencies and a revaluation of the mark. The pound was also weak yesterday, falling 0.10 of a cent against the dollar to $2.4290, and much more heavily against other major currencies.

Fire regulation costs burden worries hotels

Britain's 250,000 hotels and boarding houses are meeting a growing number of problems in conforming to new stringent fire safety regulations. The cost of fire safety is already proving too high for some—the Salisbury Hotel at Old Hatfield, Hertfordshire, faced with a £10,000 bill, is shortly to close its residential side and continue only its restaurant trade.

It is likely to be at least three to four years before the backlog of hotel improvements can be cleared as up to standard by often under-manned fire authorities. In some areas it could take significantly longer.

Fire rules cause cash crisis, page 21

Lyon statement imminent

A statement is expected today from the Lyon Group, one of Britain's largest privately-owned commercial property companies, which has been experiencing liquidity problems. The statement follows a meeting Lyon had yesterday with its bankers.

Merseyside as a development area

Mr Eric Heffer, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, told the Commons yesterday that he was considering the case for upgrading Merseyside to Special Development Area status. He said a statement would be made in due course.

Gilt-edged decline in nervous markets

Doubts on the outlook for United Kingdom interest rates, and nervousness ahead of tomorrow's disclosure of the April trade figures undermined confidence on London stock markets yesterday. Gilt-edged stocks lost as much as one point

The *FT* index fell back through the 300 mark, to close a net 8.2 off at 299.0, while *The Times* index, at 118.78, lost 2.28.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices (1970=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, as released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, exclude purchase tax and value-added tax, but include revenue duties:

	Output prices (home sales)	Prices of materials and fuel
1972:		
Q3	115.6	109.4
Q4	118.0	116.6
1973:		
Q1	119.5	126.0
Q2	120.1	133.4
Q3	124.2	150.5
Q4	129.1	167.2
October	127.7	161.4
November	129.0	165.5
December	130.6	174.7
1974:		
January	134.1	203.0
February	138.5	207.0
March*	142.5	208.3
April*	147.2	209.1

* Provisional.

How the markets moved

The Times index: 118.7 −2.28
F.T. index: 299.0 −8.2

Rises

Barlow Rand	15p to 280p
Budge Bros	1p to 6p
Broken Hill	15p to 655p
First Finsbury	3p to 29p
Herbert A.	4p to 15p
Lion Int	7p to 85p
Milford Docks	8p to 132p
Manch Liners	10p to 54p
Ofrex Grp	7p to 94p
Selincourt	1p to 11½p
Staflex Int	4p to 41p
Stocklake Hldgs	2p to 26p
Swan Hunter	4p to 117p
Vlakfontein	10p to 285p

Falls

Assoc Port Cmnt	3p to 134p
Barclays Bk	12p to 243p
BP	10½p to 490p
Beecham Grp	4p to 220p
BICC	5p to 125p
Courtaulds	3p to 104p
Furness Withy	10p to 150p
GEC	3p to 165p
GKN	6p to 181p
Lloyds Bk	9p to 208p
Marks & Spncr	2p to 158p
Spillers	2½p to 32p
Thorn Electric	7p to 222p
Vickers	5p to 114p

Equities fell back on nervous selling.

Gilt-edged securities suffered profit-taking selling.

Sterling eased 10 points to $2.4290. The "effective devaluation" rate was 18.02 per cent.

Gold declined 75 cents to $166.50.

Commodities: Coffee futures fell sharply with losses ranging to £17.50. Sugar futures had falls of up to £8.20 while May cocoa dropped another £15. Base metals rallied after a big fall but copper was still down £35.50; tin, £20; lead, £5.50, and zinc, £10.50. Reuters index was 6.8 lower at 1,367.3.

Reports, pages 23 and 24

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.635
Austria Sch	44.50	42.50
Belgium Fr	96.00	93.25
Canada $	2.38	2.33
Denmark Kr	14.45	14.05
Finland Mkk	9.15	8.80
France Fr	11.80	11.50
Germany DM	6.00	5.80
Greece Dr	72.25	70.00
Hongkong $	12.30	11.95
Italy Lr	1655.00	1610.00
Japan Yn	700.00	675.00
Netherlands Gld	6.30	6.10
Norway Kr	12.85	12.50
Portugal Esc	60.00	57.25
S Africa Rd	1.85	1.79
Spain Pes	143.00	138.00
Sweden Kr	10.45	10.15
Switzerland Fr	7.10	6.85
US $	2.48	2.43
Yugoslavia Dnr	36.50	34.75

Rates for bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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Revertex
Holdings Ltd.
specialist chemical manufacturers

Record Year

Results for the 12 months to December 31

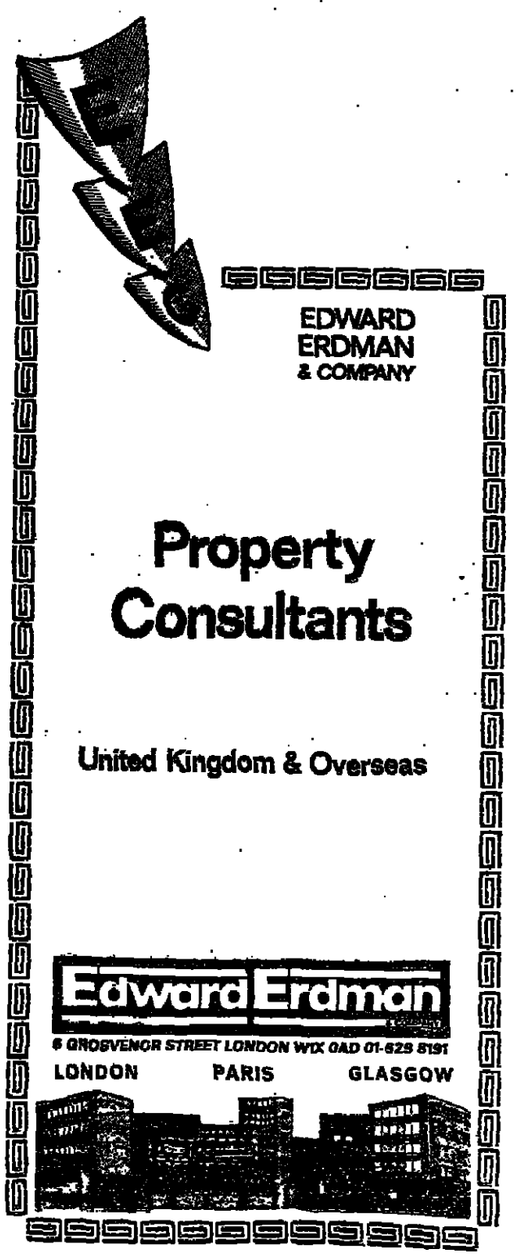
	1973 £000	1972 (amended) £000
Group turnover	20,557	16,610
Group profit:		
before tax:	1,476	825
attributable to shareholders:	552	383
Dividend gross equivalent	22%	20%
Earnings per share	6.39p	4.28p

Dr. Ernest Brookman, Chairman says:

"Our policies for growth and expansion in our specialist fields continue.

"Our flexible production facilities, depth of technical knowledge and geographical spread of business should enable your company to do better than many in these difficult times."

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from: The Secretary, Revertex Holdings Ltd., Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.



Engineering output now 44pc metricated

Production by the engineering industries of metric or metric compatible items has reached an average of 44 per cent in value terms, Lord Orr-Ewing, chairman of the Metrication Board, reported yesterday.

While this was a substantial achievement, there were also some signs of slackening of momentum, he said. "It is important to restore momentum so that the metric changes can be completed effectively and efficiently. Delay and a prolonged use of two systems of measurement can be costly", he added.

Lord Orr-Ewing was commenting on the results of a recent board survey of metric change involving over 600 companies in the engineering industries.

The survey shows that, in value terms, 60-70 per cent production in metric (or metric compatible) is expected to be achieved by the end of 1975. Some sectors will exceed this.

The survey revealed no general obstacles to the change but some difficulties—mainly in obtaining metric supplies in small quantities—have arisen because sectors are changing at different rates. Sometimes the progress of companies within the same sector has varied.

IBM gives way after Supreme Court rebuff

Washington, May 13.—IBM Corporation said today it would hand over documents on its business activities demanded by the Justice Department in support of an anti-trust case against the computer giant.

IBM's decision followed a refusal by the Supreme Court to hear an appeal by the company on a lower court ruling imposing a $150,000 a day fine on IBM for contempt.

Union blames BSC for letting N Sea pipe contracts go abroad

By Peter Hill

Demands that the Government should investigate the reasons for the placing of major contracts for the development of North Sea oil and gas reserves with foreign companies have been made by the steel industry's major trade union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation.

Referring to the tremendous opportunities for British industry in the new technology of finding and extracting fuels from the seabed, the ISTC claimed yesterday that opportunities have been there on an increasing scale over the past decade.

"It is apparent that a large proportion of British industry has failed to recognize, or if they have recognized, failed to take advantage of them".

The allegations are made in an article published in the latest issue of the union's magazine *Man and Metal*. The ISTC said foreign companies were in the main locating the fuel deposits, building the rigs, the platforms and the ships required. The union is especially critical of the British Steel Corporation's role.

It claimed that when underwater gas pipes were being laid in the 1960s they were supplied primarily by Italy and other countries, because the British steel industry could not supply pipes of the right specification.

With hundreds of miles of undersea pipelines being laid in the North Sea, the ISTC said, most of the orders for pipes, valued at about £1,200m have been placed with Japanese suppliers. The BSC declined to tender since it considered that profits from the production of large diameter pipes were too low.

The ISTC claimed that the British steel industry should be supplying most of the steel required by oil and gas companies operating offshore concessions, while other industries could take a more active part. It called on the Government to examine the reasons for major contracts being placed overseas.

A spokesman for the BSC said last night that the corporation sought all possible North Sea business within its capabilities, subject to capacity, price, delivery and specification. Support for the North Sea programme, he said had not been unsubstantial but the corporation did not wish to take on unprofitable business.

The BSC had a steel priority allocation system for the North Sea. The supply position was a question of balance.

Court extends Wellcome lung drug patent

The Wellcome Foundation was yesterday granted a four-year extension of its patent on the drug Trimethoprim. The company had applied for an extension to its 16-year patent on the benzyl pyrimidines, the principle of which is Trimethoprim, an anti-bacterial used in the treatment of respiratory and urinary tract infections.

Mr Justice Whitford granted the extension in the High Court yesterday under the powers contained in Section 23 of the Patents Act, 1949, which allows for an extension of patent life on the grounds of inadequate remuneration.

Drugs can be patented in Britain for 16 years. The patents on Trimethoprim were granted in February, 1958, and ran out in February of this year.

Minister likely to back huge food store projects

By Patricia Tisdall

As part of her drive for lower prices, Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, is understood to be prepared to back the supermarket operators' case for certain large store development projects.

Mrs Williams is believed to be sympathetic to planning applications involving the reuse of wasteland or the rehabilitation of derelict industrial premises.

Organizations such as Fine Fare, Tesco and the Co-ops have been making vigorous representations to the Department of the Environment for a relaxation in restrictions.

They maintain they can lower food prices by at least 6 to 10 per cent by building larger stores on less expensive sites.

Divergencies in clothing industry reports clarified

Apparent differences in conclusions on important aspects of Britain's clothing industry which emerged in two recent reports on the industry, were explained by the National Economic Development Office in a joint statement

The statement referred to the recent medium term review carried out by the clothing industry economic development committee of the NEDO, and to a report published a few days later by Inter Company Comparisons, which challenged the little Neddy's conclusions.

"An important factor in explaining the apparent divergence of opinion is that the data contained in the two reports do not refer to the same periods of time and so are not strictly comparable", the NEDO statement affirmed.

Crucial vote today by Port Talbot strikers

By R. W. Shakespeare

A mass meeting of 1,600 engineering craftsmen from Port Talbot steelworks, South Wales will today vote on a union recommendation to end their strike now in its third week, which has made 9,500 other steelworkers idle.

A formula to end the dispute over a pay claim has been worked out between union and management representatives at meetings sponsored by the Department of Employment. No details have been revealed, but the new proposals will be put first to a meeting of shop stewards this morning and then to a full meeting of the strikers.

Last night a BSC spokesman said that if the strike was called off there would be a full recall of all workers "within a few days".

The craftsmen have demanded a £6.50 a week pay increase following their rejection of a £3.50 offer which BSC maintained was the maximum allowed under the present pay legislation.

The strike began when two engineers refused to work on a blast furnace that had recently been modernized. When they were sent home, the others walked out. Steelmaking and finishing operations were stopped and the rest of the labour force laid off.

An end to the dispute today could prevent another serious crisis for the motor industry which gets a large proportion of its special sheet steel requirements from Port Talbot. For the past two weeks car body factories have been using steel from stocks held at their own plants, but these are now running very low.

Port Talbot also produces large quantities of tinplate for the canning industry and many customers are short of supplies.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Research into worker participation in industry

From Dr Frank A. Heller, Professor Malcolm Warner and Dr Peter Abell

Sir, Alternative *schema* for worker participation are likely to be *invented* at an increasing rate during the next year or so, and your columns will undoubtedly make an important contribution to this debate. Professor Schmitthoff's "Tailoring the system to British needs" (May 6) differs little from other compromise solutions that have recently been canvassed, except in its pretension to relate the German, Dutch and Swedish participative schemes to a *bespoke* British solution. The arbitrary selection of evidence mixed with strong personal views makes such statements fairly useless.

In principle we believe that a comparative study of the various existing European participatory methods, including British experience, is an almost essential preliminary step for the design of an adequate way of structuring power relationships in British industry. One should also be open to new initiatives that have not yet been institutionalized. A certain amount of useful research evidence is already available and has not yet been adequately put together; much more systematic comparative study will however have to be undertaken.

The three signatories to this letter are now preparing to start such a study in Britain under a scheme coordinated by the International Institute of Management (in West Berlin) and a group of applied scientists in 10 countries. We would like to hear from any British organization that would like to offer us facilities for such a study. The research is designed to be practical and should yield useful and fairly short-term results to both trade unions and managements who are concerned with finding objective evidence on the basis of which future British systems could be designed.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK A. HELLER,
Tavistock Institute of Human Relations,
The Tavistock Centre,
Belsize Lane,
London NW3 5BA.

MALCOLM WARNER,
Professor of Organizational Behaviour, Administrative Staff College, Henley.

PETER ABELL,
Reader and Director of Research, Industrial Sociology, Imperial College of Science and Technology.

From Mr Christopher Mill

Sir, Professor Schmitthoff's article on employee participation (May 6) should be loudly cheered. It is one of the first that has the courage to make definite proposals, but of course that makes it a better target for attack.

In particular the proposal concerning the role and status of personnel director should be challenged. Those with experience of this know the tension of at one moment representing the company's profitability to employees and their representatives, and at the next of representing the employees' needs and interests to fellow managers. Professor Schmitthoff's proposal exaggerates this requirement to wear two often contradictory, uncomfortable hats. Added to this is the need to please both employers and employees all or most of the time to be appointed or to survive. The result could be mediocrity.

The British situation today demands creative employee relations action. This is unlikely to come from contemporary Continental legislation which too often forces the personnel director into an adversary position with employees and Works Councils. However, it is no more likely to be created by the position somewhere between exalted shop steward and welfare officer described by Professor Schmitthoff.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MILL,
Rue Hardy, 87,
1350 Limal,
Belgium.

A register for engineer

From Mr L. T. Griff

Sir, Dr David Fisher of making misleadi about the Council o ing Institutions and t tion of professional (Business News, M respectfully suggest misleading label firmly tied to Dr Fi

He certainly quali statement that "mem the Society of Engi not require the sam competency as do the bodies of CEI". principles of syntax obviously cannot r same proof, but its s admission, includin tions, have always b if not higher, than CEI. If required, verified by suitabl independent assesso

Dr Fisher is corre that a significant members of the Socie eers also belong to t ent bodies of CEI. asked himself why th bers of the society completely satisfied chartered institution

Briefly, they are valued members be agree with the socie principles and serv CEI have failed to p

The society was t fessional institution a council of engine tutions. At that tim tered institutions interested. Certainl not have been based trary and reactionar now current in CEI virtually become a trade union with "c practices.

Why should mem society follow Dr Fi what arrogant sug apply for membersh the appropriate C tions?

It is well-known members of the cha tutions are disillusio turbed by the CEI p I take this opportun ing those who are members to join which has pursued policies for the be professional enginee last 120 years?

The solution to the a state register of engineer similar to t in some other countr vocated a register o years before CEI en

It is why the soc lished its own regis fessional engineers p introduction of a sta and the necessity fo recognized by the Government.

That development, the General Electio lation the CEI wou see forgotten in the so secure the mon which they are obse Yours faithfully,
L. T. GRIFFITH,
Secretary,
The Society of Eng Artillery Mansions,
75 Victoria Street,
London, SW1H 0HY.

From Mrs D. J. Wool

Sir, The status of sional engineer will n while headlines in continue to refer to the engineering "engineers". The just as guilty—or say ignorant, in the Does anyone ever ref fessional doctors" o sional solicitors"? outcry if hospital p described as doctor shorthand-typists as yet anyone loosely with the engineering called "engineer" r Yours faithfully,
JOAN WOOLARD,
23 The Middlings,
Sevenoaks,
Kent.

Copper costs

From Mr K. S. Jefferies

Sir, After we joined the EEC we apparently adopted the "metric" standard for the 13-amp cable which is so widely used in domestic "power" circuits and in light industry. The new cable contained about 25 per cent *less* copper than the previous "British" cable, for which the IEE—as I understand—set the specification.

Has the IEE ever explained why we have paid for many years for the extra copper which is now found to be unnecessary?

Yours truly,
K. S. JEFFERIES,
12 Burdon Lane,
Cheam, Surrey.

Credit cards

From Mr C. R. Gould

Sir, Ian Morison's otherwise excellent article on the role of credit cards in travel finance (Special Report, May 3) contains one important mistake.

He states that it was Barclaycard which made a major breakthrough when the Association of British Travel Agents agreed to accept the card for payment for package holidays. He thus implies that Access is not accepted by ABTA.

In fact, the negotiations with ABTA were carried out jointly by Access and Barclaycard, and the agreement applies equally to both cards.

I am sure that you will wish to put the record straight.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. GOULD,
Head of Marketing,
The Joint Credit Card Co Ltd,
7 St Martin's Place,
London, WC2N 4JH.

Waiting for Ernie

From Mrs J. Sharratt

Sir, After a couple of expected letters had failed to reach me recently, I wondered what would have happened if one of them had contained a premium bond prize cheque. In the local sub post office they were most helpful in finding this information for me, but I was dismayed to learn that there is no follow-up if these cheques are not cashed. Instead, after 18 months they are just cancelled. Lists of unclaimed prizes are made, and are available for inspection at main post offices, but surely most people would not have the time or optimism to make regular checks.

They told me at the post office that thousands of prizes are never claimed. Obviously there are various reasons for this, but certainly in some cases it must be that the cheques never reach their destination. We regularly receive from a large commercial enterprise letters exhorting us to watch the mail during the next week, as we have been lucky enough to have been allotted six numbers in a prize draw. Something along those lines from Ernie when we have actually won would be very welcome, or, failing that, would it not be possible for a follow-up note to be sent to winners at the time the unclaimed list is compiled?

Yours truly,
JEAN SHARRATT,
41 Lower Road,
Fetcham,
Leatherhead, Surrey.
May 1.

Managing the economy the Wincott v

From Lt-Col F. W. Tooby

Sir, Peter Jay is to be congratulated on winning the Wincott Award for 1973 and I do so most warmly. I trust he will not take it amiss if I remind him that Harold Wincott was a journalist of high distinction whose beliefs about the causes and cure of Britain's economic ills were very different from Mr Jay's own, and if I say how deeply I regret that since Harold Wincott died in 1969 no other journalist, not even a winner of the Wincott Award, has been seen to carry on the evolution of that great man's ideas on what is wrong with the way the British economy is run.

Harold Wincott believed, as I believe, that our economic troubles could be cured by restoring sound management to our public finances. That, for Harold Wincott, meant an end to budget deficits and make-believe borrowing. It meant that taxation in all its forms should cover, but no more than cover, only the current expenditures of central government and local authorities; and that all expenditure on capital account by public authorities should be financed, not from the Exchequer out of current taxation, but by net sales of long-term government securities.

It seems that no one in Whitehall or Fleet Street has perceived in the official *Financial Statistics* that budget deficits in the post-war years have in fact resulted in a huge and growing accumulation of personal savings, of which the owners have chosen to hold a very large and increasing proportion in liquid forms. At the end of 1973 the individual people of this country disposed in aggregate of over £43,000,000,000 of such liquid funds, equivalent to some 85 per cent of the nation's total personal disposable income in the whole of the year 1973. It is therefore urgently necessary not only to restore sound management to our public finances but also to bring about effective deflation of the swollen liquidity in the personal sector of the economy.

Of the £43,000m of personal liquidity at the end of 1973 the owners chose to place £10,000m in National Savings, to hold £16,000m in current and desposit accounts with banks, and to deposit a further £16,000m with building societies. But this disposition in aggregate was the fortuitous outcome of individual decisions by many millions of people, and people can and do change their minds if persuaded that it is to their advantage to do so. That is why the banks and building societies on every High Street are seen to be competing for deposits by bidding up the rates of interest.

The result of this has been that cost of repayable credit began to rise above 6 per cent in 1964 is now above 13 per cent, while the average dividend yield of industrial equities has remained below 6 per cent throughout the post-war years. In this situation individuals with money to invest prefer the high rates of interest to be gained from deposits with banks or building societies, while industrial companies are unable to raise equity capital on the market to finance expansion, as they normally did before 1939, and are forced to resort to costly repayable credit, which severely restricts expansionary enterprise.

Harold Wincott argued that a government could restore sound management to our public finances by putting an end to budget deficits and make-believe borrowing, and that this could be done if all the capital requirements of the public sector were financed by the sal term government se owners in this coun sonal savings. The whether this could b present conditions on cial markets. Certair no shortage of invest But the inverted stru terest rates rules out bility.

An obvious soluti Parliament should pu the competition betw and building societi moving the right o societies to take dep than savings towards chase, and requiring borrow wholesale a term from the banki which is in any case the societies are to es their precarious co having borrowed sho long. This measure w in a large increase deposits, but not of liquidity in the eco would make possible duction of the inte charged to borrower banks and building and so would right th verted structure of rates. Once that w plished it would feasible to raise the quirements of the pul by adequate sales o ment securities on a gilt-edged market, wi lishing the pre-requis tion for a return to t rule of the balance And doing away wit deficits would eradic Harold Wincott belie the primary cause of th inflation from which try has suffered since Yours faithfully,
F. W. TOOBY,
c/o The Rectory,
Harvington,
Evesham,
Worcestershire.

Business Appointments

Booker board post for Mr J. Godber

Mr Joseph Godber, MP, the former Minister of Agriculture, is to join the board of Booker McConnell as a non-executive director.

Mr Alexander Crawford has retired as chairman and from the board of the Ault & Wiborg Group. Mr John McLaren, managing director, has, in addition, been appointed chairman. Mr Christopher Strang, financial director, has been made deputy managing director and Mr B. E. Smith group secretary and financial controller.

Sir Denis Rickett will join the board of Schroder International and become an adviser to J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co, on his retirement as vice-president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development on October 4.

Bass Charrington Vintners has made the following changes in organization: From May 23 all United Kingdom operations will be vested in Hedges & Butler and all overseas operations will be handled by a new company, Hedges & Butler International. The board of Bass Charrington Vintners, which remains the holding company, now comprises Mr H. A. Walker (chairman), Mr D. R. Ledward (deputy chairman), Mr S. R. H. Williams (managing director), Mr R. G. Holloway (managing director, Hedges & Butler International), Mr D. G. Messenger (managing director, Hedges & Butler).

Mr J. W. Oakes has been made a director of Gardner Mountain & Capel-Cure Agencies.

Mr P. S. Ardron has become general manager for the international division of Barclays Bank International.

Sir Charles Hardie has been made deputy chairman of the Anglo-Portuguese Bank.

Mr R. K. Bishop, deputy chief general manager of the Phoenix Assurance Co. has been elected president of the Insurance Institute of London. He succeeds Mr J. H. J. Day, assistant general manager of the Prudential Assurance Co. Sir Henry Mance, chairman of Willis Faber and Dumas (Agencies) and of Lloyd's Life Assurance, was elected deputy president.

Mr Cyril Thorpe has joined the main board of A. Ogden and Sons and been appointed a director of Swales Brother (Haulage Contractors) and John Swales (Plant Hire).

Mr Walter Coultous has been re-elected chairman of The Institute of Work Study Practitioners. Mr J. G. Reid becomes deputy chairman and Mr S. J. Noel-Brown continues as treasurer.

Mr Ray Walsh has been appointed director of special projects for Polycell Holdings.

Mr Frank Posen has been made a director of the Brookside Metal Co.

Mr Denis Basinger, controller of ATV Network's Elstree Studios, has been appointed to the board of the network.

Mr J. A. Fowler, of Tubes Ltd, has become chairman of the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers in succession to Mr E. H. Bowers, of Sperry Vickers. Mr R. E. Verguson, of Plessey Hydraulics, is vice-chairman, and Mr F. B. Leverus, of Keelavite Hydraulics, is vice-chairman (technical).

Canton fair call to Third World

From David Bonavia
Peking, May 13

Shortages of export supplies at the Spring Fair in Canton have been explained by Chinese officials as in line with China's newly formulated policy regarding the Third World.

Western dealers in certain commodities have been told to read the speech made last month to the United Nations by Mr Teng Hsiao ping, a vice-Premier and member of the Chinese politburo, who said: "Why cannot developing countries unite to break imperialist monopoly and defend their own economic rights and interests?"

Many Western and Japanese traders feel the Chinese are holding back export commodities in anticipation of price rises resulting from political trends in the Third World, particularly since the rise in oil prices.

Computer news

Government pledges continued support

The Labour Government "will continue the present policies of support for the computer industry, and will develop them within the wider framework of our general industrial policies", according to Mr Michael Meacher, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the Department of Industry.

His speech, prepared for delivery yesterday at the opening of the European Computing Congress (Eurocomp) at Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex, was read, in his absence through illness, by Mr Reay Atkinson, director of the Government's Central Computer Agency.

In the speech Mr Meacher said there were two aspects of the Government's proposals on industrial democracy which would affect computer applications.

"The first is the intention that companies should provide both individual workers and their trade union representatives with much more information about the performance and prospects of the company they work for, and the particular plant or factory they are employed in.

"With the spread of computer-based management information systems, the provision of such information to employees and unions on a regular basis should be a relatively straight forward task.

"The second consideration relates to our intention that there should be greater participation by workers in decision-taking at all levels in industry. This development is one that system designers will need to consider carefully."

It had implications, Mr Meacher said, both for the introduction of new computer systems and for the implementation of existing systems where these were used as a basis for determining production schedules, work organization and similar matters affecting day-to-day decisions on the shopfloor or in the office.

"What is likely to be required is closer consultation in the future between systems designers and employee representatives, to ensure that the workers' views as well as those of management, are taken into account at all stages."

In a number of areas, the minister said, such consultation already took place. But if computers were to make the fullest contribution to our future prosperity there would need to be a much wider understanding of what was involved.

A general awareness of the effects of computers would not be enough. Education at all levels would be necessary to ensure that industrial democracy encouraged progress and did not obstruct it.

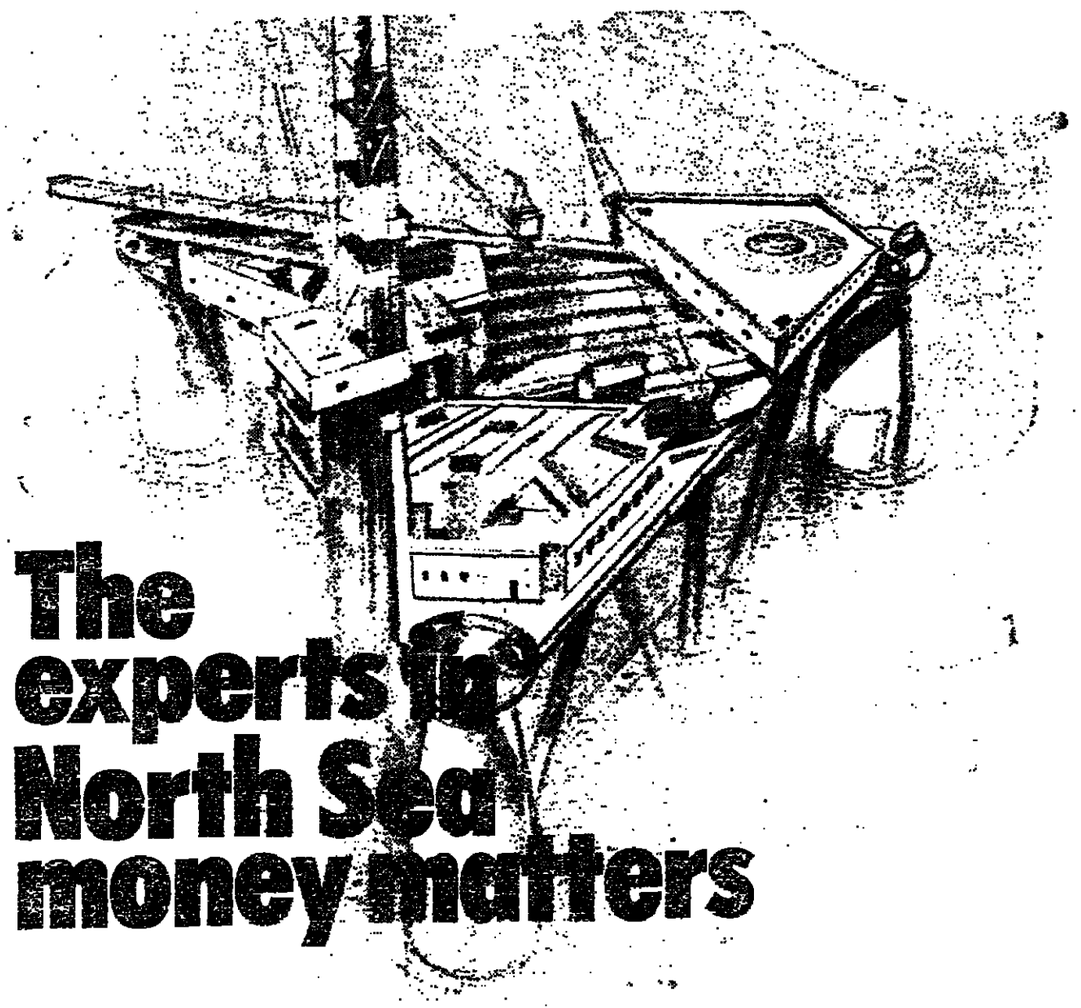
The continuity of policy towards the computer industry by successive Governments since 1964 had been of benefit to the industry. "The gradual development of policy is also the basis of our approach to European collaboration in the field of computers", he added.

There had been discussions on a draft resolution on European Community policy towards data processing. This provided for examination of the scope for joint projects in both hardware and applications, and for studies of the possible benefits to be gained from collaboration in such areas as government procurement and standards.

Predicted growth of the computer industry—perhaps 15 per cent worldwide with a higher rate in Europe—was considerably better than could be achieved for the economy generally, Mr Meacher noted.

This should lead to the increased employment in the use of computers and peripheral equipment, and to even greater growth in employment in software, in services and in the user installations.

Kenneth Owen



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Glasgow: Stock Exchange House, 69 St. George's Place, Glasgow G2 1EN Telephone: 041-221 3392 Telex: 77840
Bristol: Alliance House, Baldwin Street, Bristol BS1 1SX Telephone: 0272 23507,8 Telex: 449696

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

An assets paradox at Furness Withy



Sir Raymond Brookes, who retires as chairman of GKN at the end of this year: overseas strength

en with commendable results m its quoted subsidiaries eady on the table, Furness thy's own 121 per cent pre-tax provement last year would rmally have been good enough allow the shares to extend ir recent recovery. As it is, y fell by 10p to 150p—largely, would seem, because of an unplained jump from 21 to 39 r cent in the tax bill.

Over and above its impact on tional earnings, this increase ghlights the main problem fac- FW at present: how much its considerable liquidity uld it pump into shipping, if y to contain its tax liability, how much into diversified ivities generating United gdom earnings?

At the moment, FW appears be sitting on the fence. A jump m £2.69m to £4.03m in investnt income and a net surplus £3.9m from the sales of ships, estments and properties sugt that cash and near-cash ets must have increased conerably last year, fortifying the ality of net worth which some side estimates now put at r three times capitalization. he market could do with ne strategic plans to latch on in view of the uncertain outk for FW's shipping profits 1974, with the crystal-ball udier still for 1975. While L and the ships in the Sedge consortium should hold ir own, a pronounced fall in es could do damage elsewhere l labour unrest remains a perent threat for the industry. hose who subscribe to the m - year - for - British - exts school rather than the espread recession in - ld-trade school can still ume further profits growth s year, of course. The fact t there was *no deceleration* growth between the two ves of 1973 lends some supt to their view, though much depends on the precise ure of recent chartering angements.

hould the accounts support more optimistic assumptions, re may be more milage in shares on earnings grounds ne, given the historic p/e io of 6.3 (5.9 on a "nil" is). But if not, FW will pend for its support on its ets, with uncertainty still rrounding their value and the mpany's plans for utilizing am.

nal: 1973 (1972)
pitalization £40.2m
les £116m (£97.5m)
e-tax profits £12.8m (£5.81m)
rnings per share 23.9p (14.3p)
vidend gross 8.2687p (7.875p)

armac

he hopes or 1974

ough a fall of a third in Tarc's share price since the tober interim figures gled that early outside estites of £17m pre-tax profit for 73 were simply not on, the ual £16m, excluding John Lean, still disappointed the ck market yesterday and the ires fell another 5p to 135p. Now Tarmac is talking of nparable profits for 1974, h the hope that a full year m McLean, apparently riding the housebuilding slump ter than most, will add ther £2m, making £18m in

The trouble with this is that haps £450,000 of the original up's £16m will probably ne from eliminating *last* r's losses in Europe, mainly west Germany where there a near £1m shortfall due to r cost control, cuts in public nding and rises in fuel oil ces.

Yet even so, if Tarmac really pects that its roadstone divi-

sion can largely overcome cuts in road spending, its construction aide a squeeze on civil engineering projects and bitumen products a slump in new house building, then a prospective p/e ratio of under 7 and a yield of 7.3 per cent have their attractions on a two-year view.

Final: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £59.3m
Sales £253m (£194m)
Pre-tax profits £16.3m (£12.7m)
Earnings per share 21.14p (20.40p)
Dividend gross 9.9p (9.45p)

Hestair

After the acquisitions

At face value, the market's treatment of Hestair looks almost absurd. With the shares at 36p, against around 80p at the turn of the year, a company with annual sales of above £20m and profits on the same basis of more than £1m is selling at no more than 1.9 times earnings with an indicated yield of 7¾ per cent.

But if latest results seem reasonable, comparisons are impossible. First, Hestair is reporting for 15 months to the end of January, and, more important, that period has seen the company involved in a breathtaking string of acquisitions and divestments. The accounts ought to update the picture, but at the moment there is evidence that Hestair found the going tougher since the report for the first six months to the end of April; profits for those six months were £783,000, but only £747,000 in the remaining nine months.

So far this year is apparently "on budget" after the first three months, though February was naturally poor due to the three-day week. Until it has a clearer idea of what those budgets are, the market is right to be cautious.

Final: 1972/73* (1971/72)
Capitalization £2.3m
Sales £27.73m (£15.83m)
Pre-tax profits £1.53m (£0.89m)
Earnings per share 19.6p† (17.6p)

*15 months
†annualized

Tricentrol

Underpinned by Thistle

What underpins Tricentrol is that it has a stake in a viable oilfield—a 10 per cent interest in Thistle—where production should begin in 1976 at a rate of perhaps 200,000 barrels a day. Beyond this point, one is in less well charted waters. The possibility that Thistle could well be merged as a producer with the adjacent Conoco field and the value of its prime exploration areas west of the Shetlands and in the Celtic Sea must be balanced by imponderables such as the possibility of Government action on royalties and the eventual oil price being below some of the more optimistic hopes. Earnings projections, then, are an act of faith.

As for the on-going energy operations, continuing delay in agreeing new natural gas tariffs in Manitoba has left profits from North American operations £221,000 lower at £631,000, offset by the impact of higher oil prices on the Trinidad field, where there was a £50,000 recovery into the black.

The commercial division, established to provide cash flow for the oil exploration, presented a mixed picture, ending £219,000 up at £1.24m but only after £249,000 as a six-month contribution from the Dutch builders' merchants acquisition.

At 150p, down 4p, the shares are selling at 21 times earnings and yield a derisory 2.1 per cent. But some people think Thistle alone is worth 100p a share and so the ratios drop into place to leave Tricentrol one of the more attractive oil gambles.

Final: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £23.7m
Sales £37.3m (£23.5m)
Pre-tax profits £1.45m (£1.54m)
Earnings per share 7.2p (9.9p)
Dividend gross 3.21p (3.05p)

GKN

Avoiding any predictions

The good news from GKN at this stage is that it has come through the first quarter in relatively good shape, with further *improvement overseas apparently* more than making good a marginal shortfall in the United Kingdom. But where the group goes from here is another matter. Given the hope that the tale from the home companies will be one of progressive improvement as the year unfolds, the reticence on the prospect of the full year outcome beating the 1973 performance looks slightly strange.

The answer, perhaps, is that though GKN can see a good summer ahead it is not particularly keen—and for good reason—to commit itself to predicting the likely course of events this autumn. The tenor of the report is that price restraint is difficult enough to cope with as it is, and the clear implication of that is that should even the mildest recession start to set in this autumn the impact on United Kingdom profits could be both rapid and severe.

The likelihood of that kind of scenario is, of course, something that will emerge more clearly as the summer wears on. For the moment the market can take comfort from the fact that last year's profits were, apparently, struck after significantly higher than normal year-end provisions —mainly relating to pensions and reorganization—and that the overseas side, particularly the Australian end, looks set for another good year. Not that that necessarily has any immediate message for the shares at 181p, yielding 7.8 per cent and selling at 5¼ times earnings (or just over 8 times CPP adjusted earnings).

Accounts: 1973 (1972)
Capitalization £188m
Net assets £345m (£291m)
Borrowings £86.3m (£80.8m)
Pre-tax profit £70.6m (£50.5m)
Earnings per share 27.2p (25.6p)

French car makers face shake-out as Citroen slows down

The European motor industry is deeply concerned about the future of Citroen, France's third biggest car and truck producer, which is reported to be in serious financial difficulties. Massive investment in new plant, much of it connected with the doubtful future of the Wankel rotary engine, and mounting losses caused by a sharp recession in French car sales are said to be the cause.

Citroen is again paying the price for the proud role it insists on playing as the "odd man out" in Europe, placing expensive technical innovation above all else. This insistence on producing cars 10 years ahead of the rest has beset Citroen with one financial crisis after another since it was founded 65 years ago.

In 1971 the firm which pioneered front wheel drive seemed to have turned the corner with a small profit of F25.3m. In 1972 this rose to F257m, and when the 1973 results are published next month they are also expected to show a profit.

But since the beginning of this year things have turned sour, with huge stocks of unsold cars piling up as a delayed recession brings the French car market into line with the rest of Europe.

This is the background to a growing feeling in France today that Citroen's present troubles may lead to what one senior French motor industry executive described last week as "the final solution".

One of the first tasks of France's new President will undoubtedly be to receive representations from the Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs Automobiles for government measures to enable France's most important industry to ride out the present storm without sustaining permanent damage. And the damage most feared is the collapse of Citroen.

Few Frenchmen believe this will be allowed to happen. It is the rescue plan and the form it will take which is now being debated at great length. The most widely advocated method and one favoured in the past by French governments is a confidential approach to put pressure on banks and finance houses to extend Citroen's borrowing facilities.

This is essentially a stop-gap solution and unless accompanied by a fundamental change in policy could see Citroen back in trouble the next time the car markets collapse.

The second possibility is a form of association linking Citroen with the Regie Renault and Peugeot, the two biggest French motor groups. But Citroen has been in and out of bed with so many companies that it has acquired a reputation as a petulant, overbearing suitor subject only to one discipline, the wishes of Monsieur Francois Michelin, the autocratic head of the huge industrial group which acquired Citroen from its founder, Andre Citroen, in 1934.

Acquired is perhaps too kind a word. Citroen put it another way in its official literature: "Serious financial difficulties arose and the Government, in order that Citroen could survive, asked Michelin as the chief creditor to take the firm over."

In 1935 Citroen entered into a cooperation agreement with Panhard. But it was only after a 10-year-long courtship that the two finally merged.

A much more important event took place in 1968 when Fiat, the Italian motor giant controlled by the Agnelli family, bought a large interest in Citroen. This was a complicated deal involving the setting-up of a Swiss holding company, Pardevi, which held the majority of Citroen shares. Michelin had 51 per cent of Pardevi and Fiat 49 per cent.

In theory it was an excellent match combining the marketing and production expertise of Fiat with Citroen's flair for advanced engineering. But within two years there was strife between the partners.

"They wanted to treat me like a banker," Signor Giovanni Agnelli is reported to have told confidantes.

Last year the final break came with Fiat selling Michelin the whole of its Pardevi holding. Citroen was back in the motor jungle again and quite alone.

So much for Citroen's associations of the past. But what of the immediate future and the possibility of a new loosely linked Renault, Peugeot and Citroen association? The first two groups are already involved in extensive cooperation, showing that it is possible for a state-owned concern like the Regie to find common ground with one of the most profitable and well-run privately-owned manufacturers in Europe.

They share a new test centre, an engine factory in Douvrain, a gearbox factory at Bruay and other cost-saving investments in jointly-owned plant.

But Citroen is said to be still nursing a pride sorely wounded when Peugeot pulled out of an association agreement with it some seven years ago. The association had only run for two years, but within a month of pulling out Peugeot had concluded the present alliance with Renault.

Two years later the new allies tried to bring Citroen into their association to forestall the deal with Fiat. M Michelin is reported to have brushed such advances aside.

Since then Renault has let it be known that it is not going into any deal with Citroen which will leave M Michelin as the tail wagging the dog.

The ultimate solution advocated by many in private and a few in public is a full state-owned company giving France a viable international contender capable of taking on the rest of Europe, including the formidable subsidiaries of the American giants, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

The possibility of such an alliance is by no means new, indeed a suitable name, Automobiles de France, was being bandied around by government officials at the very time that Renault and Peugeot were in secret talks.

It was suggested in Paris last week that if M Mitterrand wins the Presidential election next week he will face strong pressure from his Socialist and Communist supporters to do this, with the success of the state-owned Regie Renault as the bait.

The difficulties facing what amounts to nationalization are technically and politically great. But the key to overcoming them is the present parlous state of the French motor industry.

None of the big four is believed to be trading profitably, not even Renault, which has increased its penetration in France from 32.2 per cent in January to March 1973 to 35.8 per cent in the first quarter of this year. Peugeot is down from 19.3 to 18.5, Citroen from 19.8 to 18.7 and Chrysler from 9.1 to 7.4.

The total French market in the same period fell by 8 per cent but March set the alarm bells ringing with a thumping 20 per cent drop. Official returns for April were not available at the time of writing, although the general consensus among manufacturers indicates a small but not significant improvement.

To assess the full impact of this delayed recession in the French market it is necessary to look at the wider European scene. Falling sales had hit other European countries at least three months earlier.

Why that should be so is far from clear, although French motorists faced fewer government restrictions during the petrol crisis. But the net result was that, with exports reduced and their home market still buoyant, French manufacturers turned their sights inwards and the home market assumed an importance far in excess of its normal standing.

To some extent it may also have lulled French car makers into maintaining a higher level of production than their German, Italian and even British counterparts.

In Citroen's case it is reported to have led to unsold stocks of 50,000 big DS saloons. Compared with the same period last year, DS sales fell by 45 per cent in the first quarter; the smaller but still expensive GS fell by 35 per cent while the economical little *deux cheveaux* and Ami models improved by 32 per cent.

This last figure spotlights the real problem. Citroen must sell 2! small cars to make the profit of one DS. It is far more dependent on sales of its large saloons than either Renault, Peugeot or Chrysler-Simca.

Nevertheless these three also face losses with demand for small cars outstretching production facilities while stocks of larger cars continue to pile up.

Unofficial sources estimated that three weeks ago total unsold stocks of cars in France were close to 200,000. This compares with a reported 350,000 in Germany in the same period.

To some extent Renault has been lucky. Its very successful Renault 5 was launched two years ago and when the petrol crisis broke was already established in the European market with a growing reputation as an economical car. Today it accounts for 9 per cent of all sales in France and is shooting up the charts in Italy, Germany and the Benelux countries.

But these successes are more than offset by the sharp fall in sales of the much bigger Renault 15, 16 and 17 models. The same applies to Peugeot with the smaller 104 making ground while at the top of the range the 504 is in trouble.

Manufacturers insist that the next two months will be decisive. May and June are by far the best-selling months in France, with motorists changing their cars for the big holiday exodus in August.

In Paris a few days ago a motor executive pointed at the dull, overcast sky and told me: "Every morning I look at the weather outside and curse the fact that the sun is not shining to remind Frenchmen that their holidays are approaching and they have not yet bought their new car.

"We must have a substantial improvement in sales and it must start within the next fortnight or we shall be in serious trouble. Everything closes for the holiday break in France and when people get back they have not the money to spend on new cars or the incentive to show off to their friends on the camp site."

Clifford Webb

New safety regulations are straining tourist industry finances

Fire rules cause hotel cash crisis

The Clarendon Court Hotel in London's Maida Vale is an Edwardian building, developed from a one-time block of flats. Like every other hotel in Britain it is battling against sharply rising costs, from refurbishing to wages and fuel to the rates. But one new bill stands out: £70,000 for coming into line with the latest fire regulations.

Mr Edmundo Paoloni, the Clarendon Court manager, says: "Our parent company, Aquis Securities, has effectively written off the £70,000 as a long-term investment. It's just as well. If we had been forced as a hotel to take on that sort of loan it would have made a nonsense of our day-to-day business."

At Old Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, 55-year-old Mr John Bullen has spent 30 years developing the Salisbury Hotel. The 90-year-old building, once a temperance hotel, has 16 bedrooms and a high-class restaurant. At the end of this month its accommodation side closes down because the arithmetic on a £10,000 loan for necessary fire safety work just does not work out.

These two hotels are examples of a capital expenditure problem facing all of Britain's 250,000 hotels and boarding houses which, since June 1972, have been having to choose between meeting new, stringent fire regulations or going out of business.

For a variety of reasons the fire safety programme for hotels and boarding houses is making only slow progress, but pressures on proprietors who have been lagging behind are now growing. There are going to be many larger hotels, especially in the coastal resorts, who face the problem tackled by the Clarendon Court and who will not have the advantage of backing from a substantial parent company.

There will also be many smaller establishments finding themselves in exactly the same squeeze as John Bullen but without the advantage, as in his case, of a restaurant that accounts for two thirds of his turnover which can be expanded hopefully to make up for business lost on closing down guest accommodation.

Even the big hotel groups will feel the impact of the new fire regulations. One reportedly spent £250,000 four years ago in installing smoke detectors alone in 180 hotels up and down the country.

What lies behind the dilemma of the hotels and boarding houses and the likely shake-out among the medium-size and smaller establishments is the 1971 Fire Precautions Act. It laid down the basis of new regulations for offices, shops, schools, hospitals and many other establishments used by the public as well as hotels and boarding houses.

The fire brigades, whose job it is to establish what needs doing in a particular establishment to bring it up to scratch, are now well on the way to certifying offices, shops and some other industrial premises that were the first tackled under the new Act.

A designation order for hotels was effective from June, 1972 when all such establishments should have registered under the Act.

A number of hotel fires, some involving loss of life, subsequently focused public attention and pressure on the hotels—and on the fire authorities. For the brigades have their problems, too, the major one being a staffing shortfall that accounts for a lot of the present delay in getting establishments inspected and certified.

The most optimistic estimates put at three to four years the amount of time before the backlog of hotel and boarding house improvements can be cleared as up to standard by the fire authorities. It is quite likely to take significantly longer in some areas.

Mr A. A. Winning, Chief Fire Officer of Hampshire who has a long strip of the south coast under his control, said: "I would hope that three to four years would see us clear on hotels and boarding houses, but that could well be a pious hope although we are making progress."

The problem he and most of his colleagues are currently worried about is the large proportion of proprietors who have not yet even registered under the Act. In the Hampshire region some 1,000 hotels have registered but many more than that are known to exist.

Sorting this kind of problem out adds to under-manning difficulties in many brigades that can only gradually be improved, partly because it takes several years to train fire prevention officers and partly because of the increasing responsibilities laid on the brigades.

When the fire prevention officer eventually gets to a hotel it is still only the start of a long process. The officer's job is to decide what work is reasonably necessary to bring an establishment up to standard.

Often in older buildings alternative exits have to be installed, corridors have to be equipped with smoke control doors, fire resistant materials sometimes have to be substituted on panelling or doors, and smoke detector systems and emergency lighting usually must be put in.

Constructional work on this scale can take time even without the building delays, including materials shortages, which have also slowed much fire safety work. It has made it particularly difficult for hoteliers anxious to carry out work during their off-season because to have workmen in during the season and cutting out business would be tantamount to closing down for good.

Some fire officers are not happy at the number of managements applying for extension of time to complete necessary alterations, but brigades on the whole are relying on persuasion to get managements to carry out their full responsibilities.

The alternative is to resort to the big stick of the local authority taking action in court against a proprietor for contravening the Act.

So the hotel managers, struggling with current cost problems all down the line, will face an escalation of pressures to commit themselves to substantial capital expenditure on fire precautions. Yet another prod will come from the insurance companies who can always refuse cover to a lagging proprietor.

For the time being most insurance companies appear to be taking the same attitude as most fire brigades and giving establishments on average around a year to complete fire safety work.

On the other hand, hotels putting in fire safety improvements are unlikely to find their insurance premiums being written down significantly. This is because, according to the British Insurance Association, premiums for the industry are already particularly low.

In fact, the only practical encouragement to hotel managements to improve their establishments is the option of local authority loans, albeit at the going commercial rates. There seems to be a case, if not for government grants on the argument of tourism's invisible earnings potential, then for an extra tax dispensation like that for industrial buildings to take some of the sting out of such large once-and-for-all expenditures.

Such a concession might save a lot of hotels and boarding houses, including many older properties that are the quintessence of Britain's appeal to foreign tourists, that will otherwise be forced willy-nilly out of business.

Derek Harris

Business Diary: Mission imperturbable • Seabed sobriquets

er Challen has two important etings to attend, one today l the other next week. Challen senior chaplain at the South- ndon Industrial Mission, ich operates from Christurch, a small church in that yon of offices known as ckfriars Road, Southwark. Today's meeting is the regular together of the mission's sons and laity, who will be re to report on their work. the case of the newer recruits, nay also be to let off some of steam generated along the luous path to reaching people the rough-and-tumble of their rk rather than in church or home.

Next week's meeting will be h representatives of manage- nt and of staff at a mail order m elsewhere in the diocese. re, Challen and other SLIM presentatives will be discusg whether a chaplain will be en regular access to all ranks hin the company.

Challen is particularly excited out this venture, because the tial approach came from the m itself. The regular SLIM eting is important because it lps the new boys rise above ir initial frustrations. The station may also leave behind insight into the tensions that ggle in working people whom e profit motive drives to act s humanely than they might oose.

Challen tells of one man who ch day felt himself becoming Dr Jekyll-like family man as train entered the Oxted Tun- l on the way home from the y, only to find the Mr Hyde rporation man taking over as e City-bound train entered the nnel in the morning.

A woman told Challen that her sband spent all day at work lping out people who were in mess, only to become a brute home as he sloughed off the ad of other people's frustraons he had absorbed at work.

Here's hoping that when SLIM's parsons file out of Christchurch today, they leave their workaday problems behind them.

Pressure gauge

Such tales are the top-dressing to the bedrock of Challen's belief that an individual inhabits three areas of life, but that the pressure of modern business may be such that he or she has to ditch two just to get through the day.

The three areas are the personal, which includes home and neighbours, the global, including attitudes to poverty or pollution, and the organizational, which usually means work.

The first two of these get shoved into the background under the stress of competition and profitability. The mission and its 36 parsons and even more lay workers try to do what they can to help organizations and the individuals within them to return to these "discarded questions".

In practical terms, this means that the mission negotiates with management and staff for regular access to the firm, and to talk with anybody who cares to or has the time to spare.

The mission then undertakes to submit to the firm regular reports of what is eating its people.

Challen, who has been to London Business School and his parsons speak the language of business. Christian ethics, he argues, can perfectly well be translated into practice, whether it is by human asset accounting or by taking a tip from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Dr Ramsey, so the story goes, was once asked if all men were equal in the sight of God. No, my dear, he said, they're equal in the love of God.

This, Challen argues, means there must be a top and a bottom to a hierarchy in business, but there could be a forum—a consultative committee or some such—where all could meet on human rather than organizational terms.

Why, Business Diary's Ross Davies asked, should people be less decent in work than they were outside? Had not the Industrial Revolution coincided with a religious revival?

Challen replied that there were two reasons. One lay in the power exerted over individuals by the systems in which they lived. In the Army, he had seen perfectly good chaps bayonet women rather than be out of step with the organization in which they found themselves.

Secondly, he said, the Church had "privatized" religion; it had stressed personal rather than corporate salvation. An accumulation of personal salvation was supposed to lead to corporate salvation, which it evidently didn't.



Peter Challen: profit v prophet motive

Sea quest

Those small, stormy tracts of the North Sea that lie above the oil and gas deposits have in the past few years collected some pretty odd names. Having found oil in the unromantically designated Block 2/5, Union Oil of California is the latest company to set off on the search for a name.

At one time, the choice would have been haphazardly based either on an exploration executive's whim or, if he were a prosaic man, upon the field's geographical location. Today, however, the North Sea is firmly in the investor's eye, and the owners of the tracts are beginning to latch on to the value of catchy, easy-to-remember names. Favourites at the moment are those with Scottish associations, like those of the Argyll, Lomond and Montrose fields.

Union Oil's small London office is currently racking its brains to improve upon Block 2/5. The company, little-known in Britain, is the operator for a consortium that found this commercial field, east of the Shetlands and close to BP/Burmah's Ninian field, named after the patron saint of the Shetlands.

British Petroleum was spared too much head-scratching with its Forties field, named after the stretch of sea in which the deposits were found. It was merely following the precedent set in the well-charted and shallower southern reaches of the North Sea, where gas finds like Leman and Indefatigable were named after the oceanological names for those stretches of seabed.

But the deeper water that lies to the north is less well-charted and names for shoals and depths are few. Shell, the operator for the Shell/Esso group, set the pattern here by naming its finds after seabirds. This came about because George Williams, a former general manager of Shell Exploration and Production, is a keen birdwatcher. It is to him that Shell owe Auk, Brent, Cormorant and Dunlin.

Money wise

Sir Denis Rickett, whose appointment to the board of Schroder International from October was announced yesterday, has been one of the world's leading economic diplomats for the past 15 years. As Second Secretary at the Treasury from 1960 to 1968 he was directly responsible for domestic and international monetary policy. As such, he was the key official figure in the prolonged and highly secret exercise which finally led to the 1967 devaluation of sterling. He was the British member of that international Praetorian Guard —whose other members included Fred Dening of the United States Treasury, Ossola of the Bank of Italy and Emminger of the German Federal Bank—which dominated the deliberation of the IMF's Group of Ten in the 1960s.

For the past six years, as vice-president of the World Bank, he has been concerned with borrowing money for the developing world. Since the oil crisis, he has been engaged in the crash programme to save many of these countries from effective bankruptcy.

A former Fellow of All Souls, he is a lively 66, and few could match his experience and contacts in the increasingly political world of international banking.

Empire Stores (Bradford) Limited

Salient points from the circulated statement by the Chairman, Mr C T Wells, on the financial year ended 31 January 1974:

- Year commenced with the problems of the gas industry, the freeze and margin control and the results demonstrate the basic strength of the Company.
- Sales increased by 8.4% to £42.9 million. However, due to increased costs and inflation, pretax profits fell 6.7% to £3,516,000.
- Final dividend of 1.36p together with the interim of 1.22p makes 2.58p per share – the maximum permitted.
- The new modern warehouse at Kettlethorpe, Wakefield, is now in full production and working successfully although extra costs were encountered. The computer application and mechanised method of assembly enable us to face future problems with much greater confidence.
- Pilferage of parcels leaving Wakefield Railway Station has cost the Company at least £40,000 and the total may be much greater. This, together with delays caused by the railway's dispute, and GPO restrictions on parcels to South East England, has caused some loss of goodwill.
- Due to the forethought which had provided standby generators, the Company continued to work a five day week during the miners' strike, but we were frustrated by the shortage of goods reaching the warehouse.
- The outlook is problematical with Government demand for a margin cut of 10%, extra N.I. contributions, increased taxation and ever rising costs. However, demand from the spring/summer catalogue shows an increase over the similar period for 1973. I am confident, therefore, that we shall win through and return to the continuous growth that has been typical over the last twenty years.

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Hudson's Bay Company
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Extracts from the Directors' Report

The Annual General Meeting of Hudson's Bay Company will be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, on May 24. *The following are extracts from the Directors' report* for the financial year ended January 31, 1974.

Nineteen seventy-three was a notable year. Progress was made in expanding and rationalizing interests in real estate and natural resources. Sales and profits of merchandising operations continued to grow during a year of rapidly increasing costs. Earnings from all sources amounted to $1.29 per share, up from $1.16 a year ago. Three significant transactions involving non-merchandising interests took place in 1973.

The Company in June 1973 acquired a substantial minority interest in Siebens Oil & Gas Ltd., a Canadian petroleum exploration company with extensive land holdings in Western Canada, the Arctic and the North Sea.

In July 1973 the Company issued $100,000,000 6% debentures exchangeable for approximately one half of our shareholding in Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited. Although the investment in HBOG has been highly successful, your Directors considered it undesirable in the long term to have such a large proportion of the Company's assets in a single investment.

The Company in December 1973 acquired a 64.1% interest in Markborough Properties Limited, a Canadian property development company with important holdings of undeveloped land and income properties.

Earnings. Net earnings were $17,664,000 as against $13,654,000 in the previous year. Earnings of Markborough amounting to $237,000 have been consolidated from December 1973. Equity accounting has been adopted for the Siebens investment and 35% of Siebens' earnings from June 1973 has been included in profits.

Sales. Sales increased by 19.7% to $804,334,000.

Dividends. A semi-annual dividend of 30c per share has been declared, an increase of 2c per share.

Retail Stores. The opening of five major department stores, three smaller department stores, 31 catalogue stores, and improved sales at existing units contributed to an 18.9% increase in retail sales. In spite of higher costs, retail earnings show improvement.

Wholesale. A strong consumer demand across the country and acquisitions on Vancouver Island and in Montreal were the principal reasons for a 21.4% increase in Wholesale volume. Wholesale profits were ahead by 22%.

Fur. The spectacular climb in demand and price of fur culminated in record prices for many varieties in December 1973. Each of the Company's auction houses succeeded in attracting increased offerings. No major declines are anticipated in the short term at least.

Natural Resources. Earnings of Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas Company Limited (21.2% owned) were up 42% to $39,370,000 ($2.07 per common share). When the debentures referred to above are fully exchanged, our ownership of HBOG will be reduced to approximately 19%.

Earnings of Siebens Oil & Gas Ltd. (35% owned) were $3,244,000 (26c per share) for the 14 months ended October 31, 1973. This compares with earnings of 11c a share for the previous 12-month period.

Real Estate. Real estate interests consist primarily of whole or partial ownership of a number of shopping centres in major Canadian cities. With the acquisition of a 64.1% interest in Markborough Properties Limited in December, your Company's property operations have taken on a new and greater significance.

Earnings of Markborough were $6,065,000 ($1.53 per share) for the year ended October 31, 1973, compared with $934,000 (26c per share) in the previous year.

Outlook. The outlook for the Canadian economy has been clouded somewhat, largely by external factors, the energy crisis, and continuing inflation. As a result, even though internal operating projections are positive, predictions for the year must be tempered with caution.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Hoveringham at £1.5m peak, but pace slows

By Ashley Druker

Though turning in record profits for *1973, Hoveringham* Gravels' full-time results bear out the warning in December by Mr Harold Needler, chairman, that in spite of the acceleration of growth in the opening half, the second leg was unlikely to match the interim *performance*.

The pre-tax outturn in the first half was up 58 per cent, while that for the full year to December 31 shows a 12 per cent increase to £1.47m. The second leg thus produced £536,000 compared with the opening £914,000, and £733,000 for the same period in 1972. Turnover for the year, however, increased 20 per cent to £17.83m, against a 9 per cent rise in the preceding 12 months.

The trading surplus itself was up only 10 per cent to £2.79m. After interest of £387,000 against £370,000, depreciation up from £683,000 to £696,000 and land depletion of £232,000 compared with £203,000, and adding compensation for loss of rights on gravel-bearing land down from £35,000 to £16,000, and deducting an associate loss of £22,000 (nil), the pre-tax total comes out at £1.47m against £1.31m and the "net" is down from £716,000 to £662,000. The total dividend is effectively maintained at 2.4p.

Earnings a share, adjusted for tax and scrip changes, rose from 2.7p to 3.2p.

BARLOWS

Turnover for 1973 is £281,500 (against £275,000), and pre-tax profits £46,000 (£40,000). Earnings a share, 8.1p (8p). Dividend 11.49p (10.95p).



Sir Marcus Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer: Exports development given priority.

Expansion theme at M&S

Expansion both at home and abroad is the keynote of the annual report of Sir Marcus Sieff, the chairman of Marks & Spencer. At home after completing five new stores and 20 major extensions in 1973 the group is this year replacing small stores *in Ayr, Macclesfield and Yeovil* by building large ones. It is opening its first store at Sutton Coldfield and a further 15 stores will be rebuilt and extended during the year.

Exports of the group increased last year by 31 per cent to £13.6m, mostly in the second half, and priority is being given to developing exports in three fields. First the group is concentrating on developing business with customers who already buy substantial quantities of the group's goods; secondly to develop the 12 St Michael Shops in Canada and thirdly in the spring of 1975 the group will open stores in Paris, Brussels and later in Lyons.

Group properties are valued at £230m, but this does not incorporate the results of an independent valuation now being undertaken which will be available towards the end of this year.

Selincourt profit edges higher after trying year

Another record result has been produced, albeit narrowly, by Selincourt. On turnover up from £25m to £29.2m, taxable profit of this textiles-to-fashion-garments group have improved from £1.61m to £1.71m for the year to January 31, and there is muted confidence about the current year.

At attributable level, however, profits are a shade off at £935,000 (£938,000). The dividend goes ahead from 0.95p to 0.99p, out of earnings a share of 2p, against 2.23p.

The results are thought satisfactory in a difficult year, which included the three-day week. Higher interest rates were a burden, and while most subsidiaries performed well, setbacks were suffered at Tricosa, and Filigree Textiles. The international market for Tricosa's products has been difficult, and the company has also borne the cost of transferring its knitting operations to a mill unit at Saumur, France. The board is strengthening the sales and marketing division of Tricosa and is confident of the outcome for this subsidiary.

Shellabear Price going well

Comfortably meeting its forecast in November of profits exceeding £400,000, Shellabear Price (Holdings) is also paying the promised full-time dividend. On turnover of £5.89m against £5.23m for this Walton-on-Thames building and civil engineering group, *pre-tax* profit for 1973 was exactly doubled at a peak £450,000, while pre-share earnings rose from 4.13p to 7.8p. The total dividend, for which Treasury consent has been received, is up from 2p to 3.07p.

The company has recently received *contracts worth over* £4m and the workload for the group is at a record level.

LEADERFLUSH DOORS

Larkfold Holdings has acquired 21.17 per cent of company's equity as an investment.

Issues & Loans

Algerian bond plan shelved

The unique *$40m Eurobond* issue by Banque Exterieure d'Algerie has been postponed because of current market conditions. *Since more than half* the issue had been pre-placed in the Middle East, there has clearly been little interest in the issue among European investors.

The issue was unusual in that it offered an option to redeem in one of three Arab cur... at current exchange rat... lead manager, First C... argued that the prospe... currency appreciation wa... enough to justify a co... low as 8 per cent—so... points below the going... rate for a straight dolla... But this prospect has ap... been insufficient to... buyers.

Beyer Peacock.—Desp... high level of the 25p iss... the one-for-four rights... Beyer Peacock, the s... light engineers, has be... up to the extent of 76.5... The remaining ordinar... not taken up have b... through the market.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
$ STRAIGHTS		
Alitalia 8½% 1988	90	91
American Motors 5% 1989	63½	65½
Anglo-American 7½% 1987	79½	81
Ashland 5% 1987	85½	86½
Assicurazioni 5% 1987	87½	88½
BICC 7½% 1987	79½	79½
Bimetall 7½% 1987	83	84½
Bristol 8½% 1979	93½	94½
British Steel Corp. 8½% 1989	93½	94½
Burlington 7¾% 1987	87	88
Cadbury 7½% 1990	79½	79½
Courtaulds 8¼% 1987	87½	88½
Colombia 9½% 1988	90	92
Coss. Food 7½% 1991	85½	86½
Copenhagen City Auth 7¾% 1987	86	87
Coventry 8½% 1981	93½	94½
Coventry 8½% 1980	94	95
Ciracao Tokyo 8½% 1988	92½	93½
Cutler Hammer 8% 1987	88½	89½
Dana 8% 1987	88½	89½
Denmark Kingdom 7½% 1990	86½	87½
Denmark Mtge Bank 7½% 1991	84½	85½
Dundee 9½% 1983	97½	98½
Escom 9½% 1989	96	97
EIB 8½% 1988	92½	94½
Eurofima 8½% 1999	93½	94½
First Chicago 7% 1980	90½	91½
First Pennsylvania 7½% 1984	87½	89½
Finsda 8½% 1987	83½	84½
GATX 8½% 1987	88½	89½
General Cables 8½% 1987	88	89
General Foods 8½% 1992	93	94
GHE 7½% 1988	80	81
Hambros 7½% 1987	82½	83½
Hammerson 8½% 1987	84½	85½
Hilton 7½% 1987	77	78½
ICI 7½% 1992	78½	80½
International Oil 8½% 1982	92½	93½
Kleinwort 8½% 1987	85½	86½
Lancashire 9½% 1987	98	99
Legal & Gen Ass. 7½% 1988	81	82
Manchester 9½% 1981	90½	91½
Metsa 8½% 1991	85	86
Michelin 7½% 1988	84½	85½
Mitsubishi Rayon 9% 1989	97½	98½
Motorola 8½% 1987	99½	100½
Nat & Grindlays 7½% 1987	81½	82½
National Coal Board 8½% 1988	88½	89½
Norges Komm 7½% 1990	85	86
NA Rockwell 7½% 1979	93	94
NA Rockwell 8½% 1987	87½	88½
Nottingham 8½% 1979	93½	94½
Pacific Lighting 8% 1988	87½	88½
Penwalt 8% 1987	87½	88½
Jacbac Hydro 8½% 1988	92	93
Jacbec (Province) 7½% 1988	85½	86½
Queensland 8½% 1987	87½	88½
Ralston 7½% 1987	87	88
REM 8% 1988	80½	81½
RAS 8% 1987	84½	85½
Seamarf 7½% 1990	85½	86½
Seamarf 9½% 1988	92½	93½
Shell 7½% 1987	85½	86½
Singapore 7½% 1987	90	—
Slough 8% 1988	77	77
South Africa 8% 1987	87	88
SIB 7½% 1987	87	88
Standard Oil 8½% 1990	97½	98½
Standard Oil 8½% 1988	92½	93½
Standard Oil 8½% 1988	95½	96½
Sybron 8% 1987	87½	88½
Tarmaco 7½% 1979	92½	93½
Tenneco 7½% 1987	81½	82½
Textron 7½% 1987	83½	84½
Town & City 8% 1988	74	76
Transocean Gulf 7½% 1987	87½	88½
Union Oil 7½% 1987	91½	92½
UDT 8½% 1988	81½	82½
Utah 7½% 1979	92½	93½
Utah 8% 1987	88½	89½
Venezuela 8½% 1987	...	...
Volvo 8% 1987	...	...
Wellcome 8½% 1987	...	...
Wm Grace 8½% 1987	...	...
$ CONVERTIBLES		
AMF 5% 1987	...	...
Alaska Int 6% 1987	...	...
American Express 4½% 1987	...	...
American Motors 6% 1993	...	...
American Medical 5½% 1992	...	...
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	...	...
Beatrice Foods 6½% 1991	...	...
Beatrice Foods 7½% 1993	...	...
Borden 5% 1992	...	...
Borden 6¾% 1991	...	...
Broadway Hale 4½% 1987	...	...
Carnation 4½ 1987	...	...
Cummins 6½% 1986	...	...
Damon 5½% 1987	...	...
Dart 4½% 1987	...	...
E. Asia Navigation 6½% 1989	...	...
Economic Labs 4½% 1987	...	...
Eaton 5% 1987	...	...
Ford 4½ 1988	...	...
Food 6% 1986	...	...
Fedders 5% 1992	...	...
Gillette 4½% 1987	...	...
Gould 5% 1987	...	...
General Electric 4½% 1987	...	...
Halliburton 4½% 1987	...	...
Harris 5% 1992	...	...
Hapwell 6% 1986	...	...
Horizons Land Corp 7½% 1987	...	...
ITT 4½% 1987	...	...
ITT Sheraton 6½% 1989	...	...
J Ray McDermott 4½% 1987	...	...
J P Morgan 4½% 1987	...	...
Mobil Oil 5% 1987	...	...
Monsanto 5% 1988	...	...
Owens Illinois 4½% 1987	...	...
J C Penney 4½% 1987	...	...
Revlon 4½% 1987	...	...
Reynolds 6½% 1986	...	...
Rank Org 4½% 1993	...	...
Sime Darby 5½% 1988	...	...
Sperry Rand 4½% 1988	...	...
Slater Walker 5½% 1987	...	...
Southland 5% 1987	...	...
Squibb 4½% 1987	...	...
United Overseas Bank 6½% 198	...	...
Warner Lambert 4½% 1988	...	...
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	...	...
Xerox Corp 5% 1988	...	...
NON-$ BONDS		
BASF (DM) 7½% 1987	...	...
Bass (FF) 7½% 1987	...	...
Bat Ind (FF) 7½% 1987	...	...
Bracuen (DM) 8½% 1988	...	...
BLMC (FF) 7½% 1987	...	...
Charter (FF) 7½% 1987	...	...
Courtaulds (DM) 6½% 1988/83	...	...
Courtaulds (DM) 6½% 1989/83	...	...
Denmark (DM) 9½% 1989	...	...
Denmark (FF) 7½% 1988	...	...
FTB (FF) 7½% 1988	...	...
Escom (DM) 7½ 1973/88	...	...
Fiat (DM) 7½% 1988	...	...
Goodyear (DM) 6½% 1972/87	...	...
ICI (DM) 8½ 1977/86	...	...
Lafarge (FF) 7½% 1987	...	...
Nat West (DM) 8½% 1988	...	...
Occidental (DM) 6½% 1969/76	...	...
Snedafina (DM) 8½% 1970/75	...	...
Sun Int Fin (DM) 7½% 1988	...	...
Trans Euro Fain (DM) 8% 195	...	...
Vicat-Alpine (DM) 8½% 1988	...	...

DM = Deutschmark issue. FF = ... issue.

Source: Kidder, Peabody Secu...

Results

Euro Ferries tops forecast: one-for-4 scrip

Pre-tax profits of shipping, finance and electrical group European Ferries for the nine months to December 31 surpassed those for the preceding 11-month period, while a 1-4 scrip is also proposed.

Latest profits at £5.07m (for nine months) compared with £4.93m (for 11 months). Profit after tax and extraordinary items came to £4.42m (£4.07m). The single dividend of 2.11p compares with a total of 2.46p for the preceding period.

In October, Mr K. D. Wickenden, chairman, said that trading indications were that grou earnings, excluding acquisitions for the nine months to December 31 would at least match those for the previous longer period.

F Sumner 42pc ahead

The forecast of a substantial increase in 1973 profits at Francis Sumner (Holdings), the textile and engineering group, has been met with a *rise of 42* per cent, taking the pre-tax figure to £833,000. With more than four months of the current year gone the group is expecting further improvement in 1974.

The second half registered a gain of only 10 per cent from £373,000 to £410,000 but turnover for the full year progressed by 29 per cent from £7.9m to a record £10.2m. In the current year order books are at peak levels.

The total dividend *is 0.96p* (0.95p). The year's profit includes a full year of Tensile Engineering (acquired a year *ago*) amounting to £17,000 and allows for a loss of £51,000 incurred by the group's building activity, which has now been curtailed and the land bank sold.

FPA Construction

FPA Construction, the Sheffield-based *construction group*, have attained the record profits forecast by the chairman but this was entirely due to achievements in the first half when profits were more than doubled. The second half recorded a downturn of 46 per cent from £514,000 to £276,000 and the *full year's figures to December* 31 showed an overall gain of only 22 per cent from £824,000 to just over £1m. The total dividend is 2.75p against 2.62p. The chairman says group activity is currently at record levels.

Burrell & Co

Substantial increases being recorded in volume sales both at home and abroad, Burrell, London-based makers of chemical colours, again turn in record profits, surging 52 per cent to £731,000, and per-share earnings increasing from 1.23p to 1.61p. Turnover rose £1.05m to £4.97m. The year's payment is raised from 0.79p to 0.84p. In the current year to date, *demand has remained* "high" and another good year is in sight.

Lighting & Leisure

Announcing interim pre-tax profits at Lighting & Leisure Industries up from £241,000 to £281,000, Mr Norman Davis, chairman of this light fittings, camping, garden and outdoor leisure furniture group, says given stable conditions profitability *should continue* to be "assured and progressive". Profits last year were at a peak £522,000. Turnover for the last half was £2.66m against £2.2m.

Drayton Montagu

Drayton Montagu Portfoli Management Limited

The following companies, managed by Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management Limited, have recently published their Directors' Reports and Accounts:—

THE PREMIER INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
Net assets at 31st December 1973 £65,435,147

SECOND CONSOLIDATED TRUST LIMITED
Net assets at 30th September 1973 £62,872,432

UNION COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
Net assets at 31st December 1973 £38,886,482

THE COLONIAL SECURITIES TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
Net assets at 31st December 1973 £6,187,301

(*incorporating the net assets of companies amalgamated with effect from 1st January 1974)

Copies of the Directors' Reports and Accounts may be obtained from the above Companies at 117 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1AL.

owen owen limite
Department store group

A year of expansion

Points from Mr. J. A. H. Norman's circulated statement:—

- Profits before tax *were £1,633,000 compared with £1,409,000* in the preceding twelve months.
- Group sales increased by more than a third.
- *The acquisition* of the James Colmer Limited stores added 16% to the selling area in the U.K.
- The opening of a fourth store in Canada brought selling area there to more than double the size of two years ago.
- Plumb Contracts had an excellent year.
- The first distribution of ordinary shares is being made under the *recently approved Staff Share Ownership Scheme.*

Trading results for the 52 weeks ended 26th January	1974	1
Sales	£44,115,000	£32,966,
Group profit before tax	£1,633,000	£1,409,
Ordinary dividends for the year	1.96p	1.
Earnings per ordinary share	8.40p	9.

Copies of the Annual Report and Chairman's Statement can be obtained from the Secretary Owen Owen Limited, P.O. Box 148, Liverpool, L69 1BD.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Opening profits reverse threatens VW dividend

Earnings about losses in 1974 have been coming from the Wolfsburg headquarters of Volkswagen for some time, and the first results now show a turnround from a net profit of DM28m to a loss of DM86m (£m) for the first quarter. Of this the parent company accounts for DM52m, against a profit a year ago of DM41m.

The losses continue at the same level for the rest of the year, Herr Rudolf Leiding, the executive board chairman, says the group will omit its dividend this year (9 per cent was paid for 1973). It was not possible to say how big losses would be for the year, because raw material and staff costs were running at DM1,450m a year. For 1973, group profits rose from DM205.5m to DM211.1m, although turnover for the whole of 1973 rose 6 per cent to DM16,982m, growth for the first quarter was only 1 per cent to DM4,448m. The group's policy now be to obtain necessary price rises and so improve earnings on smaller turnover growth. On the growth side, capital investment this term will be about DM2,000m of which two-thirds will go on new car ranges.

Herr Leiding said a plant in the United States would be the answer to some of its problems there.

Hoechst improves: Farbwerke Hoechst, the chemicals and fibres giant is, on the other hand, happier about prospects. Net profits for 1973 are ahead from DM337m to DM520m, and the first quarter of the current term shows an improvement from DM166m to DM230m, on sales of DM4,840m, against DM3,710m. However, Herr Rolf Sammet, the chairman, comments that the figures do not give a true picture as price increases followed sharply higher costs. Average quarterly pre-tax profits were DM196m for 1973 and sales averaged DM384,000m.

MITSUI

Net profit in half year to March 31 soared to 6,640m yen (£94.9m) (1,160m). Sales 100,130m yen (£94,120m).—AP-DJ.

Royal Worcester

LIMITED

Manufacturers of fine bone china, porcelain, earthenware, oxide ceramics and metal/ceramic components, resistors and other electronic components.

1973 Sales increased by 16%— Pre-tax Profit up 40%

Summary of Results	1973	1972
SALES	£13,300,000	£11,500,000
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£ 1,860,000	£ 1,328,000
Taxation	£ 949,000	£ 520,000
PROFIT AFTER TAX	£ 911,000	£ 808,000
EARNINGS per share	19.5p	17.4p
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS Gross equivalent per share	4.981p	4.725p

* Both sales and profits are again the highest in the history of the Group.
* The Company's premises at 30 Curzon Street, London W.1., were sold by auction for £2,720,000 in June 1973.
* During the year the Company has expanded its electronic interests by the acquisition of Colvern Limited for a cash consideration of £2,112,000.

"Sales during the first quarter of 1974 have been well maintained and order books remain strong."

Anthony F. Street, Chairman

Copies of the Annual Report can be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Royal Worcester Limited, Menvale House, Deansway, Worcester WR1 2ES.

Tarmac Group 1973 Result preliminary announcement

TARMAC GROUP	Year ended 31st Dec. 1973 £'000	Year ended 31st Dec. 1972 £'000	% Increase
Turnover	252,820	194,466	30.0
Profit before taxation	16,343	12,725	28.4
Taxation	7,690	4,506	
Profit after taxation	8,653	8,219	
Interest of outside shareholders and pre-acquisition profits	66	152	
Group profit attributable to Tarmac Limited	8,587	8,067	
Preference dividend	11	18	
Group profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	8,576	8,049	
Ordinary dividends: Interim 2.78075p per share—since paid (1972: gross 3.5p per share)	1,097	1,380	
Final 3.9865p per share proposed (1972: 4.165p per share)	1,751	1,642	
	2,848	3,022	
Retained profit of the year	5,728	5,027	
Earnings per ordinary share	21.14p	20.40p	

NOTE: The total dividend of 6.76725p per share is the maximum permitted under the Government's counter-inflation legislation.

Tarmac

Reports

Hard going in some sectors of C. T. Bowring

Prospects of any short-term improvement in the main culprits of last year's fall in profits at C. T. Bowring & Co. appear somewhat gloomy. Tough going is expected at Singer & Friedlander merchant bank and in credit finance and leasing.

Mr Edgar Bowring, chairman, says, however, that the uptrend in the insurance underwriting, engineering, trading and shipping subsidiaries should continue in 1974. Insurance broking activities (44 per cent of 1973 profits) should show greater improvement.

French Kier Holdings

Pretax profits for 1973 of the group formed as a result of the merger of W. & C. French and J. L. Kier were £4.26m against £2.5m. Sales and profits comprise a full year of French Kier Holdings and subsidiaries, other than the J. L. Kier & Co group for which the nine months to December 31 has been included.

The total dividend is to be 2.84p. Last year it was equal to 2.36p after allowing for the share split and scrip issue. Earnings per share were 4.8p, against an adjusted 6.4p.

Gerrard Discount

During the past financial year, which was probably the most difficult one in the history of the discount market, the group continued its policy of active dealing in short-dated assets and its daily turnover has been exceptionally high. A comparatively large book is carried but the chairman stresses that its life continues to be very short and with uncertainty on the future course of interest rates the board will continue to exercise caution.

Austin Hall Group

In first quarter of 1974 production and delivered sales by the Austin Hall Group were both ahead of last year in spite of the short week, and the outlook is still encouraging. In a separate note to shareholders the joint managing directors, Messrs D. K. G. Morgan and M. Grimoldby, have nothing to add to last month's news of the possible bid by Pentos, which holds about 29 per cent of AHG equity.

Mining

Barlow Rand's mid-year leap

With its heavy involvement in supplying earth moving equipment and building materials, Barlow Rand is a prime beneficiary of the buoyancy of the South African economy. It comes as little surprise, then, that interim profits should have jumped by 70 per cent to R40.8m and earnings per share from 14.6c to 23.6c (14.5p) of which a negligible 0.1c is attributable to dealing profits.

Higher investment income arose from the enhanced dividends from gold and platinum shares, held chiefly through Rand Mines and Transvaal Consolidated Land & Exploration—the second largest coal group in the country. Mining contributed 15 per cent of profits last year, but should be responsible for around 30 per cent this time.

It is expected that earnings for the year should rise from 38.5c to 50c a share, while dividends should total 20c (16c)

Bids & deals

Law Land sells property for £6m

Law Land has sold or contracted to sell freehold and leasehold properties for £6.2m cash. The properties comprise a freehold interest in Fleet Street, London, a leasehold interest in Carrington House, London, and the group's combined freehold and leasehold interests in the shopping precinct in Epsom, Surrey.

Some £3m has already been paid, and £2.6m is receivable during the next three months. The balance of £600,000 is deferred for five years, bearing interest at 16 per cent. A valuation of the property gave a total value of £6.4m, the company said.

Bridgewater approach

Shareholders of Bridgewater Investment Trust are advised by their board to sit tight and take no action to dispose of their shares after approaches from more than one party for the acquisition of the share capital. The share price on the Northern Stock Exchange yesterday was marked up from 8p to 11p putting a tag of £660,000 on the whole equity.

Triumph Investment Trust the troubled financial group and its associates have an interest of 47.3 per cent in Bridgewater whereas the board holds less than 1 per cent.

Proposals are being submitted to shareholders of United Grain Elevators (of which Central Sheerwood Trust has control) for the company to enter marine leisure as M. H. Marine, and to increase its cash resources to £650,000. Both Mr Tony Morgan, who built up Purle Brothers and Mr John Hemingway will become associated with the company and will join the new board. Mr Morgan will be chairman.

Central & Sheerwood and Messrs Morgan and Hemingway jointly will each have at least 42.8 per cent of the equity.

Stock markets

Gilts hit selling bout

The gilt-edged market was hit by profit-taking, which clipped prices back by as much as a point in "longs". This was interpreted as a reaction to last week's strong advance, but may have been partly attributable to caution in advance of the trade figures on Wednesday and disappointment at the half-hearted response to the latest reduction in base rates.

"Shorts" opened steadily at Friday's closing levels, but most were as much as 5/16 or ⅜ point down eventually. "Longs" shed ½ or ¾ point in the morning, rallied a little about midday, but then slipped further to close at the lowest of the day, with drops of as much as a point.

Corporation stocks were weak, in line with the Government stocks.

Nervousness from the gilt edged market spread to equities, and the first day of the new trading account brought small selling, and a complete absence of buying orders. Most sections shared the dismal fortunes of the day, with banks weak on the unwillingness of the other major lenders to follow Lloyds' lead to lower base rates, and ex-dividend selling cutting back several major stocks. The *FT* index lost 8.2 or 299.0, and *The Times* index 2.28 to 118.78.

Unilever, with quarterly trading figures due tomorrow, lost 2p to 297p in cautious selling. ICI (224p), Beecham Grp (220p) and Courtaulds (104p) all closed lower.

Good results from Furness Withy had been largely discounted by the recent rise in the shipping section. Furness shares ended a net 10p off at 150p. But Manchester Liners, a Furness subsidiary, edged forward.

The chairman's report helped Swan Hunter (117p) stand firm against an easier trend in engineerings. Vickers (114p) fell back on steady selling, with Wms Hudson down to 65p on rumours that it might sell its stake in Vickers. Reyrolle Parsons (73p) closed unchanged in spite of press hints of forthcoming orders for power stations. In buildings, Tarmac slipped to 135p on the results.

Oil shares had a poor day, with nervousness regarding the Israeli / Syrian negotiations bringing selling from the United States of BP, finally 10½p down at 490p. Gold shares managed to retain early gains but had a quieter session than for some time.

Latest dividends

All dividends in new pence or appropriate currencies.

Company (and par values)	Ord div	Year ago	Pay date	Year's total	Prev year
Barlow Rand (10c) Int	7*	5*	26/7	—	16†
Barlows (£1)	11.49	10.95	—	11.49	10.95
Belgrave Assets (20p) Int	0.45	0.37	26/6	—	8.85
Burrell & Co (5p) Fin	0.55	0.54	15/6	0.84	0.79
Cakebread, Robey (10p) Fin	1.2	1	—	1.6	1.3
FPA Constn (25p) Fin	1.44	1.27	—	2.75	2.62
French Kier (25p) Fin	1.25	1.52†	—	2.84	2.36†
Furness, Withy (£1) Fin	5.4	5.37	9/7	8.2	7.87
Hestair (25p) Fin	0.75	1.25	—	3.49§	2.25
Hoveringham Grvls (25p) Fin	1.7	2.2†	25/7	2.4	2.4†
Lighting & Leisure (10p) Int	1.25	1.2	19/7	—	3
P. Panto (10p) Fin	1.05	1†	1/7	2.05	1.87†
B. Paradise (10p) Fin	2.43	2.25	21/7	3.94	3.75
Richardson Smith (20p) Fin	1.15	1.12	—	2.75	2.62
Selincourt (5p) Fin	0.52	0.5	—	0.99	0.95
Shellabear Price (25p) Fin	1.82	0.87	4/7	3.07	2
H. C. Slingsby (25p) Fin	2.22	2.12	8/7	3.09	3
Francis Sumner (10) Fin	0.46	0.5†	—	0.96	0.95†
Tarmac (50p) Fin	5.97	5.95	—	9.94	9.45
Tricentrol (25p) Fin	1.51	1.72	—	3.21	3.05†
Tricovilla (10p) Int	1	0.87	—	—	1.18
Ben Williams (10p) Fin	0.74	1.07	11/6	1.12	1.57

† Adjusted for scrip. * Cents a share. § For 15 months.

Wall Street

New York, May 13.—On the New York stock exchange today shares fell broadly, although trading was restrained. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 4.85 points lower at 845.59. Volume totalled 11,290,000 shares, compared with 15,270,000 shares on Friday.

Brokers attributed selling in part to a *Wall Street Journal* report that "cracks are appearing in the precious public confidence that makes the financial system work. The reasons are varied and emotional—ranging from high interest rates to Watergate".

Silver very strong

New York, May 13.—SILVER futures closed very strong, up 20 to 21.5 cents. All months except the limitless spot position were up the limit. The spot month was up over 21 cents. Nearby July closed at 602.5 cents. Volume was 5,548 lots, with switching about half. May, 599.0(0): June, 594.5(6): July, 602.5(0): Sept, 608.5(0): Dec, 615.0(0): Jan, 616.5(0): March, 620.5(0): May, 623.0(0): July, 627.0(0): Sept, 630.0(0). Handy and Harman of Canada, Can$5.611 (Can$5.449).

COCOA futures closed on an irregular note after an opening session about 1.15 to 3.00 cents lower and the deferred about 0.25 to 1.15 cents higher on some unwinding of "bull" spreads with new the trade buy the deferred months and sell the nearby. May, 49.00: July, 51.35: Sept, 54.15c: Dec, 57.50: March, 59.60: May, 61.10c: July, 63.05c: Sept, 64.45c asked: Dec, 66.00c bid.

COTTON futures in No 2 contract closed at the limit-down of 2.00 cents after a wave of commission house liquidation stopped buying on an act by a major trader this week-end. Prices closed near the day's lows, at 0.10 to 0.30 cents down on sales of 2,979 lots. The world spot price was reduced by 0.50 cents to 54.75 cents a pound. July, 54.05-.09c: Sept, 52.70-2.00c: Oct, 51.20-1.60c: Jan, 49.25c nominal: March, 48.50-.70c: May, 47.15-.20c: July, 45.85c asked: Oct, 44.90-.80c.

COFFEE closed 380 to 420 points lower on sales of 1,615 lots. Tone: steady. May, 135.50-.60c: July, 130.00c: Sept, 121.70c: Oct, 119.40c: Dec, 117.90c: Jan, 116.50c: March, 115.40c: May 114.30c.

COFFEE in "C" contract, futures closed 2.25 to 1.75 cents down. Volume was moderate at 750 lots. May, 69.50-.75c: July, 71.25c nominal: Sept, 70.50c: Dec, 73.25c: March, 74.90c: Dec, 79.25c: March, 80.00c bid.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—After diverging over a 1¢ to 1¢ cent range, Soybeans closed with gains of up to eight cents per bushel. Soybean oil provided much of the underlying for Soybeans with gains of 1.35 cents per lb in the spot May this month has no limit. Advances elsewhere ranged from the one-cent limit-up to 0.35 cents up. Soybean meal failed to follow oil and beans higher, ending with $2.00 to $4.00 loses, after small early gains.

SOYABEANS.—May, 552½-53¢: July, 557-56¢: August, 546½-57¢: Sept, 455¢: Nov, 547-48¢: Jan, 558¢: March, 558¢. SOYABEAN OIL.—May, 29.95-30.00c: July, 27.45c: bid: August, 25.90c: bid: Sept, 25.25c bid: Oct, 24.60-.70c: Dec, 22.90-.95c: Jan, 21.85c: March, 21.35c. SOYABEAN MEAL.—May, $119.00-.50: July, $117.00: Aug, $120.50: Sept, $122.50-.60: Oct, $125.50-6.50: Dec, $128.50-9.00: Jan, $130.00-1.00: March, $132.00-3.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT closed strong, 4¢ to 1½¢ higher.—May, 350-349¢: July, 354-353¢: Sept, 362¢: Dec, 377-372¢: March, 378¢. MAIZE closed firm 3¢ to 4¢ higher.—May, 260-266¢: July, 265-266½¢: Sept, 255-256¢: Dec, 247-247½¢: March, 244¢. OATS closed firm, 2¢ to 4¢ higher.—May, 136¢: July, 129½-129¢: Sept, 130½-131¢: Dec, 135½¢: March, 133½¢ bid.

	May 13	May 10
Allied Chem.	45¾	45¾
Allied Stores	23	24¼
Allied Supermkt.	11½	9¾
Allis Chalmers	9¾	9
Alcoa	25¾	26
Amerada Hess	29¾	29¾
Am. Airlines	9¾	10
Am. Brands	29¾	29¾
Am. Broadcast	29¾	30
Am. Can	27¾	28¼
Am. Cyan.	21¾	21¾
Am. El. Power	21¾	21¾
Am. Home	40¾	40¾
Am. Met. Climax	45¾	45¾
Am. Motors	6¾	7
Am. Nat. Gas	34¾	34
Am. Smelt.	32¾	33¾
Am. Standard	29¾	29¾
Am. Tel.	45¾	45¾
Amt. Inc.	17¾	17¾
Anaconda	21¾	21¾
Armco Steel	21¾	22¼
Ashland Oil	21	21¾
At. Richfield	84¾	84¾
Avco	5¾	5¾
Avon Prod.	45¾	45¾
Babcock & Wcox	23¾	23¾
Bankers T. NY	40¾	40¾
Bank of Am.	36¾	36¾
Bank of N.Y.	29¾	29¾
Beat Foo	19¾	19¾
Bell & Howell	20¾	20¾
Bendix	27¾	27¾
Beth. Steel	29¾	29¾
Boeing	15	15¾
Boise Cascade	17¾	17¾
Borden	24¾	24¾
Borg Warner	18¾	19
Bristol Myers	47¾	47¾
BP	11¾	12
Budd	10¾	10¾
Burl. Ind.	28¾	28¾
Burlington Nthn	18¾	19¾
Burroughs	108¾	104¾
Campbell Soup	35¾	36¾
Canadian Pac.	14¾	14¾
Caterpillar	63¾	63¾
Celanese	33¾	33¾
Central Soya	16	16
Charter N.Y.	24¾	24¾
Chase Manhat.	41¾	41¾
Chem. Bk. N.Y.	41¾	41¾
ChesapeakeOhio	46	45
Chrysler	15¾	15¾
Cities Serv.	43¾	43
Clark Equip	19¾	19¾
Coca Cola	100¾	100¾
Colgate	24¾	24¾
C.B.S.	37¾	37¾
Columbia Gas	7¾	7¾
Comb Eng.	25¾	25¾
Comw. Edison	25¾	25¾
Con. Edison	17¾	17¾
Cons Foods	20	20
Cons Power	17¾	17¾
Cont. Can.	25	24¾
Cont. Oil	38¾	38¾
Control Data	30	30¾
Corning Glass	88	89
C.P.C. Intnl.	32¾	32¾
Crane	23	23¾
Crocker Int	19¾	19¾
Crown Zeller	35¾	36
Curt Pub.	17	17¾
Deere	39¾	39¾
Del Monte	19¾	20
Delta Air	51¾	51¾
Detroit Edison	13¾	13¾
Distil. Seagram	40¾	40¾
Disney	44¾	45¾
Dow Chem.	66¾	66
Dresser Ind.	22¾	23
Duke Power	14¾	15¾
Du Pont	176¾	175
Eastern Air	9¾	9¾
East. Kodak	104	106¾
Eaton Corp.	29¾	29¾
El Paso G.	13¾	13¾
Equitable Life	14¾	14¾
Esmark	23¾	24¾
Evans P. D.	6¾	6¾
Exxon Corp.	71¾	71¾
Fed. D. Strs.	22¾	23
Firestone	17¾	17¾
Fst. Chicago	62¾	62¾
Fst. Nt. Boston	34¾	34¾
Fst. Penn Corp	3¾	3¾
Ford	58¾	51¾
G.A.F. Corp.	5¾	5¾
Gamble Skogmo	27¾	28¾
Gen. Dynam.	34¾	33¾
Gen. Electric	48¾	47¾
Gen. Foods	23¾	24¾
Gen. Instr.	11¾	11¾
Gen. Mills	33¾	33¾
Gen. Motors	77¾	77¾
GenPublUtilN.Y.	14¾	14¾
Gen. Tel. El.	23¾	23¾
Gen. Tire	14¾	14¾
Genesco	8¾	8¾
Georgia Pac	41¾	42¾
Getty Oil	125	125
Gillette	33¾	33¾
Goodrich	21¾	21¾
Goodyear	23¾	23¾
Gould Inc.	20	20
Grace	24¾	25¾
Grant W.T.	7¾	7¾
Gt. At. & Pac.	13¾	13¾
Grey Sound	11¾	11¾
Grumman Cp.	12¾	13¾
Gulf Oil	21¾	21¾
Gulf Wn. Ind.	20¾	20¾
Helm. H. J.	28¾	28¾
Hercules	40¾	41¾
Honeywell	76¾	77¾
IllinoisCentInd	16¾	17
Ingersoll	19¾	19¾
Inland Steel	33¾	33¾
I.B.M.	264¾	264
Int. Harv.	20¾	20¾
Int. Nickel	32¾	32¾
Int. Paper	40¾	40¾
Int. Tel. Tel.	26¾	27
Jewel Co	41¾	41¾
Jim Walter	24¾	24¾
Johns Manv.	18	18¾
Johnson & John	113¾	113¾
Kaiser Alum.	21¾	21¾
Kennecott	8¾	8¾
Kerr McGee	70¾	70¾
Kimb. Clk.	31	30¾
Kraftco Cp.	45¾	45¾
Kresge S.S.	34¾	34¾
Kroger	28¾	28¾
Lear Sieg.	17¾	17¾
Lehman Cp.	13¾	13¾
Lilly Eli	80¾	80¾
Litton	8¾	8¾
Lockheed	6¾	6¾
Lucky Stores	13¾	13¾
Magnavox	16	16
Manuf Hanover	30¾	30¾
Marco	17¾	17¾
Marathon Oil	35¾	35¾
Mareor Inc.	7¾	7¾
Martine Mid.	15¾	15¾
Masonite	15¾	15¾
McDonnell	16	16¾
Mead	17¾	17¾
Merck	75¾	75¾
Minn. Min.	45¾	45¾
Mobil Oil	44	43¾
Monsanto	67¾	67¾
Moore McC	16¾	16
Morgan, J. P.	80¾	80¾
Motorola	55¾	56
Nat. Can	19¾	19¾
Nat. Dist.	30¾	30¾
Nat. Cash Reg.	39¾	39¾
Nat. Distill.	14¾	14¾
Nat. Steel	34¾	34¾
Norfolk West	80¾	80¾
NW Bancor	46¾	46
Norton Simon	16¾	16¾
Occ. Pet.	9¾	9¾
Ogden	16¾	16¾
Olin Corp.	16	16¾
Owens Ill.	36¾	36¾
Owens Ill.	39	38¾
Pac. Gas. El.	23¾	23¾
Pan. Am.	3¾	3¾
Penn Cent.	5	5
Penney J C	71¾	72¾
Pennzoil	27¾	28¾
Pepsico	42¾	43¾
Pet Corp	25¾	25¾
Pfizer	34¾	34¾
Phelps Dod.	38¾	38¾
Phillips Pet.	104	106¾
Publ. Svc.	54¾	55¾
Polaroid	87¾	88
P.P.G. Ind.	37¾	38¾
Procr. Gamble	97¾	99
Pub Ser Ele&Gas	17¾	17¾
Pullman	28¾	29¾
Rapid American	22¾	23
Raytheon	17¾	17¾
RCA Corp.	16¾	16¾
Repub. Steel	34¾	34¾
Reynolds Ind.	28	28
Reynolds Metal	23¾	24
Rohm Sel. Tr.	4¾	4¾
Rockwell Int	25¾	25¾
Royal Dutch	31¾	30¾
Safeway	42¾	42¾
St. Regis	27¾	28
Santa Fe Ind	30¾	31¾
SCM	11¾	11¾
Schering Plough	70¾	71¾
Schlumber.	106¾	107
Scott. Paper	15¾	15¾
Seaboard Coast	24¾	25¾
Sears Roe.	58¾	59¾
Shell Oil	30	30¾
Shell Trans.	21¾	21¾
Signal Co	19	18¾
Singer	21¾	22¾
Sony	25¾	25¾
Std Cal Edison	19¾	19¾
Southern Pac.	30¾	31
Southern Ry.	39¾	39¾
Sperry Rand	23¾	23¾
Squibb	83¾	85¾
Std. Brands	39¾	39¾
Std. Oil Cal.	39¾	39¾
Std. Oil Ind.	63¾	63¾
Std. Oil Ohio	58¾	58¾
Sterling Drug	34¾	35¾
Stevens J.P.	25¾	25¾
Stude Worth	27½	27¾
Sunbeam Cp.	18	17¾
Sunderand	22¾	22
Sun Oil	40¾	40¾
Superior Oil	171	172
Syntex	22¾	23
Tenneco	28¾	28¾
Texaco	28¾	28¾
TexasEastTrans	29¾	30
Texas Inst.	103¾	105¾
Texas Utilities	18¾	18¾
Textron	21¾	21¾
T.W.A.	8¾	8¾
Travelers Cp.	25¾	25¾
T.R.W. Inc.	17¾	18¾
U.A.L. Inc.	18¾	18¾
Unilever Ltd.	38¾	39¾
Unilever N.V.	43¾	43¾
Unionamerica	7¾	7¾
Union Bancorp	18¾	19¾
Union Camp.	43¾	43
Un. Oil Cal.	40¾	40
Un. PacificCorp.	80	81¾
Uniroyal	8¾	8¾
United Aircraft	29	29¾
United Brands	7	7
UtiliCorp&Can	20	20¾
U.S. Industries	7¾	7¾
U.S. Steel	45¾	45¾
Wachovia	23¾	24¾
Warner Comm	13	13
Warner Lambert	33¾	33¾
Wells Fargo	29¾	29¾
West'n Bancorp	20¾	20
Westghs El.	16¾	16
Weyerhaeuser	42¾	42¾
Whirlpool	16	16
White Motor	19¾	19¾
Woolworth	17	17¾
Xerox Cp.	114¾	115
Zenith	24¾	24¾

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	11¾	11¾
Alcan	13¾	13¾
Alc. Steel	24¾	24¾
Asbestos	16	17¾
Bell Tel.	41¾	41¾
Can. Imp. Bk.	44	44
Can. Inv. Fd.	4.52	4.51
Cominco	23¾	23¾
Cons. Bat.	13¾	13¾
Distillers	40¾	40¾
Fairview Corp	15¾	15¾
Falconbridge	48¾	51
Gulf Oil	21¾	21¾
Hawker Sid.	5.35	5.62
Hud. Bay Min.	20¾	20¾
Hud. Bay Oil	33	33
I.A.C. Ltd.	18¾	18¾
Imasco	23¾	23¾
Imp. Oil	37¾	37¾
Int. Pipe	18	18¾
Mass.-Ferguson	12¾	12¾
Power Cp.	11	11¾
Price Bros.	15¾	15¾
Royal Trust	23¾	23¾
Steel Co.	29¾	30¾
Tex. Can.	28	28
Trans. Mnt. Oil	13¾	14
Walker H.	16¾	16¾
W.C.T.	29¾	29¾

p Ex Div. a Asked. c Ex Distribution. h Bid. k Market Closed. n New issue. p Stock Split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, $2.42-5 ($2.4360); three months, $2.4165 ($2.4040); Canadian dollar, 83.95c (100.56c).

The Dow Jones spot commodity price index rose by 0.65 to 342.94. The futures index was 2.10 lower at 301.44.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, $845.59 (850.44); transportation, 166.57 (171.13); utilities, 77.04 (78.05); 65 stocks, 255.07 (257.6—).

The Dow Jones Stock Exchange index, 47.85 (48.29); industrials, 53.15 (53.64); transportation, 33.99 (34.36); utilities, 30.01 (30.90); financial, 52.43 (52.81).

BESTOBELL

AN INTERNATIONAL GROUP

1973 Profit up by 34%

Sir Humphrey Browne, Chairman of Bestobell, says in his Annual Statement:—

"With 8 months results available for overseas a substantial improvement on last year is expected.

The U.K. contribution is less predictable but so far order intake has been at a high level and satisfactory results have been achieved.

From the nature of its business and its worldwide spread Bestobell will not suffer from the adverse influences in this country to the same extent as may other concerns."

	1973 £000	1972 £000
Sales	41,762	36,709
Net profit before tax	3,458	2,589
Net profit after tax	1,774	1,522
Earnings per share	17.8p	15.2p
Dividend (gross)	9.371p	8.925p
(net)	6.391p	6.247p

Copies of the Report & Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Bestobell Limited, Stoke House, Slough, Berks.

Annual General Meeting: 24th May, 1974.

Engineering and Chemical Products for Industrial & Consumer Markets

MARKET REPORTS

Foreign Exchange

The dollar still under pressure

The Deutsche mark continued to lead major European currencies in a broad advance against the dollar yesterday.

Mounting concern about the current United States political situation, allied to speculation of an impending mark revaluation within the European currency float provided the main impetus for currencies. London dealers reported.

The mark closed at 2.3940-60 against the United States dollar for a two-pfennig advance from its 2.4140-60 closing rate Friday. However, in hectic trading earlier, *the German currency at one point* had touched 2.3900, recording an effective upvaluation of nearly 11.75 per cent based on its 2.6904 dollar central rate set last June.

However, sterling closed weaker in most centres, although ending steady against the dollar at $2.4290, down just 10 points. The pound's exchange rate dropped to 5.8150 against the mark from 5.8800 Friday, with the Bank of England's trade-weighted sterling depreciation rate against 10 major currencies widening sharply over the session to 18.02 per cent at the close from 17.70 at mid-session.

Elsewhere, the Canadian dollar closed at 103.92-95 (104.01-04 on Friday) against the United States currency, *easier than its mid-*session rate of 104.00-04.

The French franc closed firmer at 4.7850-7900 (4.8350-8450), aided by renewed opinion poll predictions *of a narrow win by Finance* Minister Valery Giscard d'Estaing in the Presidential election.

Uneventful day for discount houses

The London discount market had a rather uneventful session yesterday. Money was a touch short overall but there was no intervention by the authorities and it is possible that bankers' balances finished a little below target levels. The main talking point was the failure of any other major bank to follow the lead of Lloyds in reducing its base rate.

The rate for day-to-day money fluctuated narrowly throughout the day between 11½-11⅝ per cent, with the rate more hid than offered.

Some houses reported quite a large turnover but generally the market was fairly quiet. Factors operating against the market included run down balances brought forward a net treasury bill take-up, maturing commercial and local authority bills in the hands of the authorities and large gilt-edged settlements reflecting official sales of gilts on Friday.

On the other hand, Government disbursements exceeded revenue payments, there was an inflow of notes, an outflow of money to the building societies, and the monthly adjustment in special deposits which was also in the markets favour.

Indonesian tin output falls in January

Indonesian tin-in-concentrates *production in January totalled* 1,582 tonnes, official figures show. This compares with 2,104 tonnes last December and 1,676 tonnes in January, 1973.

Commodities

Coffee futures drop £17.50

Heavy losses were recorded in London. Robusta coffee futures yesterday on reports that Colombia had been adopting an aggressive sales policy recently which would make it possible for their exports to exceed those of last year. This was causing concern in other Latin American mild coffee producing countries who are currently trying to coordinate sales policies and, if the need arises, withhold coffee from the world market in order to maintain high prices.

These reports saw terminal prices marked down between £15 and *£17.50 a long ton by the close* in spite of meeting improved scale down buying and short covering resistance in late dealings.

Robusta started steady, May, £585.0-90.0 a long ton; July, £593.0-4.5; Sept, £610.5-11.0; Nov, £625.0-6.5; Jan, £639.0-9.5; March, £649.0-50.0; May, £659.0-62.0. Sales, 1,899 lots, including 99 options.

Arabica contract steady, June, $85.30-70 per 50 kilos; Aug, $85.20-90; Oct, $87.20-89.00; Dec, $89.70-90; Feb, $90.60-91.20; April, $92.70-80; June, $93.20-40. Sales, 73 lots.

London Metal Exchange

Base metal prices rallied on bear covering after early sharp losses on the London Metal Exchange yesterday. Cash copper wire bars dropped £35.50 after being £49 down while three months fell £34 after ending the morning session £39.50 easier.

Tin lost £20 (after £35) for cash and £10 (after £15) for three months. Cash lead was £5.50 (after £9.75) easier and three months declined £5.75 (after £10). Cash zinc closed £10.50 down after falling £20 and three months dropped £17.50 (after £26.50).

COPPER priced were hit initially by serious liquidation, chart and stop loss selling with the offensive coming to a market lacking fresh physical demand. Last week's stock increase of 1,550 metric tons to 17,375t was in line with expectations. Afternoon.—Cash, wire bars, £1,232-36 a metric ton; three months, £1,199-60. Sales, 2,850 tons. Cash cathodes, £1,183-88; three months, £1,171-73. Sales, 350 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £1,220-31; three months, £1,182-85. Settlement £1,221. Sales 5,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £1,187-88; three months, £1,170-72. Settlement, £1,188. Sales, 125 tons.

SILVER prices were marked up sharply on the LME in the afternoon, reflecting the early trend in New York. Values finished 75p to 80 up. Stocks fell 40,000 troy ounces to 141,140,000. Bullion market fixing levels: spot, 238.1p a troy ounce (United States cent, equivalent, 557.9); three months, 256.0p (544.3c); six months, 245.0p (534.1c); one year, 257.0p (548.5c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 237.0-37.5p; three months, 245.0-46.5p; seven months, 256.0-58.0p. Sales, 128 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 230.8-31.5p; three months, 239.5-40.0p; seven months, 249.0-51.0p. Settlement, 231.0p. Sales, 67 lots.

TIN steady. Stocks rose 410 metric tons to 3,915. Afternoon.—Cash, £1,895-900 a metric tons; three months, £1,920-35. Sales, 300 tons. Morning.—Cash £1,880-85; three months, £1,905-10. Settlement, £1,885. Sales, 748 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, £1,845 a picul.

LEAD steadier at the close. Stocks rose 775 metric tons to 23,475 Afternoon.—Cash, £288.50-89.50 a metric ton; three months, £292.00-96.00p. Sales, 975 tons. Morning.—Cash, £284.50-85.00; three months, £291.00-91.50. Settlement, £285.00 Sales, 1,075 tons.

ZINC irregular. The large increase in stocks of 1,700 metric tons to 10,350t had been anticipated. Afternoon.—Cash, £266.00-67.00 a metric ton; three months, £276.00-77.00. Sales, 2,250 tons. Morning.—Cash, £266.00-75.00; three months, £717.00-18.00. Settlement, £268.00. Sales, 5,000 tons. Producers' price, £330 a metric ton. All afternoon metal prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM gained £0.75 at £28.00-£91.00 (£111.50-£125.10) a troy ounce.

ALUMINIUM.—Imports 99.5 per cent, £460-£470 a metric ton.

TUNGSTEN ORE.—Minimum 65 per cent, £3.00-£3.10 a metric ton unit of WO3.

RUBBER easier. Cif's.—Malayan No 1 RSS, June, 37.75-38.00p per kilo; July, 37.00-37.50p; Aug, 36.50-37.00p; Sept, 36.00-36.50p; Oct/Dec, 34.00-50p; Jan/March, 33.75-34.00p; April/June, 33.25-75p; July/Sept, 32.50-33.00p; Oct/Dec, 32.50-33.00p; Jan/March, 32.75-33.25p; April/June, 32.75-33.25p.

WOOL steady. Super merinos 55.0-70p per kilo; July, 206.0-11.0p; Oct, 205.0-10.0p; Dec, 200.0-10.0p; March, 195.0-210.0p; May, July and Oct all 195.0-206.0p. Sales, nil.

MEAT (Smithfield).—BEEF: Scotch killed sides, 31.0p (special quotation) and 28.0-30.0p per lb; Ulsters (unquoted), 19.0-31.5p; Argentine chilled boneless cuts: strip loins, 75.0-80.0p; rumps, 77.0-79.0p; top sides, 46.0-48.0p; silverside, 44.5-46.0p; thicks, 43.5-44.5p. VEAL: English, 32p-34.0p; Dutch hinds and ends, 34.0-38.0p. LAMB: English small, 40.0-44.0p; medium, 38.0-42.0p; heavy, 36.0-39.0p. Imported frozen: N.Z. p's, 26.0-27.5p; t's, 28.0-27.0p; PK, 25.0-26.5p; YL's, 26.0-26.5p; YM's, 26.0-24.5p. HOGGETS: English, 24.0-28.0p. SWES: 18.0-19.0p. PORK: English, under 100lb, 17.0-23.3p; 100-120lb, 17.0-23.0p; 120-160lb, 17.0-22.0p; 160-180lb, 16.5-21.0p; 180lb and over, 17.5-19.5p.

COCOA futures lost further ground with May down £15; July, £11.25 and September, £11. There were reports that Ghana had resumed sales. May, £1,028-29.0 a metric ton (after £1,025.0); July, £912.5-13.0 (after £903.0); Sept, £816.5-17.0 (after £812.0); Dec, £700.5-01.0 (after £695.0); March, £643.0-44.0; May, £625.0-26.0. Sales, 2,518 lots. ICO prices, daily, 86.60 cents per lb; 15-day average, 87.69c; 22-day, 86.81c.

TEA.—There was an improved demand for the 38,109 packages of North Indian and African teas offered at yesterday's auction, the Tea Brokers' Association reports. Assam teas were fully firm with selected lines dearer. Bangladesh invoices tended lower. African teas met with good competition at steady rates apart from medium dust grades and a few plainer sorts which eased.

SUGAR futures fell sharply and although closing above the day's low losses for the first five positions ranged between £5.25 and £6.20. Renewed concern was expressed by some dealers that buyers were stepping up their resistance to current high prices. The reluctance of Iran to purchase over the weekend touched off speculative selling.

The London daily price laid at £255 a long ton. Aug, £254.50-55; Sept, £252.50-53; Oct, £253.50-5.75 (after £253.25); Dec, £252.25-2.50 (after £252.00); March, £193.75-4.25 (after £193.75); May, £179.00-80.00; Aug, £170.00-5.00; Oct, £163.00-5.00; Dec, £162.00-2.00; March, £158.50-9.00; May, £156.50-7.00. Sales, 1,554 lots.

US price, 25.28 cents per lb; 17-day average, 27.91c.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—US dark northern spring No 2 14%, June rate-shipment, £7.70 cost, insurance, freight paid to Rotterdam; No 2 red winter, June/July, £7.50 cost, insurance, freight paid to Rotterdam; No 3 yellow American/French option, July, £7.00; Aug, £6.75; Sept, £6.90 transshipment east coast. BARLEY.—E.E.C. feed, June, £55.75; July, £56.00 west coast. A long ton, cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta).—EEC origin. BARLEY very steady May, £56.80; Sept, £49.70; Nov, £51.20; Jan, £51.10; March, £50.10. WHEAT very steady, May, £59.35; Sept, £52.35; Nov, £52.10; Jan, £50.25; March, £50.45. All a long ton.

Mark Lane.—Sellers generally reduced their prices to reflect recent firmness at Chicago but buyers were slow to follow the advance. The following are overseas sellers' quotations in long ton for delivery London area. WHEAT.—Millnet (Glasgow), May, £60; June, £61.50; desiccate quality, July, £60.50. BARLEY.—Feed, £57 nominal. OATS unquoted.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range)	Market rate (close)
	May 13	May 13
New York	$2.4290-4370	$2.4285-4295
Montreal	$2.3350-3460	$2.3360-3375
Amsterdam	6 11-22fl	6.11½-12fl
Brussels	59.60-91.00fr	59.60-85f
Copenhagen	14.09-14k	14.00-02k
Frankfurt	5.81-89m	5.81-82m
Lisbon	57.75-58.75e	57.80-58.30e
Madrid	129.00-70p	129.00-30p
Milan	1506-11lr	1507-09lr
Oslo	12 39-49k	12.40-45k
Paris	11.62-71f	11.62½-65f
Stockholm	10.15-29k	10.15-17k
Tokyo	670-80y	673-75y
Vienna	45 25-43.50sch	45.35-50sch
Zurich	6.84-96f	6.84½-85½f

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.40-30c prem	1.35-1.25c prem
Montreal	.40-30c prem	1.30-1.60c prem
Amsterdam	2-1c prem	7½-6¾c prem
Brussels	40-35c disc	90-85c disc
Copenhagen	6½-5½ disc	25-26c disc
Frankfurt	4-3pf prem	15¼-14¾pf prem
Lisbon	25-125c disc	10-130c disc
Milan	6-15lr disc	25-34lr disc
Oslo	17¼-20¼ disc	26¾-29¾ disc
Paris	par-2c disc	1c prem-1c disc
Stockholm	7¼-10¼ disc	18¾-21¾ disc
Vienna	40pf prem-par	15-35pf prem
Zurich	3¼-2¼c prem	10¼-9¼c prem

Canadian dollar cross-rates (against United States dollar: 10391-94.

Eurodollar deposit calls: 11-11⅛ seven days, 11⅛-11⅜ one month, 11⅜-11⅝ three months, 11⅝-11¾ six months, 11¾-12⅛. Gold fixed: am, $167.50; pm, $166.50.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 12% (Last changed 11.4.74)

Clearing Bank Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt. Loans %

Overnight: Open 11½ Close 11

Week Fixed: 11⅝-11¾

Treasury Bills (Disc%)

Buying	Selling
2 months 11⅝	2 months 11½
3 months 11⅝	3 months 11¾

Prime Bank Bills (Disc%) (Trades/Disc%)

2 months 12⅛-11¾	3 months 12⅛-12
4 months 12⅛-11¾	4 months 12⅛-11⅞
5 months 12⅛-11¾	6 months 12⅛-12⅛
6 months 12⅛-11¾	

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 12⅜-12¼	7 months 11¾-11⅝
2 months 12⅜-12¼	8 months 12⅛-11⅞
3 months 12⅜-11¾	9 months 11¾-11½
4 months 12⅜-11¾	10 months 11⅝-11⅜
5 months 12⅛-11¾	11 months 11⅝-11½
6 months 11⅞-11⅝	12 months 11⅝-11½

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month 12⅜-12¼	6 months 11¾-11⅝
2 months 12⅜-12¼	12 months 11½-11⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12	Close 10
1 week 11⅝-11½	6 months 13¾
1 month 11⅝-11½	9 months 13¼
3 months 12¾-13⅛	12 months 14

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)

2 months 13¾	6 months 13½

Finance House Base Rate 13½%

Recent Issues

	Closing price
Ag Nor Ltd. (1740 shs)	45½-1
Black Arrow (50,000 ord) (50)	39
Brooke Tool 12½ Cnv	87½-8

	Latest date of renun	
RIGHTS ISSUES		
Com Bnk Nort (ASL 50p)	June 7	83 prem-10
Fisko Wallsend (A50 50p)	—	.245 prem+5

Issue price in parentheses. ‡ *Nil paid.* a £10 paid.

Bank Base Rates

Barclays Bank ..	12½ %
FNFC	13 %
*Hill Samuel	*13 %
C. Hoare & Co. .	*12½ %
Lloyds Bank ..	12 %
Midland Bank ..	12½ %
Nat Westminster	12½ %
Shenley Trust ..	13 %
20th Cent Bank	12½ %
G. T. Whyte ..	13 %
Williams&Glyn's	12½ %

* Members of Accepting Houses Committee.

● Demands deposits 12% £10,000 and over

‡ .. day deposits in excess of £10,000 up to £25,000 11% over £25,000 11½%

The Times Share Indices

The Times Share Indices for 13.05.74 (base date June 2, 1964, original base date June 2, 1959)—

	Index No. Latest	Dlr. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	118.78	7.22	14.14	121.06
Largest cos.	117.04	7.34	14.12	119.63
Smaller cos.	124.41	7.14	14.17	125.67
Capital goods	121.76	7.37	14.92	124.03
Consumer goods	108.01	6.75	12.81	110.96
Store shares	98.99	7.56	10.42	100.43
Largest financial shares	165.52	5.49	—	159.33
Largest financial and industrial shares	134.82	6.91	—	127.19
Commodity shares	227.51	4.01	8.45	238.99
Gold mining shares	515.91	4.78	6.07	512.70
Industrial debenture stocks	73.13	8.45*	—	73.09
Industrial preference stocks	52.74	13.13*	—	53.84
3½% War Loan	24½	9 13.77*	—	25½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High		Low	
All-time	126.47	(15.08.72)	63.84	(16.07.58)
1974	136.18	(28.02.74)	107.81	(01.04.74)
1973	126.53	(12.01.73)	100.99	(14.12.73)
1972	106.47	(15.08.72)	174.48	(10.01.72)
1971	114.77	(31.12.71)	122.52	(05.03.71)
1970	145.78	(15.01.70)	110.75	(26.05.70)
1969	171.96	(31.01.69)	122.98	(28.07.69)

† Adjusted to 1964 base date.
* Flat interest yield.
● Ex-dividend.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1973/74 High Low Bid Offer Trust Bid Offer Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abacus Arbuthnot Ltd.
Barnett Hse, Fountain St, Man 2. 061-236 9715
48.1 30.7 Giants 29.3 31.7 1.00
43.6 31.6 Do Accum 30.1 32.5 3.00
44.7 26.6 Growth 24.6 27.0 3.00
25.2 20.0 Do Accum 25.2 27.6 1.00
45.3 29.8 Income 29.0 31.6 7.40
40.9 30.9 Do Accum 30.1 32.7 7.45
27.2 21.5 Int Accum 20.6 21.6 2.50

Abbey Unit Trust Managers,
72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941
28.3 17.7 Abbey Cap 18.2 19.2 2.86
25.0 19.3 Abbey Inc 20.7 21.8 4.83

Abbey Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
5 Farleigh Rd, Sutton, Essex. 01-77 227300
47.5 31.1 Abbey Gen 30.9 32.6 2.45

Albert Trust Managers,
14 Finsbury Circus, London, EC2. 01-988 6371
51.3 35.8 Albert Trust 35.3 36.5 3.62
53.1 35.3 Do Income* 37.5 39.5 5.47

Allied Hambro Group
Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex 01-388 2851
71.6 47.2 Allied Cap 47.1 50.2 5.01
62.1 46.3 Do Int 46.1 49.1 5.00
63.7 45.3 Brit Ind 2nd 45.3 48.3 5.21
38.9 25.8 Growth & Inc 26.0 27.7 5.21
32.3 21.1 Euro 2 Ind Dev 22.0 23.5 5.54
31.8 23.6 Nat Min & Cmdty 32.3 34.4 5.02
58.3 42.7 High Inc 42.5 45.3 6.09
38.6 24.2 Equity Inc 23.3 24.9 6.91
24.6 23.1 International 23.7 25.2 1.00
115.6 70.2 Hambro Fnd 72.2 76.9 5.32
53.7 33.6 Do Inc 33.2 37.6 7.14
96.5 64.1 Do Recovery 68.4 72.9 5.62
30.1 16.2 Do Smaller 17.2 18.3 5.75
25.9 18.1 Do Accum 18.3 19.5 4.57
36.1 18.3 2nd Smaller 20.3 21.6 5.78
59.2 39.1 Do Scs of America 38.2 40.7 2.70
101.6 99.5 Exempt Fnd 98.7 102.8 6.56

Anshacher Unit Management Co Ltd.
1 Noble Street, London, EC4V 7JR. 01-606 4010
42.4 30.6 Nth American 30.2 30.9 6.47

Barclays Unicorn Ltd.
252/5 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5511
76.3 46.6 Barclays Cap 48.2 51.0 5.00
57.7 47.4 Exempt * 48.7 50.2 7.06
29.3 16.6 Extra Inc 17.2 18.0 8.86
66.2 54.2 Financial 53.2 55.7 7.07
34.6 21.1 General 22.0 23.3 6.65
40.0 24.0 Growth Accum 24.9 26.4 5.53
75.3 46.4 Inc 49.9 52.5 7.34
72.4 39.7 Recovery 41.2 43.3 6.77
125.0 73.0 Trustee 76.1 80.1 5.71
69.6 41.6 Unicorn * 500 * 44.2 46.9 6.60
49.1 30.4 Worldwide 31.4 33.3 5.00
69.5 59.2 Aust Income 61.3 64.3 2.75
72.6 66.3 Do Accum 71.5 77.3 2.75

Brandts Ltd.
26 Feachurch St, London, E.C.3
143.0 97.0 Brandts Cap (4) 101.0 106.0 5.21
146.0 100 0 Do Accum (4) 105.0 110.0e 2.08
141.0 90.0 Brandts Inc (4) 91.0 98.0 7.21

Bridge Trust Management Co Ltd.
Plantation Hse, Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4891
109.0 78.0 Bridge Est (2) 72.0 75.0 8.36
256.0 165.0 Do Inc (2) 182.0 194.0e 7.83
212.0 151.0 Do Cap (2) 122.0 130.0e 2.75
212.0 151.0 Do Cap Acc (2) 122.0 130.0e 2.75
116.0 87.0 O'seas Inc (3) 82.0 87.0 2.44
116.0 88.0 Do Accum (3) 83.0 88.0 3.44

The British Life Office Ltd.
22, Whitefriars St, London, EC4. 01-353 6760
50.0 34.7 British Life 35.1 36.8 5.54
37.7 23.3 Balanced (2) 23.5 24.8e 4.22
39.1 24.2 Cap Accum (2) 24.2 25.7e 4.22
46.8 29.4 Dividend (2) 29.4 31.1e 8.47
41.3 30.8 Opp Accum (2) 30.6 32.4e 3.49

Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers,
Founders Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520
179.0 122.1 Brn Ship Inc (4) 128.0 134.0 6.60
186.6 138.7 Do Accum (4) 139.8 144.5 6.60

Canada Life Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
6 Charles II St, London, SW1. 01-930 6123
25.3 24.1 Canlife Gen 24.7 25.9 6.23
34.0 32.0 Do Accum 33.1 37.4 4.49
25.8 20.7 Income Dist 20.6 21.6e 8.24
25.8 21.1 Do Accum 21.6 22.7 8.24

Cartiol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.
Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165
11.3 9.2 Cartiol (5) 9.7 10.2e 3.36
30.6 27.3 Do Accum 24.8 27.3 3.36

Charities Official Investment.
77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815
137.7 87.0 Inc* (24) 90.8 -- 7.91
207.6 121.0 Accum* (24) 130.3 -- 4.65

Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.
1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999
29.4 17.4 Int (3) 16.2 17.4 2.39
30.0 19.6 Accum (3) 17.4 18.6 3.59
41.8 24.6 Inc (3) 20.8 22.3 12.59
24.0 20.3 Do Accum 17.0 18.6
26.6 17.0 Cap (3) 15.0 25.0 3.74
29.2 22.5 Aust Comp Fnd 23.0 25.1
29.4 22.5 60% Wdraw 23.4 24.4
31.5 25.3 Sector Ldrs (3) 25.7 27.5 4.46
24.2 14.3 Fin & Prop (3) 14.3 16.1 4.58
41.5 29.3 Int Growth (4) 29.6 31.6 3.33
28.7 22.7 Nth Sea (3) 21.5 23.7 2.53
45.0 30.8 Commodity (5) 32.4 34.8e 7.70
49.1 34.8 Do Accum (5) 35.4 41.4e 7.70
49.2 32.1 100pc Wdrawls (3) 33.0 35.0e --

Jessel Britannia Group,
155 Fenchurch St, London, EC3. 01-623 7055
68.1 54.5 Brit Comm Plus 62.0 65.9e 4.57
49.5 29.7 Brit Ged 30.5 32.7e 4.41
41.0 30.8 Extra Inc 30.9 33.3 7.48
21.9 21.0 High Income 21.8 23.5 11.15
58.5 37.2 Jessel Cap 39.2 41.7 4.74
16.1 16.1 Do City of Ldn 16.5 17.8 4.74
49.5 49.5 Do Global 47.4 51.1e 2.52
113.8 116.3 Do Gold & G 103.2 175.0 --
52.9 44.6 Do Inc 44.5 47.9 6.63
34.5 21.5 Do Inc Units 20.7 21.5 4.16
64.2 30.6 Do New Ins 33.5 35.9 3.50
53.1 12.1 Do Prop & G 13.7 14.8 3.63
51.1 49.9 Do Plat & Gen 47.2 51.6 5.84
28.0 19.5 Aust & Gen (1) 20.1 22.1e 2.46
37.9 23.8 JL Int Cops 27.2 29.3 2.66

Key Fund Managers,
25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070
72.0 52.4 Cap Fund 53.3 56.6 2.91
77.9 56.6 Exempt Fnd (38) 58.2 62.8e 7.69
60.2 49.4 Inc Fnd 50.5 53.8 7.74
89.1 69.4 KFIF 69.5 73.5 4.25

1973/74 High Low Bid Offer Trust Bid Offer Yield

Legal & General Tyndall Fund.
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol 0272 32241
68.0 41.8 Dist 40.8 41.8 5.74
62.0 44.8 Accum 42.8 44.8 5.14

Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.
71 Lombard Street, London, EC3. 01-626 1500
53.6 33.0 Ist Inc 33.1 35.2e 4.84
39.0 28.0 2nd Inc 28.0 30.0 4.10
56.2 35.9 2nd Inc 36.9 39.2 4.10
60.6 39.7 Accum 40.8 43.3 4.10
76.5 48.4 3rd Inc 48.7 51.8e 3.76
80.2 52.6 Accum 53.2 56.5 3.76

Morgan Grenfell Funds,
23 Gt Winchester St, London, EC2. 01-588 4545
148.5 111.5 Cap (3) 107.2 114.7 2.73
115.0 73.5 Exempt(26) 70.0 75.0e 3.80
51.5 37.0 Inc (3) 37.2 39.8 7.00
15.11 10.60 Ins Agency (4) & 12 10.52 10.98 2.82

M & G Securities.
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
189.7 113.9 M & G General 119.5 125.7 5.06
199.8 145.0 Do Accum 144.8 152.2 5.06
198.2 198.2 2nd Gen 199.3 112.6 4.73
152.1 139.0 Do Accum 140.0 148.8 4.73
139.1 73.5 Mid & Gen 81.1 85.9e 7.05
119.6 102.4 Do Accum 108.0 114.5 7.05
62.1 46.3 Do Ist 46.1 48.7 8.27
63.7 45.3 Brit Ind 2nd 45.3 48.3 5.21
38.9 25.8 Growth & Inc 26.0 27.7 5.21
32.3 21.1 Euro 2 Ind Dev 22.0 23.5e 5.54
31.8 23.6 Nat Min & Cmdty 32.3 34.4e 5.02
58.3 42.7 High Inc 42.5 45.3e 6.09
38.6 24.2 Equity Inc 23.3 24.9 6.91
24.6 23.1 International 23.7 25.2 1.00
115.6 70.2 Hambro Fnd 72.2 76.9 5.32
53.7 33.6 Do Inc 33.2 37.6 7.14
96.5 64.1 Do Recovery 68.4 72.9e 5.62
30.1 16.2 Do Smaller 17.2 18.3 5.75
25.9 18.1 Do Accum 18.3 19.5 4.57
36.1 18.3 2nd Smaller 20.3 21.6 5.78
59.2 39.1 Do Scs of America 38.2 40.7 2.70
101.6 99.5 Exempt Fnd 98.7 102.8e 6.56

Manufacturers Life Insurance Ltd.
Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438-56101
85.0 56.5 Manulife (5) 57.3 58.7 --

M & G Assurance,
Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588
119.5 97.5 Money Bond (4) 90.4 94.9 --
93.0 65.0 Do Bonus 66.1 71.0 --
101.4 76.7 Int'l Bnd(4) 74.6 78.4 --
115.4 92.0 Fam Bnd 1976 98.0 -- --
139.2 94.4 Dep Fnd(4) 96.2 -- --
44.5 36.1 Mirror Bonds 37.1 -- --
164.1 116.8 Pens Fnd (5) 117.7 121.3 --
138.9 114.8 Pen Fnd (4) 115.8 118.5 --

Nation Life Insurance,
Nation Hse, Teddington, Middx. 01-977 8811
156.5 134.1 Prop Bonds 156.5 164.7 --
58.5 58.5 Nat Pref (1969) 58.5 -- --
122.0 112.7 Capital 122.0 126.8 --

Norwich Union Insurance Group,
Surrey St, Norwich NOR 88A. 0603 22200
Valuation 3rd Wednesday of month
154.2 96.6 Norwich Units 96.6 -- --
Old Broad Street Securities.
125 High St, Colchester. 01-638 9171
101.4 100.0 Cony Dep Bnd 101.4 -- --
101.4 65.0 Equity Bond 67.6 -- --
160.4 95.0 Money Pay Bnds 148.0 -- --
116.7 102.9 Do Mgd Bnds 106.9 -- --
102.2 98.6 Money Market 102.2 -- --
143.1 115.0 Prop Pensions 133.4 -- --
Pearl Assurance Assurance
252 High Holborn, London, EC2. 01-836 6464
105.3 100.7 Prop Units 105.3 111.8 --

Pelican Life Assurance,
4-8 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9575
106.9 80.7 Wealth Ass Bnd 79.4 83.6 --
98.4 82.2 Ebor Ass (31) 82.2 -- --
89.6 42.1 Ebor Endow (32) 81.8 -- --
Property Equity & Life Ass Co.
119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0697
776.5 150.5 R Silk Prop Bnd 176.5 -- --
115.0 100.0 Do Bal Ag Bnd 115.0 -- --
100.0 100.0 Do Series (5) 100.0 -- --
107.5 85.6 Do Managed 85.4 -- --
100.0 100.0 Do Equity Bnd 100.0 -- --
100.0 100.0 Do Fixed Int 100.0 -- --
Property Growth Assurance,
111 Westminster Bridge Rd, SE1 7XF 01-928 0881
176.0 150.5 Prop Growth (29) 163.0 -- --
748.5 607.0 Prop Units (29) 720.0 -- --
136.5 122.8 Abb Nat PG (29) 122.0 -- --
84.5 56.0 Sheeley Inv (29) 83.9 -- --
100.0 95.0 Do Equity 100.0 -- --
101.5 100.0 Do Money 101.5 -- --
139.0 112.0 Ret Annuity (29) 126.0 -- --
126.0 113.5 Immed Ann (33) 126.0 -- --
Prudential Pensions Ltd.
Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH 01-405 9222
19.04 13.14 Equity £ 12.74 13.14 --
10.92 7.52 Fixed Int £ 7.34 7.52 --
19.60 13.52 Property £ 19.36 19.96 --
Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271
114.1 101.4 Reliance Bnd 163.5 -- --
Save & Prosper Group
4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP 01-554 8899
99.8 94.4 Int Fund 88.9 94.1 --
97.3 73.6 Equity Bnd 73.6 79.6 --
29.2 20.8 Mini Bond (4) 20.8 21.3 --
127.7 100.0 Prop Fnd (30) 114.5 122.2 --
Save Life Assurance Ltd.
24-26 Baltzavers St, W.C.2 01-836 3868
98.4 88.2 Flexible Fnd 88.9 88.3 --
244.7 141.0 Managed Fnd 141.0 -- --
103.0 100.0 Pension Fnd 100.0 108.9 --
Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance
9 St Andrew Sq, Edinburgh. 031-225 1251
255.6 207.7 Inv Policy 208.4 214.6 --
Standard Life Assurance Co.
PO Box 65, 3 George St, Edinburgh 031 225 7971
118.5 96.4 Int'l Growth 96.7 -- --
Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.
2-4 Cockspur St, S.W.1 01-930 5420
164.1 111.8 Managed Leaf (3) 115.0 -- --
Target Life Assurance,
Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941
109.1 94.1 Man Fnd Acc 97.0 99.9 --
97.8 93.9 Do Income 93.8 98.7 --
120.0 114.0 Prop Bnd 120.0 -- --
143.0 120.0 Do Accum 121.0 -- --
97.6 85.1 Bet Ann Fnd (5) 85.1 87.7 --
73.1 46.7 Do Accum 47.2 51.1 --
Trident Life,
1 Kingsway, WC2. 01-836 3716
95.5 92.5 Trident Man 88.0 92.5 --
95.0 87.5 Do Guar Man 87.5 97.0 --
93.5 100.0 Do Property 93.5 104.0 --
93.0 98.0 Do Equity 93.5 95.0 --
96.5 91.5 Do High Yield 89.5 95.0 --
93.0 100.0 Do Money 93.0 100.0 --
104.5 96.0 Do Bonds 96.0 -- --
88.34 82.40 Gilt Edged (7) 84.30 -- --
Tyndall Assurance,
18 Canynge Rd, Bristol 0272 32241
145.4 134.2 Prop Fnd (19) 139.0 -- --
134.8 119.2 3 Way Fnd (19) 119.2 -- --
Welfare Insurance,
The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333
101.8 100.0 Capital Growth 101.8 -- --
102.7 93.5 Flexible Fnd 98.9 -- --
129.1 91.5 Int Fnd 91.5 -- --
131.2 119.5 Prop Fnd 127.7 -- --
110.9 93.9 Money Maker 95.4 -- --

Offshore and International Funds

Brandts & Grindlay (Jersey) Ltd.
PO Box 80, Broad St, St Helier, Jersey
140.0 104.0 Brandt Jersey 107.0 112.0 6.50
119.0 111.0 Do Accum 114.0 119.0 6.50

Brandts Ltd.
26 Feachurch St, London, E.C.3. 01-626 6590
28.38 20.78 Int'l (3) 28.78 -- --

Calvin Bullock Ltd.
80 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5453
73.0 49.0 Bullock Fnd 59.0 61.0e 2.33
612.0 456.0 Canadian Fnd 511.0 559.0e 1.48
279.0 217.0 Canadian Inv 227.0 261.0e 3.09
193.0 137.0 Div Shares 152.0 167.0e 2.67
705.0 480.0 Do Prop Fnd 480.0 526.0e --

Charterhouse Japhet.
1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999
41.40 29.90 Adtropa DM 29.80 31.40 0.57
89.50 45.50 Adiverba DM 47.80 50.40 6.75
38.80 29.70 Fondak DM 29.80 31.40 7.74
32.50 22.70 Fondis DM 22.20 23.40 11.54
125.50 80.50 Gen O'seas Swiz 82.50 87.00 --
85.35 54.00 Japhet 54.00 56.41 0.57

Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.
PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters Port, Guernsey
925.0 1000.0 Cap Man (28) 1000.0 -- --

Eber Management (Jersey),
37 Broad St, St. Helier, Jersey. 0534 20937
208.7 150.0 Channel Trust 161.2 170.8 3.00
111.9 81.5 Channel Isles 91.7 96.5 3.71

Eurosyndicate Group,
Agents: Jas. H. Rassbild and Sons.
New Ct, St Swithin's Lane, EC4. 01-626 4356
2.600 1.114 Eurunion Luxir 1.675 1.743 4.13
539.0 355.0 Fin Union Luxir 354.0 -384.0 4.89

Hirsel Ct, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 23666
131.6 101.1 Channel Isles † 95.7 101.1e 3.70
54.0 22.0 Do Est Fnd (4) 22.0 24.0e 4.00

Keyzaday Bermuda Management Ltd.,
Atlas Hse, PO Box 1620, Hamilton 5,

HINE connoisseurs' cognac

London and Regional Market Prices

Equities weaken

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 13 Dealings End, May 23 § Contango Day, May 24 Settlement Day, June 4
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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BRITISH FUNDS

1973/74 High	1973/74 Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Tax. Red. Yield	Gross Red. Yield
89¾	85¾	Conv 5½%	1974	90¾	5.287	11.739
95⅛	91⅝	Treas 6½%	1974	97⅛	5.616	11.900
99⅝	94⅜	Treas 6½%	1974	97⅝	4.561	11.900
97⅝	92⅝	Treas 6%	1975	99⅝	6.238	11.688
99⅝	95⅜	Treas 6%	1975	99⅝	6.033	11.925
93⅜	88¼	Savings 3½%	1965-75	93⅜	3.750	8.645
83	80	Exch 6½%	1976	85¼	7.661	13.565
91⅛	86	Treas 6½%	1976	90⅜	7.220	11.677
88	83	Victory 4%	1976	90¾	4.156	11.662
87⅜	80⅜	Treas 10½%	1976	98⅝	10.474	12.088
91⅝	85⅝	Treas 6½%	1977	93⅝	7.347	11.987
87	81¼	Exch 5½%	1974-77	89¾	3.497	8.946
93⅝	86⅝	Treas 6½%	1978	95⅝	5.986	13.290
74⅝	69⅝	Treas 4%	1972-77	83	6.145	10.462
89⅝	84⅜	Treas 6½%	1979	93⅝	4.148	9.745
91⅝	86⅝	Exch 6½%	1978-98	93⅝	5.813	10.232
89⅝	84⅝	Exch 6½%	1979-89	93⅝	5.813	9.845
104⅝	97⅝	Treas Cnv 9½%	1980	105⅝	10.600	12.842
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 5½%	1978-80	96⅝	7.031	11.979
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 5½%	77-80 Cl	96⅝	4.986	11.196
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 5½%	78-81 Cl	96⅝	5.188	10.914
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 5½%	1980-82	96⅝	5.188	10.733
104⅝	97⅝	Treas 12%	1981	105⅝	12.000	12.000
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 5½%	1982-84	96⅝	8.982	13.290
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 9%	1984-86	102⅝	11.880	13.098
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 6%	1986-87	97⅝	10.687	12.975
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 7%	1985-88	97⅝	12.787	12.787
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3½%	1979-89	97⅝	7.211	11.888
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 5%	1986-89	97⅝	10.111	12.441
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 5%	1987-89	97⅝	12.487	13.428
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 5¾%	1987-91	97⅝	11.715	12.804
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 6%	1952	97⅝	11.966	12.121
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 9%	1994	97⅝	11.966	12.121
97⅝	91⅝	Redmptn 3½%	1986-96	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Gas 3%	1990-95	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1989-95	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1992-96	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1993-97	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1994-98	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1995-99	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1966-68	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1997	97⅝	9.300	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	1998	97⅝	13.813	14.098
97⅝	91⅝	Funding 3%	1998-04	97⅝	11.884	12.903
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	2000-05	97⅝	13.885	13.885
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%	2005-09	97⅝	14.307	14.307
97⅝	91⅝	Consols 4%		97⅝	14.433	14.433
97⅝	91⅝	War Ln 3½%		97⅝	13.978	13.978
97⅝	91⅝	Conv 3%		97⅝	13.953	13.953
97⅝	91⅝	Treas 3%		97⅝	14.423	14.423
97⅝	91⅝	Consols 2½%		97⅝	14.388	14.388
97⅝	91⅝	Treas. 2½%	Ac/Cs	97⅝	14.530	14.530

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	70-75	93	2.989	10.987
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	71-76	93	2.986	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	72-77	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	73-78	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	74-79	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	75-80	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	76-81	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	77-82	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	78-83	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	79-84	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	80-85	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	81-86	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	82-87	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	83-88	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	84-89	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	85-90	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	86-91	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	87-92	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	88-93	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	89-94	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	90-95	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	91-96	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	92-97	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	93-98	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	94-99	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	95-00	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	96-01	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	97-02	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	98-03	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	99-04	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	00-05	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	01-06	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	02-07	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	03-08	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	04-09	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	05-10	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	06-11	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	07-12	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	08-13	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	09-14	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	10-15	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	11-16	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	12-17	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	13-18	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	14-19	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	15-20	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	16-21	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	17-22	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	18-23	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	19-24	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	20-25	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	21-26	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	22-27	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	23-28	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	24-29	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	25-30	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	26-31	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	27-32	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	28-33	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	29-34	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	30-35	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	31-36	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	32-37	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	33-38	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	34-39	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	35-40	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	36-41	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	37-42	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	38-43	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	39-44	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	40-45	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	41-46	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	42-47	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	43-48	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	44-49	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	45-50	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	46-51	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	47-52	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	48-53	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	49-54	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	50-55	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	51-56	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	52-57	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	53-58	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	54-59	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	55-60	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	56-61	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	57-62	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	58-63	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	59-64	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	60-65	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	61-66	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	62-67	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	63-68	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	64-69	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	65-70	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	66-71	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	67-72	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	68-73	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	69-74	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	70-75	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	71-76	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	72-77	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	73-78	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	74-79	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	75-80	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	76-81	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	77-82	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	78-83	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	79-84	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	80-85	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	81-86	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	82-87	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	83-88	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	84-89	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	85-90	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	86-91	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	87-92	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	88-93	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	89-94	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	90-95	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	91-96	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	92-97	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	93-98	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	94-99	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	95-00	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	96-01	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	97-02	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	98-03	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	99-04	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	00-05	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	01-06	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	02-07	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	03-08	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	04-09	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	05-10	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	06-11	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	07-12	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	08-13	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	09-14	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	10-15	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	11-16	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	12-17	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	13-18	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	14-19	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	15-20	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	16-21	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	17-22	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	18-23	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	19-24	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	20-25	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	21-26	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	22-27	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	23-28	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	24-29	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	25-30	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	26-31	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	27-32	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	28-33	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	29-34	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	30-35	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	31-36	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	32-37	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	33-38	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	34-39	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	35-40	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	36-41	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	37-42	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	38-43	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	39-44	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	40-45	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	41-46	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	42-47	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	43-48	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	44-49	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	45-50	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	46-51	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	47-52	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	48-53	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	49-54	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	50-55	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	51-56	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	52-57	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	53-58	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	54-59	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	55-60	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	56-61	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	57-62	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	58-63	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	59-64	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	60-65	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	61-66	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	62-67	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	63-68	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	64-69	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	65-70	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	66-71	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	67-72	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	68-73	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	69-74	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	70-75	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	71-76	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	72-77	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	73-78	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	74-79	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	75-80	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	76-81	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	77-82	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	78-83	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	79-84	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	80-85	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	81-86	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	82-87	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	83-88	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	84-89	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	85-90	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	86-91	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	87-92	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	88-93	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	89-94	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	90-95	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	91-96	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	92-97	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	93-98	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	94-99	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	95-00	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	96-01	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	97-02	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	98-03	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	99-04	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	00-05	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	01-06	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	02-07	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	03-08	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	04-09	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	05-10	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	06-11	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	07-12	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	08-13	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	09-14	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	10-15	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	11-16	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	12-17	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	13-18	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	14-19	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	15-20	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	16-21	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	17-22	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	18-23	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	19-24	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	20-25	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	21-26	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	22-27	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	23-28	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	24-29	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	25-30	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	26-31	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	27-32	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	28-33	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	29-34	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	30-35	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	31-36	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	32-37	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	33-38	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	34-39	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	35-40	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	36-41	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	37-42	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	38-43	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	39-44	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	40-45	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	41-46	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	42-47	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	43-48	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	44-49	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	45-50	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	46-51	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	47-52	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	48-53	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	49-54	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	50-55	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	51-56	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	52-57	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	53-58	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	54-59	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	55-60	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	56-61	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	57-62	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	58-63	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	59-64	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	60-65	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	61-66	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	62-67	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	63-68	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	64-69	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	65-70	93	2.987	10.989
93¾	89¾	Aust 5½%	66-71	93	2.987	10.989
93¾

This week at Sotheby's

Today, Tuesday, 14th May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Important English Porcelain
including the properties of Mrs. J. H. Barnes, Mrs. M. P. Annesley, the late J. H. Barnes (sold by order of the Executors), G. M. Cavendish, Esq., James A. MacHarg, Esq., and other owners
Cat. (25 plates, 3 in colour) 75p

Today, Tuesday, 14th May, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia
Topographical Paintings, Drawings, Watercolours and Prints
Cat. (76 illustrations) £1

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 15th May, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
Ancient English and Foreign Gold, Silver and Bronze Coins and French and Anglo-Gallic Gold Coins
Cat. (14 plates) 50p

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 15th May, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
Fine and Rare Wines, Spirits, Vintage Port and Collectors' Items
Cat. (4 plates) 25p

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 15th May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Century English and Continental Paintings
Cat. 15p

Tomorrow, Wednesday, 15th May, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia
English and Continental Furniture, Clocks, Bronzes, Textiles and Works of Art, 1830-1930
Cat. (41 illustrations) 45p

Thursday, 16th May, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
Fine Jewels
including the properties of Lady Hunt, Cecil Hutchinson, Esq., the Hon. Mrs. C. Stourton, and other owners
Cat. (7 plates) 30p

Thursday, 16th May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
English and Foreign Silver and Plate
including the properties of Sir Colville Barclay, Bt., Mrs. E. O. Buchanan, and other owners
Cat. 15p

Thursday, 16th May, at 1 p.m., at Chancery Lane
Valuable Printed Books and Manuscripts of the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Century
including the properties of the late O. F. Grazebrook (removed from Stourton Castle), Mr. Sven Ericsson, and other owners
Cat. (1 plate) 25p

Friday, 17th May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
English Furniture, Barometers, Rugs and Carpets
including the properties of Lord Platt, the late Lewis Balfour (sold by order of the Executors), and other owners
Cat. 15p

Monday, 20th May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
Clocks, Watches and Scientific Instruments
including the properties of the Lady Cecilia McKenna, Dr. P. M. Jeavons, C. M. Burkitt, Esq., the late Mrs. Eric Bullivant (removed from Anderson Manor, Dorset), H. S. Wharton, Esq., and other owners
Cat. (19 plates) 55p

Monday, 20th May, at 2.30 p.m., at New Bond St.
Antiquities, Primitive and Indian Art
Cat. 15p

Tuesday, 21st May, at 10.30 a.m., at New Bond St.
The Sporting Gun Collection (Gewehrkammer) of the Counts von Giech—Part 1
(removed from Schloss Thurnau, Franconia)
Cat. (34 plates) £1

to be followed at 11.45 a.m., by
Modern Sporting Guns and Rifles, Antique Firearms, Armour and Edged Weapons
including the properties of the late Major H. M. Bridgewater, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D., Major J. E. Campeau, and a rare Prussian Bronze Cannon (sold by order of the Receiver of Wreck, Plymouth), and other owners
Cat. (8 plates) 30p

Tuesday, 21st May, at 11 a.m., at New Bond St.
English and Continental Pottery and Porcelain
Cat. 15p

Tuesday, 21st May, at 11 a.m., at Belgravia
Victorian Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours
Cat. (84 illustrations) 55p

Catalogues (post free) from Catalogue Department, 2 Merrington Road, London SW6 1RG Telephone: 01-381 1531

Sotheby & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA. *Telephone:* 01-493 8080
Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB. *Telephone:* 01-235 4311
Sotheby & Co., 115 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PX (Hodgson's Rooms) *Telephone:* 01-405 7238
John Robertson, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH. *Telephone:* 031-226 5438

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The largest firm of art auctioneers in the world

Christie's



English scarlet japanned bureau-cabinet, in the manner of Giles Grendey, early 18th century, 88in. high, 42½in. wide. To be sold in Madrid on Thursday, May 16th.

TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 14th, at 10.30 a.m.
Fine Icons. Catalogue (17 plates) 53p post paid.

TODAY, TUESDAY, MAY 14th, at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
Japanese Works of Art. Catalogue (4 plates) 25p post paid.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th
Important Jewels. The Properties of The Hon. Mrs. Bromley-Martin, Anna, Lady Macdonald, Colonel A. H. N. Reade, The Lady Vansittart, The late Lady Patricia Ramsay, V. A., C.I., The late Mrs. Hester Sassoon, and others. Catalogue (18 plates, including 1 in colour) 53p post paid.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th, at 10.30 a.m.
English and Foreign Silver. The Properties of The late Mrs. D. M. Van Moppes, and others. Catalogue 15p post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 16th, at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
English and Continental Furniture, Objects of Art, Eastern Rugs and Carpets. The Properties of The late Mrs. D. M. Van Moppes, and others. Catalogue 15p post paid.

THURSDAY, MAY 16th
Fine Wines Mainly from Private Cellars. Catalogue 15p post paid.

FRIDAY, MAY 17th, at 10.30 a.m.
Paintings, Drawings, Bronzes and Prints of The Americas, The Pacific and South Africa. The Properties of Mrs. Hugh Chisholm, Mrs. P. G. Hobhouse, Lady Nye, The late Lady Courthope, The late Dame Adelaide Livingstone, and others. Catalogue (40 plates) £1.20 post paid.

MONDAY, MAY 20th, at 10.30 a.m.
Oriental Ceramics and Works of Art. Catalogue 15p post paid.

TUESDAY, MAY 21st, at 10.30 a.m.
English Drawings and Watercolours. Catalogue 15p post paid.

TUESDAY, MAY 21st, at 10.30 a.m.
English and Continental Glass. The Properties of Laura, Duchess of Marlborough, The late Kurt Meyer, and others. Catalogue (5 plates) 25p post paid.

SALES OVERSEAS
IN SPAIN, AT THE PALACE HOTEL, MADRID
THURSDAY, MAY 16th and FRIDAY, MAY 17th, at 8 p.m.
Paintings, Drawings, Porcelain, Furniture, Silver and Objects of Vertu. Catalogue (126 plates, including 1 in colour) £2.50 post paid.

IN ITALY, AT THE GRAND HOTEL, ROME
MONDAY, MAY 20th, at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
A Fine Collection of Jades, Hardstones and Oriental Ivories. Catalogue (19 plates) £2.00 post paid

TUESDAY, MAY 21st, at 5 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Pictures and Sculpture by Old Masters and Contemporary Art. Catalogue (58 plates) £2.00 post paid.

Sales begin at 11 a.m. unless otherwise stated and are subject to the conditions printed in the relevant catalogues.

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Telex: 916429 Telegrams: CHRISTIART London S.W.1

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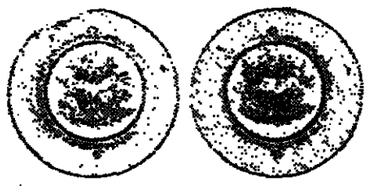
WEDNESDAY, 15th MAY
Watercolours, Drawings and Prints.

THURSDAY, 16th MAY
English and Continental Furniture.

THURSDAY, 16th MAY
English and Continental Paintings.

FRIDAY, 17th MAY
English and Continental Ceramics and Works of Art.

TUESDAY, 21st MAY
Jewellery.



A pair of Swansea "Burdett Coutts" service plates to be sold on 17th May.

Sales on View: 2 days prior. All sales commence at 11 a.m.

MONTPELIER STREET KNIGHTSBRIDGE LONDON SW7 1HH 01-584 9161

T.R.G. LAWRENCE & SON (Fine Art)

THURSDAY 23rd MAY AT CREWKERNE
Our monthly sale of Antiques and Fine Art will include a section of Oriental Rugs, Eastern and other Weapons, Oriental and European China, Glass and Porcelain, Furniture and the following:

CLOCKS



Ebonised mantel clocks by J. Knibb (illustrated) and Jno Wainwright. Several Longcase clocks including a fine example by Ogden of Halifax and a three train eight-bell lacquered case clock by W. Hinks of Southampton. A good 19th century large mantel clock cased in Dresden Porcelain. A comprehensive collection of carriage and travelling clocks.

Sales commence 11 a.m. and viewing is possible on morning of sale and up to 5 p.m. on the day before sale.
Catalogues (30p by post) from the Auctioneers
T. R. G. LAWRENCE & SON (Fine Art),
19b Market Street, Crewkerne, Somerset.
Telephone Crewkerne 3041/2.
Members of the Society of Fine Art Auctioneers

PHILLIPS

Today, May 14, 11 a.m.	Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Rugs.
Today, May 14, 2 p.m.	Scientific Instruments. Cat. 30p.
Wed., May 15, 11 a.m.	Ceramics and Glass.
Wed., May 15, 2 p.m.	Oriental Works of Art.
Thur., May 16, 10 a.m.	Furniture etc. at Marylebone.
Fri., May 17, 11 a.m.	Silver and Plated Ware.
Mon., May 20, 11 a.m.	Antique & Decorative Furniture, Works of Art, Rugs.
Mon., May 20, 11 a.m.	Watercolours and Drawings.
Mon., May 20, 2 p.m.	Prints.
Tue., May 21, 11 a.m.	Good English, Continental Furniture, Works of Art, Rugs.
Tue., May 21, 2 p.m.	Jewellery, Cat. 65p by post.
Wed., May 22, 11 a.m.	Glass and Ceramics. Cat. 40p by post.

May 23 Furniture, Marylebone; May 23 Stevengraphs; May 24 Silver.
Catalogues 18p by post.

Entries may be accepted until May 20 for a sale of Dolls, Toys, Cameras and Photographia to be held on June 14.



Phillips in Knowle: May in Silver; May 23 Pictures: The Old House, Knowle, Warwickshire. tel. 056 45 6151.

Right: A rare and large pair of Staffordshire figures of cricketers, approx. 14in.: Glass & Ceramics, May 23.

Fine Art Auctioneers and Valuers since 1796
7 BLENHEIM STREET, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON W1Y 0AS Telephone 01-499 8541

GLENDINING & CO

Bloomsbury House, 7 Blenheim Street, New Bond Street, London.
(Tel.: 01-493 2445)

Specialists in the Sale by Auction of Coins and Medals held at the following forthcoming Sales.

Wednesday, 22nd May, at 10.30 a.m.
An important Collection of the gold and silver
COINS OF MALTA
also related Historical Medals
Illustrated Catalogue—Price £1)

Friday, 7th June, 1974
ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH HAMMERED C
in gold and silver
from the
R. C. LOCKETT COLLECTION
sold by Order of the Trustees of
THE CLONTERBROOK TRUST
The Sale includes rare early Saxon Pennies; a Matilda Penny; Henry and Light Nobles; a George Noble; a Rawlins Offa; a Mary Queen of Scots' gold Half-Ryal 1555 and a Hat Piece 1593.
Illustrated Catalogue (in course of preparation)—Price

Wednesday, 19th June, 1974
A good series of
ENGLISH COINS
in gold and silver
also gold modern commemorative medals; a specialized C Bank of England coral commemarks, etc., etc.
Illustrated Catalogue (in course of preparation)—Price

Thursday, 4th July, 1974
The early Eighteenth Century
COLLECTION OF COINS
from
GLAMIS CASTLE
sold by order of
STRATHMORE ESTATES (HOLDINGS) LTD
The Collection comprises Ancient Coins, mostly Roman silver British Coins and Commemorative Medals including some European Coins and Commemorative Medals, including early Lucats.
(Illustrated Catalogue (in course of preparation))

Friday, 5th July, 1974
ANCIENT ROMAN COINS
in silver and bronze
also a few Greek Coins in silver, etc.
(Illustrated Catalogue (in course of preparation))

Thursday, 11th July, 1974
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN COINS
in gold, silver, bronze, etc.
including multiple lots; a series of Curious Currenc
(Catalogue—Price 10p)

DAVID HANSFORD & COMPANY

Specialist Auctioneers of fine contemporary Oriental rugs
302-4 Old Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1. Tel: 01-262 6628

AN OUTSTANDING SELECTION OF EXTREMELY BEAUTIFUL MODERN

PERSIAN & ORIENTAL RUGS

Including: Luxurious Royal Bokharas in delicate pastel colours; Magnificent Kirman rugs and carpets knotted in the finest Persian lambswool; Superb Kashan rugs in classical floral designs and beautifully rich colours: Exquisite Silk and Inlaid Silk Quooms created in precious Caspian silk; Finest Afghan rugs and carpets in crimson red and deep indigo: Exceptional Nain rugs—the finest of all modern Persian origins: The very best Rumanian carpets and rugs in soft Balkan colours; Highly original Persian Nomadic rugs from the Afshar, Kurdistan, Belouch and Gabeh tribes; and featuring a superb selection of the finest modern Persian rugs from Sarouk, Quoom, Bidjar and Senneh. Together with many, many more Beautiful hand-made rugs and carpets in a wide range of sizes and qualities from the low to middle price range to the valuable investment level.

TO BE SOLD BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
SATURDAY, 18th MAY, 1974 at 11.00 a.m.
In the GLOUCESTER HOTEL
4-18 HARRINGTON GARDENS, LONDON, S.W.7
THESE BEAUTIFUL RUGS & CARPETS WILL BE ON VIEW FROM 9.00 a.m. ON DAY OF SALE

Abbots Hall
Aylsham, Norfolk

TWO-DAY COUNTRY HOUSE SALE

21st & 22nd MAY

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, BOOKS AND PICTURES

THOS. WM. GAZE & SON
Surveyors and Auctioneers, Roydon Road, Diss, Norfolk. Tel. Diss 2391. Catalogues, 10p

Harrods Estate Offices

AUCTION GALLERIES
Arundel Terrace, S.W.13. Tel.: 01-748 2739

The 15th, 16th and 17th of May
(over 1,000 lots)

Wednesday 10 a.m. Antique and other furniture including a fine Victorian satin wood credenza, a Boulle cabinet, longcase clocks, settee suites, dining tables, sets of chairs, chest of drawers, desks, mirrors, etc.
Thursday 10 a.m. Persian carpets and rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, Chinese and Turkey carpets, etc.; followed by Objects of Art including a fine Sevres porcelain and ormolu jardiniere, Chinese porcelain, a horn standing drinking cup brass mounted and glassware, etc. **2.30 p.m.** Books including calf bound sets and vellum. Encyclopaedias Britannica, Chambers and others, Shakespeare's and Scott's works, Dickens, travel, literature and poetry, biographies, almanacks, Victorian children's books, art, furniture and pictures, old magazines, postcards, detective fiction, First World War, London and architecture.
Friday 10 a.m. Secondary Sale.
On view today
Catalogues from Galleries or Head Office, 1 Hans Road, S.W.3.
Forthcoming Special Sales:
6th June, Silver and Plate. 20th June, Wines.

boardman

FINE ART AUCTIONEERS

FINE CONTINENTAL AND ENGLISH FURNITURE

300 lots and: A Queen Anne and 2 Queen Anne walnut knechole desks, a Queen Anne walnut cabinet on chest, and a fine early 18th century bureau with sunburst front, 2ft. 10ins. and another 2ft. 8ins. A 19th century satinwood parquetry desk and a fine satinwood secretaire bookcase. A fine mid-19th century French kingswood and marquetry cabinet, bonfile writing desk and cabinet, set of 6 Louis XVI gilt music chairs, an early 19th century mahogany escritoire, and an 18th century Adam cylinder bureau, pair of Sheraton sea tables, a George III architects and Continental tables. A fine George III mahogany bureau bookcase, 5ft. 6 in., and four other Georgian mahogany bureau bookcases. A fine Tudor oak court cupboard and a 2ft 2in. 18th century oak bureau. Refectory tables.

CLOCKS: A 19th century lantern clock and a rare musical mantel clock. A fine 18th century black lacquer longcase clock and 11 walnut mahogany and oak longcase clocks (50 lots clocks). Also ornamental items.

On Wednesday, 22nd May, 1974, at the Town Hall, Clare, at 10.30 a.m.
Viewing: day previous 2-7 p.m., and morning of sale 8.30 a.m.-10 a.m.
Cats. 25p from **Charles Boardman & Son,**
Station Road Corner, Haverhill, Suffolk CB9 0EX.
Tel.: Haverhill (0440) 3734

Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels

28th, 29th and 30th May, 1974

Paintings by Arembolslo, Carpentier, Coorte, Correel, De Gie Francken, Girolamo de Santa Croce, Grieff, Jordaens, J F. Van Kalraet, Van Verendael, Bossuet, Claus E (summer b Domergue, Fantin-Latour, Fouflia (young woman holding a mimosa), Menard, E. Moreni, Perneke P. Schirren F., Stev Swagers F., Van Wel J.
Objets D'Art:—Fine clocks, chandeliers and bracket lamps Paris. Jewellery. European pottery and porcelain. Oriental a 17th and 18th Century Tapestries, sculptures by Bourdelle, and Oriental works of art.
Fine Furniture:—Several chairs marked Ruhlman and Rou occasional table, games table, small drawing room suites, secretaires by Cyss N., Lewy F. L., and Petit N., dressers Marquety furniture.
Cash payment with an additional charge of 20 per cent fo
On view:—Friday 24th, Saturday 25th and Sunday 26th M from 9.00 to 12.15 and from 1.30 to 5.30 p.m.
Monday 27th May from 9.00 to 12.30.
Catalogues and Information:
Service des Ventes Publiques, rue Royale, 10-1
Telephone: 12.85.78 and 12.18.94.
Manager: Cécile Thierron -de Mul.

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Planning approval to convert back to residence.
One of the last old Wealden workshops, good garden, new double garage.
Only money and sympathy needed
£17,000.
Runs Biddenden 291419

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LOGAN PLACE
KENSINGTON S.W.5
Newly constructed town house, 2 beds, bathroom, kitchen and patio, lounge, full sun c.h., beautifully carpeted and wallpapered. Garage. Approx 150 year lease
Price £32,500
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NEW YORK. furnished apartment, 2 bedrooms, 2 bath, living room, kitchen, 25 ft. terrace overlooking Hudson River, garage. $42.50p July-August, 75—Owner, 411 West End Ave., N.Y., N.Y., U.S.A. 10024
TUNISIA. Small villa by the sea at Beau Objets: Rose Noirot, Thara, Hammamet, Tunisia. Sleeps 3. Many discounts, rates, Ref. Private Beach. For Sale Fully furnished, 19.5m francs. Write: Mr P Smith, P.O. Box 2516, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia
FRENCH RIVIERA. Unfurnished luxury apartment for sale or rent; also furnished spacious apartment for long or short holiday letting. Box 2662 C, The Times.

PROPERTY TO LET

TEDDINGTON. 2 double bedroomed furnished house, lounge diner, fitted kitchen, garden. Close to station, shops and schools. £90 p.m.—Tel. 01-977 9643 (evenings)
DORSET. Lovely house to let on own farm. 3 bedrooms, sleeps 7, 2 bath., 3 reception. Garden. Rent August £100 September £400. Box 2760 C.
HAMPSHIRE, NR. ODIHAM.—Country Cottage, to let furnished from mid June initially for 1 yr. Rural position, 3 beds., 2 baths, 2 receptions, c.h., garage, ½ acre garden, paddock available. £220 per quarter, excluding paddock.—Write: Weller Estate, 36 Winchester St, Basingstoke.
UPPER NORWOOD. S.E.19.—Doctor going abroad wishes to let terraced Cottage of character with charming garden, 1½ hr. centre London. 2 bed rooms, lounge, fitted kitchen. £30 p.w. Minimum 1 year.—01-670 4730 (eves.).

LAND FOR SALE

LAND FOR DWELLING Houses, of approx 12 acres for sale in East Fife. Attractive site with planning permission in principle.—Telephone Kennoway (Fife) 331

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50 ROOM HOTEL, ONLY 9 YEARS OLD ON 14.8 ACRES ZONED FOR CONDOMINIUMS

This hotel has complete facilities including tennis courts and the largest swimming pool in the Caribbean. The ocean front location is ideal for development and construction could start immediately! Full price only £320,512.

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL

Capital gain on sale of condominiums	£222,222
Annual profit on hotel operations	£90,598
Annual profit on condominium leasebacks	£134,615

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YOUNG & BIGGIN LTD. REALTOR
1623 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M4T 2A1, Canada

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£48 p.w. no sharers
BONSOR PENNINGTONS
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ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, apartment (ottage in picturesque, unspoilt village for long let, 1 year or more. Rental £75 per month.—Apply McKinden, 11 Peter St., Edinburgh
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PROPERTY WANTED

CONVENIENT CENTRAL LONDON FURNISHED FLAT
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AMERICAN FAMILY of 3 desire semi-furnished, 3 or 4 bedroomed house to rent from July or August, within walking distance of rail or tube station (commuting to John s. Wood and Piccadilly). Weekly rental £90-£40. References available. Please send details to R. M. Campbell, Chevron Oil Company, P.O. Box 944 The Hague Netherlands.
WELL FURNISHED 4/5-BEDROOMED HOUSE to rent June 15th to October 1st, Mayfair, Belgravia or Chelsea. High rent paid for superior accommodation.—Tel.: 727 2913.
FAMILY REQUIRE 3/4 bedroom house in residential London for 3 mths End May—end Aug. 723 9389
SMALL COUNTRY COTTAGE required immediately for 2/3 months within easy reach West London.—01-723 4565
UNFURNISHED FLAT assignments undertaken by Burn Searle & Co., with waiting applicants willing to offer £1,000-£10,000 for fixtures and fittings. 01-437 9900/9915.
UNFURNISHED FLATS in London required urgently.—485 9623, F.I.L.
HAWKES & CO. have applicants urgently seeking flats and houses for selected rent in London.—493 8081
COTTAGE required urgently within 50 miles of Swindon during July and August, for couple with 2 children. We will maintain your house and garden and pay around £200.—Please telephone 01-226 4866.

COUNTRY FLATS

BIRCHINGTON, KENT
SECLUDED MINNIS BAY
New luxury flat, 3rd floor serviced by lift. Magnificent sea views from all windows. Comprising 19ft lounge with large balcony, spacious kitchen fully fitted including waste disposal, 2 bedrooms, 16 by 12 and 13 by 10, with fitted wardrobes, carpeted throughout, points for storage heaters. Garage available
99 year lease £13,750. Tel. 01-200 4624 or 0843 43111.

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North Cornwall village, 2 miles coast and close all amenities. 2 small adjoining terraced cottages with large productive garden. The latter average 12 bedrooms and is in good liveable order. Plans have been passed to renovate and extend the 2nd cottage and could be used as 4/5 bedroomed house. Freehold £4,500 (Price June 27,000 after).
Perfect for a growing family or for couple who would like an added income. A third at £12,000 for the two.
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SHORTHAND (AND/OR AUDIO) TYPIST
To join busy, young sales team. Some experience is required. Aged 20+. A good salary will be paid to the right girl.
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To assist the Public Relations and Research and Planning Teams. This can be a very interesting position. A good salary is offered.
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A young lady used to meeting people and able to operate a small but busy switchboard is required. A pleasant, unflappable manner and good telephone voice are essential. Ability to type an advantage. Salary by agreement.
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Super girl required to work in Knightsbridge as Secretary/ P.A. to Financier. Fast, varied and interesting work for difficult, charming, demanding and generous boss. Must be totally dedicated and have excellent qualifications in return for which she will be paid £2,500 plus, plus.
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C G H

Women's Appointments also on pages 6 and 27

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

c. £1,900

Reuters Limited, the world-wide general and business news agency, has an immediate vacancy for a secretary to work for a small team of executives in the Development Group of Reuters Economic Services. The work will include the normal range of secretarial duties and applicants should have good shorthand and typing speeds and be capable of organising routine office administration efficiently.

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Please write or telephone the Recruitment Executive.

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Bright conscientious Secretary with at least one year's experience in a permanent job required as soon as possible to share responsibility with girl P.A. to Executive Director. Diverse work connected with tourism, international relations, *motoring, publishing and general administration. Must be* well educated, a competent driver and have a knowledge of French. Age preferably 21-35. Pleasant office in Pall Mall. Approx. £2,000, according to experience. Please telephone 01-930 4343 (ext. 209).

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required

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Essential requirements are, secretarial skills and ability to work on own initiative.

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RENTALS

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RENTALS

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... Make love your aim, and earnestly desire the spiritual gifts".—I Corinthians 14. 1 R.S.V.

BIRTHS

LOZOR.—On 11th May, 1974, at Elmgreen Memorial Maternity Pavilion, Edinburgh, to Anne (nee Woods) and Roger Lozor—a son.

TWISLETON-WYKEHAM FIENNES.—On May 9th, 1974, to Rosalin and Michael—a son (Joshua Gilbert), a brother for Rupert and Hugo.

WATSON.—On May 10th, to Dodie and Alan Pascoe Watson—a son (Toby Philip), brother for Damian.

WOOLLETT.—On 12th May at Good Hope Maternity Hospital, to Alice (nee Gardner) and Nicholas—a daughter (Lucy Caroline), a sister for Rachel.

ADOPTION

HOLLAND.—On May 3rd, Jane (nee Perfevall) and Clive Holland—a daughter (Lucy Mary-Teresa), a chosen sister for Sebastian.

MARRIAGES

PROBYN : RAIKES.—On 11th May, at the Cathedral, Brecon, Wales, Stephen Probyn to June Raikes.

CARSON : STOVES.—On May 11th, at St. Peter's, Frisby-on-the-Wreake, Richard Bruce Rutherford Carson to Elizabeth May Stoves.

MANNERING : OMMANNEY.—On May 11th, 1974, at All Saints, Crondall, Hants, Mark Cable, only son of Capt. and Mrs. A. Mannering-Tyler, of Hale, Farnham, to Jane, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Ommanney, of Crondall.

PRENTICE : WOTHERSPOON.—On 11th May, 1974, at Newlands South Church, Glasgow, by the Reverend Alwyn MacFarlane, M.A., B.D., David Drummond, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Prentice, Woodlands, Castle Douglas, to Fiona Jean MacDonald, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs. J. Wotherspoon, Lansdale, Whitecairns, Glasgow.

SILVER WEDDING

REEVES : CARNIE.—On May 14th 1949, at St. Anne's Church, Corstorphine, Edinburgh, James (Jim) Reeves to Elsie Isabel Carnie. *Present address: Tanners Cottage, Billingshurst, Sussex.*

DEATHS

RAIKES.—On 12th May, 1974, suddenly, Roshika Amali, at Higher Farm, Liswood, Ringwood, Hants., aged 61 years. Funeral service, 3 p.m. Monday, 20th May, at Ellingham Church, followed by Cremation at Bournemouth Crematorium. Floral tributes may be sent to Barrow Bros., Funeral Directors, Nursery Road, Ringwood, Hants. Tel: Ringwood 3111(5 lines).

BARRINGTON-WARD.—On May 11th, in Oxford, Margaret Adele, widow of Robin Barrington-Ward, aged 76. Funeral at St. Giles' Church, Oxford, on Friday, May 17th, at 2.15 p.m.

BARWELL-EWINS.—On May 11, 1974, at the Manor, Lacock, Wiltshire, Dorothy Mary, in her 88th year. Wife of the late Charles Lewis-Barwell-Lewis, of *Marston Trussell Hall, Market Harborough*, and mother of Catherine Primrose. Service at St. George's Church, Kemp Town, Brighton, on Thursday, May 16, at 1.30 p.m., followed by cremation. Cut flowers only, please, may be sent to Hannington 4-6 Montefiore Road, Hove.

BELLOC LOWNDES.—On Friday, May 10th, Lily, wife of the late Charles Belloc Lowndes, M.C., suddenly and peacefully, at St. Anthony's Hospital, Cheam. Much loved mother of Richard and Veronica. Requiem Mass at Sacred Heart Church, Edge Hill, Wimbledon, on Friday, May 17th, at 10 a.m. Flowers to Dafforn and Sons, High Street, Wimbledon.

BENNETT.—On 13th May, Horace Marshall, of Two Acres, Cutts Hill, Rotherfield, Sussex, aged 87. Member of Lloyd's for 50 years, last surviving son of the late Reverend Joseph and Mrs. Bennett, of Stranton, Hartlepools and Whitby. *Cremation* at Tunbridge Wells at 4 p.m. Thursday, May 16th.

BEST.—On May 10th, peacefully at home of Chantry House, Ripley, Dr. Thomas Arthur Best, husband of the late Margaret Rydear and beloved father of Gillian and Richard. No flowers, please. Funeral private.

BLUCHER.—On May 12th in Cape Town, South Africa, after a long illness, Countess Denise Marion Blücher (formerly Denise Lines-Roberts, A.R.I.B.A.), of Ravilland Hall, St. Andrews, Guernsey, C.I.

BOMONTI.—On Sunday, May 12th, after a short illness, Mary Margaret, at her 97th year, widow of Charles Powell and of R. R. Bomonti, O.B.E., Barrister at Law, dearly loved and devoted mother of Ethel, Roy, Dulcie and Terence and the late Beryl, Irene and Denzil. So sadly missed. Funeral service at St Nicholas Church, Taplow Village, at 11.30 a.m., on Friday, May 17th, followed by cremation at Slough. Family only.

BOND.—On 12th May, 1974, at Yellow, Wilmon, Hilda Marion, aged 94, sister of Lilian Rendon, of 5 Catwell, Wilmington. Cremation at Taunton on Thursday, 16th May, at 3.30 p.m.

BRAMWELL-DAVIS.—On 12th May, at Tidworth Military Hospital, after a long illness borne with great courage, Major-General Ronald Albert Bramwell-Davis, C.B., D.S.O., Highland Light Infantry, late Colonel, Royal Highland Fusiliers. Funeral service, Downton, 11 a.m., Thursday, May 16th. Family flowers only. Donations to The Royal National Institute for the Blind. *Memorial service will be held later at the Royal Garrison Church, Aldershot.*

BROWN.—On May 12th 1974, peacefully, at home, Andrew Brown, beloved and loving husband of Barbara and dear father Rosalind and Stewart. Funeral service at St John's Church, Hallewell Rd., Northwood, on Friday, May 17th at 12.30 p.m. followed by private cremation at Breakspear Crematorium. No flowers, please, but donations in Andrew's memory to the Cardiothoracic Unit at the Harefield Hospital, will be most gratefully received.

BUSWELL.—Freda Maud, beloved wife of Edgar and mother of Peter Michael, peacefully on May 11th at "Bracken Edge," East Common, Harpenden, Hertfordshire. Cremation at West Hertfordshire Crematorium, Garston, on Friday, May 17th. Family flowers only, please no letters, but if desired donations may be sent to Cancer Research Campaign, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1.

DEATHS

BYRNE.—On 11th May, 1974, peacefully in hospital after a long illness at home, Captain Alan Walter Byrne, T.D., aged 64, late Argyll & Rifles (1939-45), Army Regional Fencing Champion 1951, Liveryman of The Worshipful Company of Loriners. Funeral service at *Bromyard Cemetery* Chapel at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 15th. Enquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 167 Fulham Palace Road, London, W.6., funeral directors. Tel. 01-381 2788.

CALDECOTT.—On May 12th, 1974, at Fernbank Nursing Home, Worthing, *Evelyn May*, aged 96 years, widow of Sir Andrew Caldecott and elder daughter of the late Canon and Mrs Palmer, of Sullington, Sussex. Funeral at 2.30 p.m. Thursday, May 16th at Sullington Parish Church. Family flowers only but donations, if desired, to the Sullington Parish Church.

CHATWIN.—On May 11th, 1974, suddenly at home, Captain Cecil Athol Newcome Chatwin, D.S.O., Royal Navy, aged 76, much loved husband of Phyllis and father of John. Cremation in Chichester at 11.30 a.m. on Wednesday, May 15th.

CHURNSIDE.—*On May 12th, at Epsom peacefully, after a courageous and brave battle against cancer, James Watson (Dyson), aged 52 years. The very dear son of Tom and Nancy Churnside and much loved brother of Doris, Pete and Flora of Crinelebarrow, Ystalad Rodmarnog, near Carmarth. Funeral service on Thursday, May 16th, at Heol Bank (nee Lansdown), United Reformed Church, at 2.45 p.m., followed by cremation at Lancaster and District Crematorium, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers—donations may be sent to Lymphoma Unit, Royal Marsden Hospital, Sutton, Surrey. Enquiries to Mr. D. Fell, 12 Funeral Director, Chapel Street, Lancaster. Tel: Lancaster 63515.*

CHRISTMAS.—On May 13th, peacefully at home, Dorothy, in her 104th year. Service at St. Paul's Church Weston-super-Mare, 12 noon, Thursday, May 16th. No wreaths.

COLLINS.—On May 13th, 1974, peacefully, at the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Margaret Anne, aged 84 years, of 9 Sandown Close, Tunbridge Wells, beloved wife of Jack, and mother of Charles. Cremation at Tunbridge Wells Crematorium, Thursday, May 16th at 11 a.m. Flowers may be sent to J. W. Pope, Funeral Director, 81 St John's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

CURRAN.—On May 12th, after much suffering and illness, Gerald, of Egypt House, Rushlake Green, Sussex, dearly loved husband of Peggy and father of Sheelagh, Sarah, Patrick and Jane and proud grandfather. Cremation private. Donations, if desired, to cancer research.

DAY.—On 13th May, 1974, John Cornwallis, of Droxford, Hampshire, peacefully after a long illness bravely borne. No flowers, but donations, please, to Institute of Cancer Research.

EDDY.—On May 10th, suddenly at Cromer Hospital, Margaret Joan, wife of Dr. James Angwin Eddy of Aldeburgh, mother of David and Peter Christopher (deceased). Funeral service at Aldeburgh Church, Wednesday, May 15th at 11 a.m., followed by cremation at St. Faith's Crematorium at 12 noon.

EVANS.—On May 13th, 1974, H. M. B. (Mary) Evans, peacefully, at St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. Daughter of the late Dr Charles Jewel Evans and granddaughter of the late Arthur Bayley Markham of Northampton and Grendon. Funeral service at St. Paul's Church, Northampton, on Friday, May 17, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers by request.

FAIRRIE.—*On May 5th, peacefully,* Dorothy widow of James Leslie Fairrie.

FULLERTON-CARNEGIE.—On May 12th in Lausanne, Frances-May (nee Duncan), previously of Aytounhill, Newburgh, Fife, peacefully. Funeral private. Villa Oriabel, 1603, Grandvaux, Switzerland.

GOODMAN.—On May 12th, peacefully, at his home, Lt.-Col. (Harry) Goodman, in his 91st year, beloved husband of Hilda and dearly loved father and grandfather. Prayers at 8 p.m., 18 Alvanley Gardens, N.W.6.

HALES, ROLAND EDWARDS (HECTOR), C.B.E., ex-Shell Commerce, suddenly at home 15th May, loved and loving husband, father and grandfather. Cremation at Eastbourne Crematorium 2 p.m. Friday, 17th May. Flowers, if desired, to Hawe and Son, South Street Eastbourne. Tel: Eastbourne 30515.

HALLOW.—On 11th May, 1974, Douglas, V.R.D., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., aged 68, husband of Enid and father of Gayle. Cremation private, at his request. No letters, please.

HINEY.—On 8th May, 1974, peacefully, at Rowood House, Gerrards Cross, Margaret Mary, aged 91, beloved aunt of Tom and family.

JARVIS.—On 12th May, 1974 (suddenly), Dr. Adrian John Wilson, beloved husband of Stella and dearest father of Timothy and Alison of Myrtle Cottage, Diddywell, Appledore, North Devon. Funeral private at the North Devon Crematorium, Barnstaple, on Thursday, 16th May, at 11.15 a.m. No flowers but donations in lieu, if desired, to either The Cancer Campaign for Research, c/o. Mr Leary, 14 Richmond Green, Appledore, or Royal National Lifeboat Institution, c/o. Capt. C. C. Lowry, Beckfish House, Westward Ho, North Devon.

LESTER.—On May 11th, in Marsden Hospital, Michael, peacefully, in his sleep, after a long illness borne so bravely. Devoted, adored husband of Rona and dearest father of Fiona, brother of Sasha. Greatly loved and mourned by all his family and friends. *he will be greatly missed by* all who were privileged to know him. Funeral Wednesday, May 15th, 3 p.m., Golders Green Cemetery, Hoop Lane.

MASTERMAN.—On 11th of May at a Worthing nursing home, Thomas Kirkpatrick Masterman, D.S.C., *Commander R.N. (ret.)*, aged 72 years. Service at Worthing Crematorium, Findon, on Monday, 20th of May at 2.30 p.m. Enquiries to Dillistone Funeral Service, Telephone Worthing 200 835.

McCUTCHEON.—On May 12th, 1974 at Roseacre Nursing Home, Godstone, in her 94th year Margaret Rose (nee Sutherland), widow of Sir Oliver Edward McCutcheon, late of Harfield, Sussex, and Devers, India. Mother of Peter, Mary and Donald, much loved mother-in-law, grandmother and great grandmother. Cremation at the Guildford Crematorium, Broadwater, Computon Road, Guildford, at 11.40 a.m., *Thursday, May 16th.* Cut flowers to J. Gwynne & Son Ltd., Hare Lane, Godalming.

NIXON ECKERSALL.—On May 11th, George Montagu, F.R.E.S., of Clitterne Warminster, late of Morden, Greater Thornbury. Dear husband of Katherine, father of Robin, Stella and Charles, beloved Janne. Funeral at St. Mark's Church, Thornbury, Glos. on Thursday, May 16th at 2 p.m. Flowers only. Donations please to Historic Churches Preservation Trust.

OGILVIE.—On Sunday, May 12th, 1974, peacefully at home after an illness faced with quiet courage, Ian Fairrie Henessee Ogilvie, O.B.E., M.C., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., dear son of Magdelen and greatly loved husband of Jean. Beloved also by his daughters, grandchildren, relations and friends. Funeral service at 8 Sham for his family only, please. Donations in lieu of flowers if wished may be sent to the Malcolm Sargent cancer fund for children, Messrs. Coutts and Co., 440 Strand, London, W.C.2. A service of thanksgiving for his life and work will be held at St Paul's Church, Redhill, on June 8th at 11 a.m. I have stumbled but not fallen I have finished the work that was to do.

OWEN.—On 11th May, at Avonho, near Banbury, Oxon., Phaena (nee Akhurst), loving and loved wife of Gerald Owen and sister of Peter Akhurst, after a brave fight against her long illness. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

PEARSE.—On May 10th, passed peacefully away at his home, Sewest Place, Ashurst, Sussex, Hesketh Trevelyan Pearse, M.B.E., aged 81 years, sadly missed by his two daughters, Dallas Elizabeth Hunt, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada, and Mary Boyce Meester, of Barbados, West Indies, and four grandchildren. Church service at Ashurst Parish Church, Wednesday, 15th May, at 2.00 p.m., followed by private cremation at Worth Crematorium. All inquiries Chalcraft Brothers, Steyning, 812656, after hours 812405.

REEVES. JOHN SAMUEL, D.F.C. (F/Lt. R.A.F.V.R.), aged 53 years. —On Sunday, 5th May, 1974, as the result of a shooting accident. With everlasting devotion from his wife Dorothy, his children, grandchildren and sons-in-law.

SAUNDERS.—On May 11th, in hospital, at Oxford, Dorothy Blanche Saunders, *aged 83 years*, of The Coach House, Barford. Funeral service in the Parish Church, Barford, on Thursday, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

SCOTT-SMITH.—On May 12th, 1974, at Sidcup Cottage Hospital, Winifred Henrietta Scott-Smith, aged 93. Funeral service Holy Trinity Church, Lamberley, on Tuesday, May 21st at 3.15 p.m., followed by private cremation. No flowers please but donations if desired to Save the Children Fund.

STILWELL.—On May 11th, 1974, at The Manor, Fishbourne, Chichester, Sussex, Marjorie Mayall (nee Taylor), beloved wife of John Stilwell and devoted mother of Robert, Peter and Andrew. Service at the Church of St. Peter and St. Mary, Fishbourne, on Thursday, 16th May, at 3 p.m.

STUMP.—On May 11th, 1974, in London, George Douglas, in his 92nd year. Deeply mourned by his daughters Marcelle, Andrée and Gladys, his son-in-law, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Cremation at St. Jean's, Woking, on Thursday, 16th May, at 3.0 p.m.

DEATHS

SURIA.—On May 11th in Lagos after a brief illness, John Andrew, much loved brother of Pearson, Aunt, Marjorie and Derek. Funeral arrangements will be published.

SWEET.—On May 12th, 1974, at home, at Sanches, Redmond, Watford, *peacefully*, Gerald Herbert Leslie, aged 61, dear father of Jean and Jack. Cremation at the Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, Thursday, May 16th at 12.30 p.m. Flowers to Longman's, Kane Street, Watford.

TETLEY.—On May 12th, 1974, at home, Leonard Tetley, of Bassetts, Wentersdyke, Buckinghamshire. Funeral for family only. No flowers or letters, please. A memorial service will be held later.

TINDALL.—On 11th May, 1974, of St. John of God Hospital, Stanton, Richmond, Yorkshire, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Charles Tindall, Prot. Dr., M.A., aged 92 years. Ordained 1907. Late Headmaster St. Bede's Grammar School, Bradford. 30 years Chaplain to Storten Hospital and spiritual director of Ushaw College. To be received into St. Robert's Church, Harrogate, on Tuesday, 14th May, at 7 p.m., with a celebrated Mass. Requiem Mass on Wed., 15th May, at 11 a.m., followed by Interment at St. John of God Hospital, Stanton, at 2.30 p.m. R.I.P.

TORRENS. LOUISE.—On May 9th, 1974, peacefully, at Bedford Hospital, Service Wednesday, 15th May, 10.45 a.m. at St. Neots Church.

TURNER.—On May 11th 1974, peacefully, in hospital after much suffering, Harold John Newell. Funeral service Hastings Crematorium, Thursday, May 16th at 1.30 p.m.

WADHAM.—On May 13th, at Ascot Nursing Home, after long illness, Giles Antigny Tonyi, aged 72, husband of the late Betty, eldest surviving son of the late Hugh D. and Mabel E. Wadham, of Thame-field, Shepperton. Service at St. John's Crematorium, Woking, Surrey, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, May 16th. Flowers to J. Burke & Co., Sunninghill, nr. Ascot, Berkshire.

WAILES.—On May 11th, 1974, in hospital Leslie Victor (Sam) Wailes, O.B.E., aged 82 years, late of Kaduna, Northern Nigeria, of 28 Chesham Court Road, Folkestone, dearly loved husband of Liz. Funeral service Folkestone Crematorium, Hawkinge, on Thursday, May 16th at 11.30 a.m. Donations in lieu of flowers to Cancer Research, c/o Messrs. [illegible], S.W. . will be acknowledged.

WATSON.—On Saturday, 11th May, 1974, suddenly at 26 Buttercraw Close, Arborfield Camp, Berkshire, Major W. R. (Romfel), 47th R.D.G. Dearly beloved husband of Anne and father of Siobhan, Fiona and Alasdair. R.I.P.

WEHART.—On May 12, 1974, very peacefully, after a brief illness at his new home 1 Meriweshil Road, Dundee, George Wishart, M.A.(Oxon), aged 87. For 30 years senior chemistry master at St. Albans School. Beloved husband of the late Rosa and dearest father of Barbara. *Funeral service at* Dundee Crematorium on Wednesday, May 15th, at 10.30 a.m. Interment of cremated remains in St. Albans Abbey Cathedral on Friday, May 17th, at 4 p.m. Friends please accept this (the only) intimation and invitation. Floral tributes may be sent to E. Seymour and Son (Funeral Direction), 26 Marlborough Road, St. Albans.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CLARE.—A memorial plaque for Miss Mary Clare will be unveiled on Sunday, May 19th, 1974, during the 11 a.m. morning service at the Actors' Church, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

FRINK.—The memorial service for Brigadier H. R. C. Frink was held on May 1st and not as previously announced to be held on May 15th.

JAMES.—Memorial service for Philip Bruton James, C.B.E., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, 12 noon on Friday, May 24th.

MILLS.—A memorial service for Lt.-Col. R. B. Y. Mills, O.B.E., M.C., will be held at St. Peter's Church, Little Barrington, on Friday, May the 17th, at 2 p.m.

O'MALLEY.—A Memorial Service for the late Sir Owen O'Malley, K.C.M.G., will be held in the Chapel of *St. Michael and St. George* in St. Paul's Cathedral at 12 noon on Wednesday, May 15th.

ROGERS AND NEWTON.—A requiem mass will be said for Patricia Rogers and Doris Newton, who died on 3rd March in the D.C.10 air disaster, at the Holy Trinity Convent Chapel, Hurstwood Lane, Bromley, Kent, on Monday, 20th May, at 4 p.m. (No flowers, please.)

IN MEMORIAM

DOUGHTY. EDWARD ADDISON.—With very happy and loving memories on his birthday of Edward, my husband and father to George Edward.—Suma.

EYE. PATRICK ENRAGHT.—In loving memory of my husband, who died on May 14, 1953.—Brigid.

GRIFFITHS. E. E.—In ever loving memory of Rex, dear husband and father.—Loving wife, Joan and family. Time passes, memories remain.

GUDERIAN. Lt.-Col. HEINZ—Panzer Leader, who died on May 14th, 1954.

LYNE-STEPHENS.—In loving memory of my mother, Winefride Mary Josephine, who died in Salisbury, Rhodesia, on 14th May, 1969.—Jean.

PRATT. DOUGLAS HENRY, Major-General, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Commander Legion of Merit. May 14th, 1958. So many happy memories.—Tom.

SHAW. CORISE.—In affectionate memory of our mother, 14th May, 1967.—Robin and John.

WILLS.—In fond memory of David Lionel, died May 14th, 1967.—Peter and Gloria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

BERTHA JAMES thanks all her and Phillip's friends for their wonderful letters which will be answered in due course.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

MAY 21ST PRIVATE VIEW DAY at Chelsea Flower Show. You and your friends can attend by taking one membership of the Royal Horticultural society at the enrolment kiosks at both entrances to the Show. No *nomination necessary—anyone can* join.

UPPER CHINE SCHOOL, Shanklin, I.o.W. May 25th, Sports, 2.30 p.m., prizes to be presented by William Stewart, Esq., M.C., M.A., Master of Hailebury. Jubilee, Water Sports, 2.30 p.m. All O.C.A. members welcome at these events. Also at *Diamond Jubilee* Reunion weekend, July 19th 21st, at the School. Please write Secretary.

OXFORD. Commemoration Ball June 3rd. Double tickets £15. Apply immediately, S. Durrell, Trinity College, Oxford.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 29

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

AN INVITATION to American Canadian, French and South African Nationals, resident in, or visiting London. A British Charity which will be setting up appeals in your country for help to needy aged in the poorer countries invites your presence on June 4, 12 noon, at an Interracial Service of Help the Aged at Westminster Abbey. For free tickets please 'phone Mr. Barrett, at 01-734 3808.

TONIGHT before dining out visit Private View at Christie's, Manquerites, *including "Canterbury Tales"*, and books from Chancellor's Library. Wine 6 to 8 p.m. Tickets £3 at door, or ring Marianna Georgan, 493 9001.

SEX DISCRIMINATION conference, Church House, Westminster, Saturday, May 18th, 10.30 a.m. Tickets, £1 at door. Mail delayed through postal ban.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

LETS CONQUER CANCER IN THE SEVENTIES

This is the aim of the Cancer Research Campaign. Isn't it yours too? Please help to achieve it by sending as much as you can spare to Sir John Reas, Cancer Research Campaign (Dept. TX1), Freepost, London, SW1X 5YT

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His keenest admirers would like to join with other fans to recall his shows and honour his talent. Annual celebration possible. Suggestions welcomed.—Box 2329 C, The Times.

HEART ATTACK

Help attack the problem of heart disease. The British Heart Foundation sponsors research into *this problem—successfully. This* research is costly. We need your help to save lives.
THE BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION,
Dept. 124, 57 Gloucester Place, London, W.1.

THE LADY HOARE TRUST for Physically Disabled Children have moved to a new address and we are most grateful to the public for continuing to send good wearable clothing for sale in our shops, the proceeds of which go towards the welfare of the many physically disabled children we have under our care. Clothes should be posted (or delivered in the mornings only) to 19 Argyll Road, London, W.8. Tel. 01-637 1545. Donations and correspondence to the trust should be sent to 2, Milford House, 7, Queen Anne Street, London W1M 9FD.

FISHERMEN'S MISSION.—Our business Concern for fishermen in distress: Comfort for families bereaved: Care for orphaned children. Join with us by sending your gift to Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 13 Nottingham Place, London W1M 4BX, and please give generously to our house to house collectors.

AUTHOR wishes to trace owners or friends of Dickin Medal Winners, Sheila the Sheepdog, Rifleman Khan the Alsatian, Simon of the "Amethyst", G.I. Joe the Homing Pigeon. Apply Box 2574 C, The Times.

MIGRAINE SUFFERERS.—Listen to Radio 4, 4.05 p.m. Wed., 15th May. Then please help to finance further research. Donations to: Migraine Trust (K), 23 Queen Sq., London, WC1N 3AY.

GARDENING YOUR HOBBY? A column specially devoted to your gardening needs appears each Saturday—don't miss it this week!

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON a month. Car drivers needed. Help "Contact" make contact with the old and lonely. 01-240 0630, 24 hrs.

OXBRIDGE. "A", "O" & C.E. —See Talbot Rice under Services.

CITROEN DS 23 EFI—sacrifice sale see Motor Cars.

KENYON BROTHERS.—Evoe, Dilwyn, Wilfred, Ronald. Information, letters, personal reminiscences required by family biographer, Fitzgerald, 185 Powders Gardens, S.W.4.

DORSET. lovely house to let. See Property to Let.

DO YOU LIKE PARTIES? A select party-giving group welcomes more party-goers. Invitations from 51 Marlborough Court, London, S.W.1.

GOING ABROAD? Reliable couple will maintain house. See Property Wanted.

FRANK MARK and Antoinette Lewis (Lousa) Mark, and Marie (also known as Mary) Mark Stroomeyer. Anyone knowing the whereabouts or descendants or any information of Frank Mark and his wife Antoinette Lewis (Lousa) Mark, and Marie (also known as Mary) Mark Stroomeyer, their daughter, or any other children. *Indicated that said Frank Mark and* his wife Antoinette, lived approximately 1950-1965 in Liverpool or surrounding area. Marie (Mary) married John Henry Stroomeyer in 1960 in U.S.A. Possibly entitled to all or part of large estate. Contact by Air Mail, Alexander G Heuerberg, Counsel for Public Administrator, Kings County, 360 Duffield Street, Esq., at 12 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York 11201 U.S.A.

H.M.S. CAVALIER seek a Director, see General Vacancies.

WRITER WANTS TO CONTACT men who have worked for themselves—and survived.—Box 2575 C, The Times.

LANGUAGES in Pall Mall.—See Services.

DAVID UPSHER'S Spring Bank Holiday house party.—See U.K. hols.

IN WARGRAVE, BERKS. Georgian residence for sale.—See Country Property.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY for free-lance Secretary.—See Secretarial.

POSTGRADUATE top jobs opps.—See Postgraduate under Services.

"CONTACT" TEA PARTIES are happy occasions. Will you help the old and lonely by inviting us to a "Contact"?—15, Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 01-240 0630.

EXCELLENT David Hockney print for sale. See Arts and Wants.

THE CYRENIANS need further full-time volunteers to work in communities for homeless single people for a period of four to 12 months. Volunteers live in and receive pocket money.—Details from The Cyrenians, 13 Winchcomb, Canterbury, Kent CT1 3TB.

CARLTON CLUB, Secretary/Manager required. See Gen. Vacs.

FRENCH FAMILY, living Basque coast, seeks July stay in U.K., near sea if poss. for daughter, 14, on exchange basis. Aust. for English girl (3 weeks). Forsters, Nevada S.A., 64700 Behobie, France.

GIRLS AND MEN for country restaurant, see Gen. Vacs.

NORTH YORKSHIRE is where opportunity thunders.

THE SOUTH LONDON MISSION'S holidays for the sick and elderly range from a day in the country or at the seaside to a fortnight's recuperative stay at our convalescent home. Will you please send a gift to provide these journeys to Health to The Superintendent, Rev. G. Eric Dobson, Central Hall, Bermondsey St., London, SE1 3UJ.

INTENSIVE ENGLISH for foreign Business Execs. See Services.

AIR HOSTESS strike bound. See Women's Secretarial Appts.

ELIZABETH EMMA BRIGHT (nee Finniear). Will any person having knowledge of or any information concerning the descendants of Elizabeth Emma Finniear who was born about 1850 and who married John Bright (Widower) of Walcot Bath, at the Parish Church, Leigh upon Mendip, near Bath, Somerset on the 6th June 1874, please communicate with Messrs. Burrough Horner & Frost Solicitors, The Borough, Wedmore, Somerset. Dated English day of May One thousand nine hundred and seventy four.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Researcher seeks contact with recently returned emigrants. Expenses refunded. Apply in first instance to Box 2573 C, The Times.

WOULD H. LEWIS BERGEL or anyone knowing his whereabouts please contact Goldberg, Charles Dickens House, 36 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PX.

JOHN MITCHELL COWAN, born 15.10.50, Homeland Maternity Hospital, Glasgow. Contact mother, Box 2578 C, The Times.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CROWCOMBE COURT/ BRYMPTON SCHOOL
SOMERSET

CROWCOMBE COURT, Somerset badly in need of *restoration*. Brympton School, Somerset (Charitable Trust) in need of accommodation. School proposes to buy and restore this fine Georgian house. £50,000 needed at once for immediate renovations to save the house, and school, for the nation. Aims and history of school on application. Please help. Donations to Crowcombe Court Appeal, Lloyds Bank, Yeovil, Somerset.

The Chest and Heart Association
SPONSORS RESEARCH

into diseases of the chest such as

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and LUNG CANCER

Help us finance our projects during 1974 by sending a donation to Air Marshal Sir Ernest Sidey, K.B.E., M.D., Director General, The Chest and Heart Association, Tavistock House North, London, WC1H 9JE.

DO ANIMALS FEEL PAIN?

Are animal experiments cruel?

IS THERE AN ALTERNATIVE?

For the facts, write to:

The Lawson Tait Medical & Scientific Research Trust, (Dept. T), 62 Bramhall Lane South, Bramhall, Cheshire, SK7 2DU.

EX-EXHIBITION Carpets and Furniture.—Refer to Sale & Wants.

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CONTESSA 32

Combine your Greek holiday with purchase of Corsican 32 class winner of Middle Sea Race. Built and luxuriously fitted out by J. C. Rowes. Seven sails, electronics, equipped for two. R.O.R.C. safety standard. Flight refunded and free use of holiday flat to purchaser. £9,800. Apply:

M. W. PAUSE
2 Park Place, Woodside Lane, Lymington, Hants.

BOATS OF ALL SIZES for charter in Greece, with or without crew. 'Phone 01-937 4822, Hellenic Holidays.

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Handmade, walnut/mahogany, original inlaid backgammon or unique backgammon/chess sets with hand-carved pieces. Limited quantity of these exquisite connoisseurs items available in various styles. Complete with instructions etc.; from £27 to £75.

To be sold from exclusive exhibition in London. Further details from BELTONE LTD.
01-794 0655.

TIES, BADGES BY ALEC BROOK.—Company, Club, School mouths to your design by ADB (Dept. D), 57 Blandford St., W.1. 486 2021/2/3.

THREE WEEKS Summer Adventure holidays for teenagers in Canadian Wilds under expert qualified leadership. Details from Box No. 2086 C, The Times.

SURFERS! The only specialist shop in London. The Jay Surf Shop S.W.18. 870 5467.

WINDSURFER—The purest form of sailing. Demonstrations of this exciting new sport will be given at Poole Boat Show on 14 to 19 May. For details 'phone 01-794 5652.

BOSUN, 23-35, small cruiser fleet. See General Vacancies.

UK HOLIDAYS

BRIXHAM.—Luxury house available, sleep 4 monthly remainder. Details Austen Alexander, Manor Road, Brixham. Tel.: 03045 3766.

FURNISHED COUNTRY COTTAGE to let for Season, near Lincolnshire Coast. Suitable for undertaking T.V. Apply Whiteman, Tashwell, Louth. Tel. 3209.

JOHN RIDGWAY Adventure School. Write for details: Rhiconich, Sutherland.

BAY HOTEL. Port Isaac 380. Magnificent food and booze. Overlooking sea on Cornish coast. Brochure?

N. PEMBS. GOODWICK.—Fully equipped holiday house, sleeps 7/8. Not available 25th July-5th September. Sae. to Mrs Green, Rhyd yr Harding, Castle Morris, Haverfordwest.

HELE BAY—North Devon.—Seaside Cottage only 100 yds. from beach. Sleeps 6 plus cot. Linen. Fridge. T.V., private car. Children and dogs welcome. 23rd May-1st June and Sept. 7th onwards. £25 p.w.—Rane 02716 3089.

YARMOUTH MILL, Isle of Wight. Overlooking estuary. Sleeps 8-12. All mod. cons. available May, June, last week July, Sept, Oct. £30-£40 p.w. —Tel. 01-885 5719.

BURNS HOTEL, Barbston Glen, S.W.1. Luxury hotel at reasonable prices.—Write, call or phone for free illustrated brochure. Tel. 01-373 3151.

S. DEVON, Dawlish. 3 miles. Georgian house in 7 acres. Offers s/c suites with direct access (breakfast optional): vac. July, Aug., Sept